

'HEBREW' EXERCISE-BOOK.

AUDOLOGICA EXECUSES DOUG

# 'HEBREW' EXERCISE-BOOK

(HEBREW-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-HEBREW EXERCISES)

WITH

#### PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF THE WORD-FORMS

AND AN

#### APPENDIX

CONTAINING

ANALYSIS OF THE VERB-FORMS IN GEN. I-III, & XII, AND LIST OF ALL THE FORMS OF THE SO-CALLED 'DOUBLY-IRREGULAR' VERBS IN THE BIBLE;

ALSO

#### FULL AND EXTENSIVE TABLES.

(SECOND EDITION)

BY THE REV.

### P. H. MASON, M.A.,

PRESIDENT, TUTOR AND HEBREW LECTURER, LATE SENIOR DEAN OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

> CAMBRIDGE: J. HALL & SON. LONDON:

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co., AND WHITTAKER & Co. 1883.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

Radin Gift

PJ4567 M37 1883

## ADDRESS TO THE READER.

It is gratifying to have to bring out now a Second Edition\* of the 'First Part of the Exercise-book,' and also of the 'Continuation.' The author was anxious to complete the whole work before having to spend time on a new Edition of any Part; and therefore no part of the Exercise-book has been advertised at all as yet in the Papers or Reviews. He desires however to express his best thanks to those who have caused such a re-issue to be necessary now, although it is required rather earlier than he anticipated. And perhaps he may trust that the expenditure of time and labour demanded for going carefully over every page in the preparation of the re-issue may be kindly taken into consideration as offering some excuse for the delay in the completion of the work.

He is very glad to be enabled to put forth now the whole work complete in one volume—with 'INDEX OF HEBREW

<sup>\*</sup> The 'First Part of the Exercise-book' was published at the beginning of the year 1872. A new Edition of it was really required about a year ago; and there was then issued what might have been called a Second Edition of it. This issue was not so called because it was only intended to serve temporarily. The 'Continuation' was published in May, 1873; and what might have been called a Second Edition of it was required and issued some months ago.

Words' (so far as was thought necessary), and an 'Index of Matters.' A 'Vocabulary' of some Hebrew words which are sometimes not given (after Exercise XX) in the Notes to the Exercises may be found useful; as also the very brief English-Hebrew Vocabulary following it. Generally all the necessary help is given in the 'Notes to the Exercises.'

The purpose of the author is to enable Students to learn to know this language as a means for the expression of thought. The great variety of the forms of words in the Bible may well seem likely to perplex a Student unless they be carefully classified for him, and unless he be familiarised with them as so classified. In this book therefore it is endeavoured not only to classify the forms intelligibly, and to present them for study in their several Classes one after the other, but moreover to illustrate the forms belonging to the several Classes in Exercises specially devoted to those Classes severally,—so that the Student may gradually be familiarised with them all and may be able to employ them freely and unhesitatingly in rendering English into Hebrew.

All the Exercises are wholly taken from The Hebrew Bible, and they furnish the Student with a series of passages containing Examples of all the leading Grammatical forms in the Language. They are arranged progressively, from the very simplest expressions and sentences, which the Beginner may master without any difficulty, to passages involving very intricate forms. By help of the remarks which precede the several sets of Exercises the Student will gradually be able not only to recognize and understand such grammatical forms when he meets with them in his reading,

but moreover he may become so familiar with them as to form them himself and write them down at once with ACCURACY as well as with ease and confidence. Let him spare no pains in attaining ACCURACY OF ELEMENTARY KNOWLEDGE. encourage him in patient endeavours to attain such accuracy it may be well perhaps to add that during an extensive and varied experience of now nearly a quarter of a century of active work in guiding and training Students to attain a familiarity\* with this Language, the author has had impressed upon him—and continually more and more strongly impressed upon him—that time and patient care devoted to elementary work are always found by the Student to be time well spent and care well bestowed;—that the toil (it may be) of working conscientiously through the Exercises, till thorough familiarity with the principal forms of all the great Classes of words shall have been gained by him, is toil which he will find to involve great and unfailing reward; -and that so a good solid foundation will be laid on which may be raised a secure building of sound knowledge that can stand firm against fiercest assaults of the floods and storms of conflicting opinions.

P. H. M.

St. John's College, Cambridge, October 9, 1876.

<sup>\*</sup> And of course far beyond the extent covered by this present book, which is necessarily but elementary.



## PREFACE.

THE object of this Work is to present in an EASY form the leading features of what is usually called the 'Hebrew' Language. The supposition that this is an exceedingly difficult language is caused, to some extent, by attempts to explain it on foreign principles, fundamental principles of its own being ignored. For instance, what we call 'First Person'viz., 'I'-is not First in Hebrew, but 'He' is First. Herein lies a fundamental difference of Bible-Thought from Thought in which each one refers all to himself as the Centre of reference. And is it very reasonable that each one of us should reckon himself as 'Number One'? That it is natural for one to start from himself as First, is merely an evidence of the need of education for the correction of natural errors to which each of us is liable. There are not as many 'Firsts'-Originating Centres of all Time and Space—as there have been, are, and will be, individual men. GOD is the only True Centre of reference. He, The Unseen, is 'FIRST.' It is not too much to say that the conflicting Doubts and Difficulties in modern thought regarding the Bible, arise, in great measure, from misapprehensions caused by non-recognition of this great Principle. [And the mind itself, groping after Truth, seems to shew its want of this by its vain efforts to rise out of mere individual-self made in high Philosophy and in Scientific Thought,-in the mighty conception of the Transcendental 'Ego,' and in the thought of the 'Self of Humanity.' As, in regard to the planetary world, so long as the Earth was reckoned as the centre of the visible Universe, there were

strange confusions and perplexities in human speculations, which have vanished,—which have given way to the recognition of Unity, and grand Simplicity, and beautiful Order, since the Sun was perceived to be the Centre of our System; so, but much more grandly (for the above is but an imperfect illustration), the recognition of the True Centre of Being removes vast confusion from our self-centred speculations regarding the world of sense and sight and thought and being. We gain great advantage, if we gain only the recognition of this, from study of 'Hebrew' in accordance with its own principles. This study has been neglected.

The endeavour here is to state simply the facts of the Language (without discussing, at present, how they came to be such),—and, as far as possible, in what may be called a *Concrete form* rather than 'Abstract'-ly.

My best thanks are due to those friends who have kindly and carefully Revised the Proof-sheets, and favoured me with many valuable observations, viz., Dr. Chance, of Trinity College, Cambridge (and of Burleigh House, Sydenham Hill, London), also the Rev. E. T. Leeke, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, and Vicar of Barnwell, and the Rev. F. Watson, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

P. H. M.

St. John's College, Cambridge, December, 1871.

### PREFACE TO THE CONTINUATION.

THE endeavour of the writer, in this as in the preceding part of the 'Exercise-book,' is to STATE FACTS. Controversy is excluded here.

The accompanying pages follow the plan of the 'Exercisebook, as far as p. 166. After that, pp. 167-178 contain a Sketch, merely, of the remaining Sections. That Sketch is given in order that the Student may be enabled to proceed at once (with the help of the corresponding Tables) to read The BIBLE itself. Pressure of time caused this variation of plan. The Reader will probably be very glad of it, whatever may have caused it. 'Exercise'-work is indeed very helpful to Hebrew Students-one might say even necessary for them. But a somewhat long experience as a lecturer and teacher has made the writer aware of that eager and not unnatural desire to "begin The BIBLE," which many Students shew as soon as they have acquired a certain familiarity with the principles of the Language. This desire the writer endeavours to comply with here, rather earlier than he would, by

giving in the 'Sketch' the chief features of the further information which is needful to the Student, and by some full Tables.

The elaborate Tables given in this work (pp. 1-XLIII) have cost much trouble and pains,—which the writer does not regret having bestowed, as he is sure that these Tables will be found more and more useful to the Student in his onward progress.

In the body of the work, and in several of the Tables, Accents are given. They have been so given for the convenience of the Student. But they have been purposely omitted in some few of the Tables, because the Student should learn to know the position of the Accents without seeing them, and must be able to do without them at the earliest moment. Scholars never accentuate their Hebrew Composition. See, for instance, N. Herz Weisel's שִׁבְּיִלְּהָרָה. The Accentuation of The Bible is a different matter. It is a very important subject, which must be dealt with at some length elsewhere:—here it would be out of place.

The several Exercises in this Continuation have been put together on a plan: *i.e.* the disconnected sentences illustrating Verb-forms have an underlying connection in thought. The thought running through an Exercise is not, however, always

to be perceived easily. The writer has sometimes amused himself by illustrating\* Rabbinic thought and allusion—to be recognized, it may be, by those only who are in the secret of the method. But sometimes the thought running through an Exercise may be easily seen at once. The Student need not, however, trouble himself at all with this; but may limit his attention, at present, to the Verb-forms. Also he is not expected to parse or analyze any word of which the full meaning is given in the Notes.

Any Verb mentioned in the Notes, or elsewhere, is supposed to be of the First Voice (Kal), unless some other Voice-mark is attached to it.

After a time the Student may learn to know words for himself. Some few words are therefore not given in the Notes sometimes. It will be found useful to write out in a list those marked 'not to be given again,' and those in the Short Vocabularies I-VI; and moreover to combine them all Alphabetically. This will make much easier the first use of a Lexicon.

A few Abbreviations have sometimes been used, which will be recognized without trouble;—as 'fr.' for 'from,' 'r.' for 'root,' etc.

<sup>.</sup> As, for instance, in the latter part of Exerc. XX (last few lines of p. 92).

The Reader need not trouble himself, at first, with what is IN SMALL PRINT—except when such is specially referred to.

The many cross References (to other §§) will be found very useful to the careful Student. Much trouble has been bestowed upon them.

The Contents will supply the want of an Index\* temporarily, and may advantageously be read along with Sections XI-XIII as an ANALYTICAL SUMMARY so far—which is afterwards unnecessary.

The writer is glad of this opportunity for repeating his thankful acknowledgments to Dr. Chance, of Trinity College, Cambridge (and of Burleigh House, Sydenham Hill, London), the Rev. E. T. Leeke, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Barnwell, and the Rev. F. Watson, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He does not know how to thank them enough for their kind and careful Revision of the Proof-sheets, and for the valuable suggestions with which they have favoured him.

St. John's College, Cambridge, May, 1873.

To be supplied at the earliest opportunity.

## PREFACE TO THE 'CONCLUDING PART.'

AFTER rather more than a year of severe work, and not a little ill health, the writer of these pages is enabled to put forth this 'Concluding Part of the Exercise Book.'

First, it has been found necessary to give some Additional Exercises exemplifying forms of the important Classes of Verbs in Tables XXI-XXIII, and of those Verbs which belong to more than one of the Seven Classes mentioned in § 186, and of Verbs with Pron.-Affixes. To the Exercises are prefixed some brief remarks (in the form of Observations on those several sets of Verb-forms).

Those Students who are wise enough to work through these

additional Exercises, with careful study of the Verb-forms illustrated therein, will hereafter find themselves amply rewarded for their pains by the much greater case and pleasure with which they will be able to read The Bible.

Secondly, an Appendix has been added in order to supply some aid which the Student is likely to want at his first attempt to read The Bible itself. As a means of not only enabling him to recognize more easily the various forms of Verbs, but also of familiarizing him (by references) with several Tables and Sections in which such forms are classified and mentioned, we give on pages 226–266 an Analysis of the Verb-forms in chapters i.-iii. and xii. of the Book of Genesis—with a few Notes on some points of interest which we will briefly speak of again at the close of this Preface.

Thirdly, on pages 267-314 the Student will find a List of what some call 'Doubly Irregular' Verbs, which we would speak of rather as Verbs belonging to more than one of the Seven Classes in § 186 (page 124), which might perhaps for convenience be termed briefly 'Mixed' Verbs.

On pages 315-380 we mention some matters and forms and words of importance or of special interest as means of fixing the

attention on some principle (see, for instance, pages 360-364). These need not be dwelt upon in detail here. We may therefore now conclude this Preface with a remark or two about the few Notes offered, perhaps somewhat unnecessarily, on some passages in the opening chapters of the Book of Genesis.

The brevity of some of these Notes might possibly cause misapprehension of our meaning, if we were to neglect to give this preliminary notice that we have been content here and there to mention some opinions without entering into any discussion of them. Thus, we very much prefer to render Gen. i. 20 in accordance with what is said in the brief Note upon that verse on page 230; but we have not troubled the Reader with the discussion which would have been necessary had we attempted to give the reasons for our preference.

So in the Note on Gen. i. 5 (p. 227) we have held aloof from the controversy as to the signification of the word 'day';—nor have we there touched upon the signification of the words for 'evening' and 'morning.'—And we beg leave to be allowed to hold aloof from the tumult of that controversy still. But, although a quiet remark of one who will not join in the fray can hardly be expected to be listened to amid the din of conflict, we may perhaps just observe in passing that the

vi PREFACE.

Hebrew word here used for 'evening' involves the notion of a 'Mixing up,' and that the word for 'day' cannot rightly be limited to a twentyfour hours' day, as some wish to limit it.\* Also we may venture to express the hope that our own use of the English words 'evening' and 'morning' and 'day' in our little Note on page 227 may not be misunderstood. We do not there mean merely a 'twentyfour-hours' day, with its evening after the daylight and its morning after the night. We use there common words. All of us use common words. And may we not sometimes use common words as a vehicle for rather more meaning than we want them for ordinarily?-For many years past Gen. i. has spoken to us of successive 'Mixings up' followed successively by grand breakings of 'Morning' after 'Morning' not to be confounded with those of ordinary 'day.' We know too that we English people ourselves can have our English word 'day' used indefinitely in such expressions as "the DAY of salvation," and "the passing DAY of this our mortal life." And so with regard to our

<sup>\*</sup> It will be seen that we are speaking of what is stated by the Book itself. We object, as strongly as any one, to all attempts to bend and alter and reduce the statements of the Book in order to suit what we might adopt as results of scientific research or any speculations or theories of our own. And as we would not limit it, so also we would not have it made to say more than it says. We may not add thereto, any more than we may diminish therefrom. We hope that the Reader will not misinterpret our Note on Gen. i. 21 (p. 230) to carry more than the corresponding words of this Preface on page vii.

English word 'morning' in such an expression as "we are looking for the dawn of the Morning of the great Day of Life—the Day of Eternity—which shall be closed in by no evening, and shall know no setting Sun."

And may we, without descending into the arena of controversy, be permitted to say a word or two about a very common mistake? In our short Note on Gen. i. 21 (p. 230) we call attention to what all who will may see for themselves to be the fact, viz. that 'Creating' is mentioned in only three verses of Gen. i. It is said in v. 1 that

"GOD CREATED the heavens and the earth."

But then no mention is made any more of 'Creating' until, after the introduction of animal life had been ordered (v. 20), it is said in v. 21

"And GOD created" [certain forms].

Again, 'Creating' is mentioned in v. 27. Three times in this verse the expression is used. And, as said on p. 230,

The making of man in (or *into*) the Image of God is spoken of as an act of Creation.

Is it too much then to say that all objections and difficulties and doubts which rest upon the supposition that the Book of Genesis speaks of either "Six days of 'Creation,'" or "'Creation' of 'Species,'" fall at once to the ground?—The Book does not so speak,\* as all may see who will.

But it is true that the Book is opposed to Materialism, is opposed to Pantheism. It is true that it declares

"GOD CREATED the heavens and the earth."

And after the grand exordium of the opening verse,—it tells of Operation of God, ordered production and evolution at the

<sup>\*</sup> It will be seen that we are merely stating facts. We have been endeavouring also to be brief.

It is possible that some may think that we attach too much importance to the fact that the word for 'creating' is not used except as we have stated. It is also very commonly supposed that the word for 'making' is 'all the same' as the word for 'creating.' And we own that some have given 'creating' in a few places as the sense of the word to which they allow the sense of 'making' in many other places, and some seem to have no notion of accuracy in the use of the two Roots. In accordance with our general plan of avoiding controversy as much as possible, we will but observe here that—

<sup>(</sup>i.) The two Roots are not identical, but different ;-

<sup>(</sup>ii.) The usage of the two Roots is not exactly the same, [it is even less so perhaps than is the usage of the English words 'create' and 'make'; and most will allow that to 'make' a box (for instance) is not necessarily the same as to 'create' one];—

<sup>(</sup>iii.) It is distinctly the Root for 'making,' nor the Root for 'creating,' which is used in Exod. xx. 11, where the six days of 'making' are spoken of thus:—"For [during] six days The-Lord made (or wrought) the heavens and the earth, the sea and all that [is] in them," etc.

It cannot be wrong to observe the fact of the Roots being different. And perhaps we may fairly doubt whether the case against a passage is necessarily a strong one, so far, at least, as the case rests upon the supposition that it does not matter which one of two different words is used in the passage. We allow however that we have not in this Footnote dealt with the controversy about those two different words. We shall be glad to have an opportunity for dealing with it fully,—in a more fit place than this.

Word or God, and His Resting after 'Creating' man in the Image and after the Likeness of God.

Enough, for the present.

We would add a remark about the danger of limiting the Original by our Translations. The substitution of "the first day" by Translators, in Gen. i. 5, for the expression in the Original which signifies literally "one day," is perhaps hardly a fair instance of this,—because the facts which we have endeavoured to state in the Note on pages 234–236 scarcely allow us to speak of the renderings "the first" and "one" as equally admissible renderings of the word which occurs there.—A better example of the danger of limiting the Original, by the exclusion of a possible rendering, is offered in the Note on Gen. iii. 22 (pp. 253–259). The important difference between such renderings as

"Behold! the man is become as one of us to know good and evil," and

"Behold the man was as one of us with-regard-to-knowing etc.,"

is sufficiently plain. That the second is an admissible rendering,\* and that it has some support from antiquity, will we

<sup>\*</sup> Of another possible rendering, which we have not mentioned, the principle was partially expressed in the Preface to the First Part of the 'Exercise-book.'

think be seen by the Reader of the Note referred to. We may not dwell upon that further here.

We have the pleasurable duty of repeating our expression of warmest thanks to the Friends who have kindly revised Proof-sheets and favoured us with valuable observations and suggestions, viz. Dr. Chance of Trinity College, Cambridge (and of Burleigh House, Sydenham Hill, London), the Rev. E. T. Leeke, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Barnwell, and the Rev. F. Watson, M.A., Fellow and Theological Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge.

It is but right to record also our thankful acknowledgments to those who have very kindly made the 'Index of passages in the Bible'—whose names we are not permitted to mention.

P. H. M.

St. John's College, Cameridge, November, 1874.

## CONTENTS

(OF THE PART ISSUED IN 1872)

	PAGE
Sect. I.—The Prefixes 1, Ect, n, n	1–6
Exercises I., II.	7, 8
Sect. II.—Personal Pronouns,—Absolute Forms (Tab. I	[.) . 9, 10
Plan of the Exercises	11
Exercises III., IV	. 11, 12
Sect. III.—Personal Pronouns,—Affix Forms (Tab. IIV	VII.) 13–15
Exercises V.–X	16–20
Sect. IV.—The Relative Pronoun אָשֶׁר	. 21–24
Exercises XI., XII	25-27
Sect. V.—Demonstrative Pronouns	. 28
Sect. VI.—Interrogative Pronouns	29
Sect. VII.—Nouns-Substantive (Tab. VXIII.)	. 30-47
Exercises XIII., XIV	47-49
Sect. VIII.—Nouns-Adjective	. 50-55
Exercises XV., XVI.	55-57
Sect. IX.—Pronouns-Adjective	. 58-59
Exercises XVII., XVIII	59-61
Sect. X.—Numerals	. 62-68
Sect. XI.—Verbs: (I.) Voices, (II.) Tenses, (III.) Arrange	ge-
ment of Table XIV. of the 'Full' Verb	69-
Maller T VIV	



# CONTENTS OF THE CONTINUATION.

		PAGE
Se	ct. XI continued.—Verbs.—Remarks on Table XIV	77-89
	(1) Infinitives Absolute	77, 78
	[App. (A) to Tab. XIV] בכלם Construct, and with	79
	With Pron. Affixes [Tab. XV]	80
	(2) Past Tense [see also p. 73 & 74]	81, 82
	(3) Participles [App. (B) and (C) to Tab. XIV]	82-85
	(4) Imperative and (5) Future [see also p. 75 & 76]	85-89
	Exercises XIX-XXIII	90-96
	Vocabulary I	91
	Observations 1-x1	93
~		
Se	ct. XII.—Verbs continued.—Certain USAGES	97–105
	GENERAL usage of the Two Tenses	
	The Tenses with 1 pref	
	Brief Summary	
	Imperative, Negative Imper., etc.	103
	Some usages—to be referred to, as occasion may arise	
	Vocabulary II.	106
	Exercises XXIV, XXV	106-108
Se	ct. XIII.—Verbs continued.—VARIATIONS	109-124
~ 0	I. Pause-forms	109-113
	II. Certain necessary Variations.	114, 115
	III. First Rt-letter 7, 7, or y [Tab. XVI (1)]	115-120
	IV. SECOND Rt-letter &, 7, 7, or y [Tab. XVI (2)]	120
	V. Third Rt-letter A, T, or y [Tab. XVI (3)]	120, 121
	VI. Verbs with 7 in the Root. [For 7 as 2d letter, see also	
	App* to Tab. XVI (2)]	121
	VII. Verbs whose 3d Rt-letter is or 7	121, 122
	VIII. Verbs with any of בגרכפת in the Root	122, 123
	IX. A TABLE of 7 other Classes	124
	Vocabulary III.	125
	Exercises XXVI. XXVII	125-127

	PAGE
Sect. XIV.—Verbs whose 1st Rt-letter is & [Tab. XVII]	128-130
Exercises XXVIII, XXIX	
dictions and the property of the control of the con	101, 102
Sect. XV.—Verbs whose 1st Rt-letter is [Tab. XVIII]	133–139
Observations XII-XV	139
Vocabulary IV	140
Exercises XXX, XXXI	
Exercises AAA, AAA1	140-142
Sect. XVI.—Verbs whose 1st Rt-letter is [Tab. XIX]	143-146
Vocabulary V	147
Exercises XXXII, XXXIII	
and the second s	
Sect. XVII.—Verbs whose 2 <sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is or [Tab. XX]	
Vocabulary VI	164
Exercises XXXIV, XXXV	
Sects. XVIII-XXIV [Note].	
XVIII. Verbs whose 2d and 3d Rt-letters are the same [Tab. XXI]	169
XIX. Verbs whose 3d Rt-letter is & [Tab. XXII]	169
XX. Verbs whose 3d Rt-letter is ה [Tab. XXIII]	170-173
XXI. Verbs belonging to more than one of the last 7 Classes	174
XXII. Verb-forms with PronAffixes [Tabs. XXIV-XXX]	175
XXIII. Some other Voice-forms	175-177
XXIV. 'Compound' or 'Mixed' forms	177, 178
App' (A), (B), (C) to Tab. XIV, and Tabs. XV-XXX	VUI_VIIIT
App (A), (D), (O) to Lab. 211, and Labs. 211-14 A. A.	FIT WHILE

## CONTENTS OF THE CONCLUDING PART.

	PAGE
Observations XVI-XXII	179, 180
Exercises XXXVI & XXXVII [on Verbs having the same	
letter for their 2 <sup>d</sup> and 3 <sup>d</sup> Rt-letters]	181-184
Observations XXIII-XXV	185
Exercises XXXVIII & XXXIX [on Verbs 8'5]	
Observations XXVI-XXX	190-193
Exercises XL-XLII [on Verbs 7]	
	201 201
Observations XXXI & XXXII	202
Exercises XLIII & XLIV [on what are sometimes called	202
'Doubly-Irregular Verbs']	203_207
Double-Illegatar verbs J	200-201
Ol	000 010
Observations XXXIII-L	
Exercise XLV [on Verbs with Pron-Affs.]	213–215
Psalm XXIII	
Exercises XLVI-L [General Exercises]	217-220
APPENDIX	221-382
(I.) A few brief remarks on the significations of Voice-forms	221
(II.) Certain Tense-forms, and Apocopated forms, used with	
Convers., and with אל Deprecative, and in the expres-	
sion of a Positive wish	999

	PAGE
(III.) Analysis of Verb-forms in Gen. iiii. and xii	226-266
Preliminary Note: A few remarks on the sometimes given to	
ordinary Prefixes 1 and 555	223-225
Note on Gen. i. 5	227
Note on Gen. i. 11	228
Obs. (i)-(iii) on Gen. i. 14	229
Note on the use of the Root ברא in Gen. i. (viz. only in vss. 1,	
21, and 27)	- 230
Note on Gen. i. 24	231, 232
Obs. (a) & (B) on "day one" and "second," "third," "fourth,"	
"fifth," but "the sixth,"—in Gen. i	234-236
Note on Gen. ii. 3 (lit. "He created to make")	236, 237
[For another rendering which is possible see Note (H) on	-
pp. 380-382].	
Preliminary Note on Gen. ii. 4 etc	237
Note on Gen. ii. 5 (the use of מֵרֶם)	238, 239
Note on Gen. iii. 6 (the signification of לְהַישִׂבִּיל)	246, 247
Note on Gen. iii. 22 (the passage rendered in the E.V. "Behold	
the man has become as one of us to know good and evil")	252-259
(IV.) List of forms of what are sometimes called 'Doubly	
IRREGULAR VERBS,'—or, rather, Verbs belonging to	
,	007 014
more than one of the Seven Classes in § 186 (p. 124)	207-314
The following may be selected, as being more or	
less important, viz.:—	
אבה	267
**************************************	268
אות and אלה	269
אפה	270
אתה	271
בוא	272-275
T <sup>6</sup> T	276-278
חיה	278-280
ינה	281
(I.) ירה (I.)	281
ירה (II.) ירה	281, 282
55,	282
ינה	283
יפה	283, 284
829	284-286
	286-288
77'	288, 289

#### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
נאה	290, 291
נכא	291
נדד	292
(forms given from this R. by some, but from טינה) by	
others)	294
נוה	296
נמה	297
נכה	298, 299
נסה	300
נשא	302-304
(שא	305
נשה	305, 306
עוה	309
צוה	309, 310 311, 312
- קוח	311, 312
Note on Hithpa-El forms—	
(I.) Transposition of 1st Rt-letter of Verbs whose 1st Rt-	
letter is $\dot{v}$ , $\dot{v}$ , $\dot{v}$ , $\dot{v}$ , or $\dot{v}$	315
ר פוניפין זי ס',	010
	. 01 #
The replacing of the n by n after y	315
(II.) The dropping of the א of חָהָ, and the insertion of	
Dagesh	
(a) in a 1st Rt-letter 7 or b or 7	316
(β) sometimes in the case of a 1st Rt-letter i or ⊃	
or 3 or &	316-318
(γ) also in some 'Mixed Voice' forms	318
(7)	
.) Further Remarks on Vebr-forms—	
(1) Some Infin. Absolute forms	319
(2) Some Infin. Constr. forms	320-324
(3) Some Past-Tense-forms	324-326
	326-330
(5) Some Imper. & Future forms	330-337
(6) Some Niph-al forms	338-341
(7) Some Pi-él forms	342-347
	347, 348
(9) Some <i>Hiph-îl</i> forms	348-355
• •	355-357
(11) Some Hithpă-êl forms	357-360

(V) E Proceed on Vapa vapas (continued)	PAGE
(V.) FURTHER REMARKS ON VERB-FORMS (continued)—	
The word נִשְׁתְנָה: Prov. xxvii. 15	
Note (A) on the Voice-forms פֿעֵל & פֿעַל & פֿעל	365-368
Note (B) on some Verb-forms with ℵ or ¬ or ¬ or ¬ as	
2 <sup>d</sup> Rt-letter	368, 369
Note (C) on some Verb-forms with ¬ or ¬ or ¬ as	
3 <sup>d</sup> Rt-letter	370-374
Note (D) a remark on §§ 230 & 231	374
Note (E) remarks on §§ 236 (γ) & 237	374-378
Note (F) on some forms of Pron-Affs. to Verbs	378, 379
Note (G) Objective Pron-Affs. may be used Relatively	380
Note (H) on Gen. ii. 3	380-382
Vocabulary	383-388

# FIRST PART

OF THE

EXERCISE-BOOK.



### Corrections of the Exercises.

Page 91, I. 5 of Exercise, for w, read w.

- ,, 93, l. 3, for 2d & 3d words, read נתן עוֹ .
- ,, 94, l. 3 of Exercise, for to, read to<sup>17</sup>.
- " 94, Note 13, for Note † Obs. 1, read Note §.
- ,, 94, Note 15, for נפש , read נפש f.
- " 95, Note 32, add Tab. X. 5.
- ,, 108, l. 4, for to Moses, read to<sup>43</sup> Moses.
- ,, 108, l. 5, for that I, read that 44 I.
- " 127, ll. 12, 14 & 15, for on, read on<sup>28</sup>.
- ", 127, l. 1 of Notes, for עבר , read עברן Fut. (∴).
- ,, 127, l. 4 of Notes, for (i.c. etc.) read (For the construct form see p. 84, Note \*).
- ,, 132, l. 1 of Notes, for 5 אָל , read 5, read 5, יאָלה .
- " 167, l. 12, for The LORD, read The Lord God.
- ,, 188, l. 12, after lift up, add (as in Tab. XXII, the ) not dropped).
- 200, l. 11, for the spoil of, read spoil to the.

[The Hebrew for 'the spoil of heathen-nations' would be בוֹ בֹוֹבֹן.

- ,, 201, l. 10, add an (\*) at the end of And thou shalt be.
- " 205, last line, for to-give-thanks, read to give-thanks.



### HERREW EXERCISE ROOK

The Student is advised to limit his attention at first to the following §§ and pages of the Exercise-Book, viz.:

§§ 1–59 (with a– $\delta$  on p. 38), 65–67, 70–73, 75–98 (with N.B.), 115–137, 138 A. i (omitting ii–v), 138 B. i (omitting ii–v), 139–141  $\gamma$ , 142–144  $\beta$ , 145, Note I on pp. 89 & 89\*, Observations I–XI on p. 93,

§§ 148–159, 161, 164–167. ii. α, pp. 113\* & 113\*\*, pp. 114–130\*\* (omitting iv), pp. 133–222. The rest may be reserved till the Student is at work on The Hebrew Bible.

ALL THE EXERCISES should be done of course.

<sup>\*</sup> Also, even, that, though, whereas, etc.—There is also a 1 followed by Dagesh, which is prefixed to certain Verb-forms only. This need not be dealt with at present.

<sup>†</sup> For ; before a letter bearing an Accented vowel, see hereafter,—Obs. XVI (p. 179).



# HEBREW EXERCISE BOOK.

[The Student is supposed to be familiar with Part I of the Grammar, which is referred to in the following pages thus—Pt. I.

N.B. Many Footnotes on the following pages NEED NOT BE READ at present.

They will be found very useful hereafter when the Student is reading the Bible ]

#### SECTION I.

#### CERTAIN PREFIXES.

1. The Student should be familiarized as soon as possible with the use of the following Prefixes:

- (i.) 1, (ii.) 1 = 1, (iii.) 2, (iv.) 7.
- 2. As regards the Punctuation of these Prefixes,—
  - (i.) The takes  $\div$  [see also § 3 (b-d)],
  - (ii.) The 3, the 3, and the 5, also take [§ 4];
  - (iii.) The takes followed by Dagesh [§ 5].
  - (iv.) Of the prefixes ,,—there is one which takes followed by Dagesh [§ 6], and one which takes [§ 7].

In §§ 3-7 we will deal with these one by one in order.

3. (a.) The ! (and \*) is prefixed thus,

יר a hand, יך AND a hand.

But some CHANGE MUST BE MADE when the is prefixed to a word which has a Shva under its first letter, because

<sup>\*</sup> Also, even, that, though, whereas, etc.—There is also a ! followed by Dagesh, which is prefixed to certain Verb-forms only. This need not be dealt with at present.

<sup>†</sup> For ? before a letter bearing an Accented vowel, see hereafter,—Obs. XVI (p. 179).

N.B. There can never be two Moving Shvas together. The changes which are made are as follows:—

- (b.) Before '\*, the ' takes -; and with this -the ' blends so as to form '- (Long-Khîrik), the of the ' being then dropped; thus,
  - (c.) (i.) Before any other letter with -, ו (not י) is prefixed; thus, אול yesterday, אווא אווא yesterday.
- [(ii.) Also i (not i) is put before in and in and in even when these letters have a Vowel; thus,

from בין א וֹמִי & וֹבִין we have לְנִי \$ בִּין, אַ פֿוֹ אַ בִּין,

(d.) Before any one of the letters אַרוּחע ‡ with a Compound Shvas, the takes

4. (a.) The three in or by, is as or like, to or for, are prefixed thus,—

וא ביד IN a hand, ביך LIKE a hand, דין To a hand.

But some change must be made when one of these is to be prefixed to a word which has a Shva under its first letter, because there can never be two Moving Shvas together. The changes which are made are as follows:—

(b.) Before יְּן, the פ or פ or י takes →. With this → the v blends so as to form v → (the → of the v being dropped); thus, from יָהוּנְה בָּיהוּנְה בָּיהוּנְה ,בִיהוּנְה ,בִיהוּנְה ,בִיהוּנְה .

† For the removal of Dagesh Lene from the A see Pt. I. § 51 (iv).

<sup>&</sup>quot; But not before The Name [Pt. I. § 79 (2)],—which may be represented by "דָּיָ,
—for which בְּיַבְּי is read. Before this Name the takes —, and the — is dropped,
as in "וֹ (which is read as נְאֵלֹנֶי).

takes —, and the — of the N is dropped,—as in אַרֹנְי and The Lord (מולני מול בי אורני או

<sup>(</sup>ii.) Before אֶלְהִים God (and some words from it) the takes -- and the -- of the א is dropped, -- as in אַלהִים AND God.

<sup>(</sup>iii.) Euphonic exceptions are וְחִינֶתם, וְהִינּ, וָהְינּ, וָהְינּ, וָהְינּ, וָהְינֶת, p. 277—9.

<sup>(</sup>iv.) Before - or יי when not under one of אהחע, ז is put; thus זוֹהב.

<sup>§</sup> i.e. one of the three -, -; Pt. I. § 23.

<sup>|</sup> But before The NAME "; - is given (the - being dropped); thus " etc. Comp. Note (\*) above.

(c.) Before any other letter with —, the  $\beth$  or  $\beth$  or  $\beth$  takes a 'Slight'-vowel [Pt. I. § 56], generally —; thus,

from ּלְפָרִי\*, בְּפָרִי\*, בְּפָרִי\*, בְּפְרִי fruit,—\*.

- (d.) Before any one of the letters with a Compound Shva (Pt. I. § 23), the prefixes בנל take
- (e.) For the Did with followed by Dagesh; (with another vowel in some cases in which the Dagesh cannot stand),—see below, § 8.
- Note. (a.) These prefixed particles have some other significations sometimes, besides those that are given above. When any instance of this occurs in the Exercises, due notice will be given.
  - (β.) The 522 have sometimes; comp. Rule II. on p. 225.
- (γ.) Besides these prefixes בָּלֶּל, there are also the Prepositions in, in, like, io.—There is also prom, as well as the prefix D of § (5).]
  - 5. (a) The prefix (from) takes followed by Dagesh \\$; thus,
  - (b.) But the 5 letters אהחער do not receive this Dagesh. And

<sup>\*</sup> For the removal of Dagesh Lene from the B, see Pt. I. § 51 (iv).

<sup>† (</sup>i.) Before אֶדֹנִים (and some words from בַּכּל besides), the בּבּל take — and the — of the א is dropped;—thus, בַּאדֹנָי , etc. Comp. Note (t, i.) on p. 2.

<sup>(</sup>ii.) Before אֱלֹהִים (and some words from it) the בכל take ... and the ... of the א is dropped ;... thus, באלהים, etc. Comp. Note (t, ii.) on p. 2.

<sup>(</sup>iii.) Euphonic exceptions are בְּהְיוֹת , בְּהְיוֹת , etc., on p. 276 & 277; & סָּרְיוֹת p. 278.

בּגְּבְרְתָּה (Is. xxiv. 2) has 'בָּגְ irregularly, instead of בָּגָרְתָּה.

<sup>\$</sup> In a few cases the Dagesh is omitted, where it would be over a Shva; as from the בו סל מְבְצִיר, Jud. viii. 2 (where some have the Dagesh); from the בוּרְתָּם of מְלָצוֹר Ez. xxxii. 30; from the מֹלְצוֹם Gen. xxv. 23. [These instances are cited by R. D. Kimkhi.]

'COMPENSATION\* for the Dagesh' is said to be made by lengthening the - of the into -; thus,

מָאָרָם מָאָרָם, etc. מָאָרוֹם מָאָרָם, etc.

(c.) Before '+ the 'b takes -, with which - the 'blends so as to form '- (the - of the 'being dropped and the Dagesh NOT then given after the 'b';) thus,

הונה Juda, מיהונה FROM Juda.

6. (a.) The prefix  $\neg$  bearing  $\neg$  and followed by Dagesh is the mark for 'the'; thus,

יה hand, הייד דוב hand; אם voice, דוף THE voice.

(b.) The 5 letters ארחער do not receive the Dagesh. And 'Compensation for the Dagesh' is said to be made by

lengthening the - into -; thus,

דוב מ man, הָאִישׁ דוב man,—and so הָאָים דוב city, דָראֹשׁ דוב head.

As a Rule,—this Compensation IS MADE before 7 and before 8, and generally before y; but

- (c.) N.B. The Compensation is NOT MADE
  - (i.) before 7,
  - (ii.) before , except in a few instances §: -thus,

<sup>\*</sup> This 'Compensation for the Dagesh' is sometimes refused, as in מַּרְנָּוָדְ and so in מְּרָנְנָּדְ but we find מְּרָנְנָּדְ (Jer. vii. 34). So מְּרָנְנָּדְ and מְרָנְנָּדְ Is. xiv. 3, בּירָנְנָּדְ 1 Sam. xxiii. 28, (& 2 Sam. xviii. 16,) etc. And before ה, as in הְּיִּרְנָּ 1 Ki. ii. 27, הַּיִּרְתָּם Hag. ii. 16, 'only when it is with Shva,' as R. D. Kimkhi remarks, who cites these examples. This case (of the ה) is slightly different from the others. For, the simple Shva — beneath the ה [being quiescent (Pt. I. § 25)] shows that the ה is made to end the syllable beginning with the D. [Obs.—Modern editions are not always to be relied upon in this, and in some other matters.]

<sup>†</sup> But before The Name יְיִ, for which אַדֹנָי is read, the מַנִייָּ takes ---; thus מֵנִייָּ

<sup>‡</sup> The 'Definite Article', as it is called. This Prefix has some other values also, as will be seen by and by. [For another prefix which sometimes appears like this, see § 7 (b, Note).

<sup>\$</sup> הָהֶר זאב mountain (from הָר, מְל, and so הָהָלָה; and so also הָהֶם, הָהֶם, הָהָל, from הָב, הַלָּה, הָבּם, from הָב, הָבּם, הַלָּה, הָבּם, from הָב, הַבָּם, הַבּּם, הַבּּם, הַבּם, הַבָּם, הַבָּם, הַבָּם, הַבָּם, הַבּם, הַבּם, הַבּם, הַבָּם, הַבְּבָּם, הַבְּבָם, הַבְּבָם, הַבְּבָם, הַבְּבָּם, הַבְּבָם, הַבְּבַם, הבבוּם, הבבו

- (i.) וְחָ favour, וְחָן דוּב favour; חוֹר a hole, חוֹר THE hole \*;
- (ii.) הוֹד majesty, הוֹד THE majesty, etc.
- (d.) N.B. Moreover, this Prefix 7 (the) takes =
  - (i.) before words beginning with דָ,thus, זְהָ a feast, מָחָבָם הָהָוֹי, פּהַבּנ; and so יְהָהָי, etc.;
  - (ii.) before words beginning with UNACCENTED דְּלְ, or צֶּלְ,
    thus הָּרָיִם mountains, הָּרָיִם THE mountains t,
    בּהָרָים cities, הָעָרִים THE cities;
- [(iii.) also, but only rarely, before unaccented א, as in (Mi. ii. 7), according to some].
- (e.) The of the Prefix ה (the) is sometimes retained before y, as in הְעִוֹבִים (Prov. ii. 13) The ones-forsaking (m.). But this is somewhat rare except in cases of the 'Contraction' mentioned in § 8.]
- [(f.) The Dagesh for this Prefix ה (the) is generally NOT given to 'having Shva \\$; thus הַיִּמוֹר THE river, דְיִמוֹר THE foundation. But the Dagesh is given sometimes, as in הַיִּעוֹצַה the Greeks (Joel iv. 6); and so in הַיִּעוֹצַה (Is. xiv. 26)].
  - 7. (a.) The prefix און having signifies Interrogation ||; thus, שוֹנֵי there is, שִוֹנִי Is there?, בי a sea, בוְיָם whether a sea?

<sup>\*</sup> So הָחֶלְ דּוֹם THE living (or that liveth), for which there is once הָחֶלֶּינִים Gen. vi. 19. Comp. הְחַלְּיִנִים Chr. xiv. 4 (and xxxiv. 4 & 7) with הְחַלָּינִים once,—Is. xvii. 8.

<sup>†</sup> N.B. The - here is the Long -; not the ŏ, K. Khautuph.

<sup>‡</sup> So in בַּעַרִינוּ 2 K. xv. 16, בַּעַרִינוּ Ezra x. 14.

<sup>§</sup> The Dagesh F. is sometimes omitted also from בְּ (thus בְּמָעֵל the little Nu. xxxv. 8, etc.);—and in the case of a few other letters with — the Dagesh is not given in a few instances.

Sometimes it serves as a 'Note of Admiration!'

We have no word really in English for this 7. Perhaps the word "Whether?" may temporarily be used for it where an English word may seem to be necessary. The prefix may sometimes be represented by "whether" almost without interrogation.

and so,

(b.) Before a letter with Shva (Simple or Compound), the Interrogative 7 takes a 'Slight'-vowel =; thus,

יהַמְעַם \* whether a little?, הַּמְעַם whether truth?

(c.) The ה Interrogative sometimes takes — † before one of the letters אההע (even when having a Vowel); thus,

- [Note (i.) This prefix is to be placed before the first word of the Interrogative clause,
- (ii.) In some instances the context alone; can decide whether the prefix it is a mark of Interrogation or for the Definite Article.
- 8. (a.) A CONTRACTION is often made when a word with the 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is to have one of the prefixes 'Definite Article' is th

לְכָּיָם for לָיָם ,פְּהַיָּם for בַּיָּם ,בְּהַיָּם; for לְהַיָּם for לָיָם ,פְהָהָע for לָהֶעָנִי for לָהֶעָנִי

(b.) N.B. This Contraction is NOT made in the case of the prefixes \& \mathbb{D} of \§ 3 & \§ 5. In the case of these, the full form must always be written; thus,

בוֹהָיָם AND THE sea, בוֹהָיָם FROM THE sea.

- (c.) The full forms sometimes occur, with the prefixes לְּבְּ, בְּ, לְּבְּ, לְּבְּ, לְּבְּרִים , בְּהַשְּׁמֵיִם thus בְּהַשְּמִיִם , בְּהַשְּׁמִיִם , בְּהַשְּׁמִיִם and so בְּהַהַבְּרָה , לְהָעָם , לְהָהַוֹּרְה . But,
- (d.) The contracted forms are the most common, and should always be written in Composition.

<sup>\*</sup> This word, with the T thus pointed, is exactly like a word with the 'Definite Article' in Note (§) on p. 5. By the Context alone can it be known in this case whether the prefix T is a mark of interrogation or for the 'Definite Article'. Comp. 'Note (ii.)' above.

<sup>†</sup> And sometimes (before an unaccented Long ¬) it takes ¬; thus הֶאָּלֶר Ez. xxviii. 9, הֶאָלֶכִי Nu. xi. 12, Job. xxi. 4, הְהָיָשָׁה Joel i. 2, בּהָיִשָּׁה Gen. xxiv. 5.

The context, however, generally decides without any doubt.

<sup>§</sup> This is but one instance of a not unusual Contraction (as will be seen hereafter). When it would be preceded immediately by a letter bearing Shva, the it is several other cases is dropped sometimes, and its vowel given to that preceding letter.

All these instances in (c.) are given by R. D. Kimkhi.

TABLE OF THE PREFIXES IN SECTION I.

\*. The ... after a letter stand in place of a word.

- (i) The 1, and the 2, 2, 3, are prefixed thus:—
  - (a) " and " , " , " , ordinarily [§§ 3 (a) & 4 (a)].
  - (b) "'] and "', "', before "' [§§ 3 (b) & 4 (b)].
  - (c) i. 1 and 2, 2, 2, before any other letter with [§§ 3 & 5 (c)], and

ii. I also (instead of I) before I and I and I.

[Note.—For בַּארֹנָי, נָארֹנָי, etc., and הֵאלֹהִים, etc., see Note (‡) p. 2 and (†) p. 3.]

- (ii) The bof § 5 is prefixed thus:-
  - (a) " followed by Dagesh,
  - (b) יים before one of the letters אההער (Pt. I, § 49),
  - (c) " before ".
- (iii) The 7 of § 6 is prefixed thus:-
  - (a) In followed by Dagesh ordinarily,
  - (b) 7 for 'Compensation,'—but
  - (c) ☐ is retained before ☐ generally (and before ☐ sometimes),
  - (d) is given before in and before unaccented in and y.
- (iv) The Interrogative 7 is prefixed thus:-
  - (a) 7 ordinarily,
  - (b)  $\sqcap$  before a letter which has a Shva.

<sup>\*</sup> The - here is ö.

#### EXERCISE II.

### (To be translated into Hebrew.)

\*\* The Hebrew words required are given in a foot-note. Contracted forms

(§ 8) are to be used here.

Harvest. <sup>1</sup> And harvest. In harvest. The harvest. And the harvest. In the harvest. And in harvest. And in the harvest. To harvest. And to harvest. To the harvest. And to the harvest. From harvest. From the harvest. And from the harvest. And from harvest. Whether in harvest?

Fire.<sup>2</sup> The fire. In the fire. As the fire. As fire. And as the fire. And in the fire. From fire. And from fire. In fire. Whether in the fire? To the fire. And to the fire.

Water. <sup>3</sup> And water. And the water. From the water. Whether to the water? And as the water. And in the water.

Sand. As sand. The sand. As the sand. From sand. And the sand. And as the sand. In the sand. And in the sand. And from the sand.

An ornament. As an ornament. To an ornament. From an ornament. And an ornament. And to an ornament. And from an ornament. Whether an ornament? And in an ornament.

Truth. 6 And truth. In truth. To truth. As the truth. From truth. Whether truth? Whether as truth? Whether from truth? And the truth. And in the truth. And to the truth. And in truth.

A bee. In a bee. And in a bee. As a bee. And as a bee. And from a bee. The bee. And to the bee. From a bee. From the bee. Whether a bee? Whether from the bee? And the bee.

יָקְצִיר 'חוֹל 'מֵיִם 'אֵשׁ 'קָצִיר 'קְצִיר 'חוֹל 'מֵיִם 'אֵשׁ 'קָצִיר 'קִצִיר 'חוֹל 'מֵיִם 'אַשׁ

### SECTION II.

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS.—ABSOLUTE FORMS.

9. (a.) The absolute forms of the Personal Pronouns are given fully in Table I (at the end of the book). The following are the leading forms:

besides which there are the Feminine forms,

There are also the 'PAUSE'-forms [Pt. I. § 41],

These may be conveniently arranged in a Tabular form:

#### TABLE I.

[N.B. p. stands for 'Pause-form', Pt. I. § 41.] Singular.

$$I \left\{ egin{array}{lll} & \lambda \in \mathcal{C}_{+} & \lambda \in \mathcal{C}$$

PLURAL.

(β.) These (except \* אוֹרָ) are the forms to be used in Composition. Those in the Notes on the full Tab. I are given

<sup>\*</sup> The form הָוֹא occurs in the Pentateuch. It is 'read' הָיֹא [Pt. I. § 79 (3)].

in order that the Student may be able to recognise them when he meets with them in the course of his reading.

- (γ.) The words by the side of which the "p." is placed, are forms that occur in "Pause" (Cp. Pt. I., § 41). Those Pronouns for which no 'Pause' forms are specified retain, when in 'Pause,' the form given in Table I.
- (δ.) According to a fundamental principle of the Language in the Bible, what we call 'Third Person' is reckoned 'First;' i.e., He is First—not I. The corresponding arrangement of the personal Pronouns, in an order so contrary to that with which we are all of us familiar, would appear very strange to the English Reader. The arrangement of Table I.\*, above, has been devised as a means of introducing the matter gradually. According to this, the Reader may take the Pronouns I, Thou, He, etc., from left to right—as he is used to read English. But he may also take the Hebrew Pronouns there from right to left, as he will wish to take them when familiar with the Hebrew order of the Pronouns.

[N.B.—Since English words must be used in the sense which they usually bear in English, we must use the English terms 'First' Person for I, Me, We, etc., and 'Third' Person for He, Him, Them, etc.,—because this is the English usage. But the Student must remember that the Hebrew usage is just the reverse, as he will know for himself by-and-by.]

- 10. (a.). Only two Genders, Masculine and Feminine, are recognized in Hebrew.
- (b.). The 'First Person' Pronouns (as they are called in English) are of common gender, *i.e.*, have no different forms for different genders.

[Note.—There being no 'Neuter' Pronouns in Hebrew, we may have to place (m.) or (f.) by the side of "it" sometimes,—thus, it (m.), it (f.),—in order to point out the gender of the Hebrew word to which "it" refers.]

<sup>\*</sup> And so in some other Tables below.

#### [11. N.B .- In the Exercises: -

- (a) The figures 1, 2, 3, etc., attached to words, refer to Notes below the Exercise, in which Notes all necessary assistance is given.
- (3) In the Hebrew Exercises (to be translated into English) the meaning of each word is put in the Note so far as it cannot be made out from what has been previously given.
- (γ) Wherever a Hebrew word involves something that has not previously been explained, the full meaning is always given in the Note.
- (δ) The mark + is put in the earlier Exercises to shew the place of 'the logical copula,' or the 'Substantive Verb' (as some call it), in any of the various forms am, is, was, were, art, etc. [This mark, (necessary, perhaps, at first in order that the student may know where such words are to be supplied in English) will gradually be dispensed with.]
- (e) The Hebrew Verb generally precedes its Subject, except where there is emphasis on the Subject. Hence the order of the words in English must sometimes differ from that of the Hebrew, but no difficulty (it is hoped) will be caused by this.
- (5) In the English Exercises (to be translated into Hebrew), words in the Notes stand each of them for that one English word simply to which the figure is attached. [N.B.—All English words connected by hyphens are to be taken as one word in regard to this.]
- $(\eta)$  The English words are always given in the order in which they are to stand in the Hebrew rendering. But
- $(\theta)$  The English words, in the order to be observed in the Hebrew rendering, are sometimes given within (), preceded by the word 'Hebr.'
- (i) So, too, when the form of expression required in Hebrew is different from the English form; thus, for example, Thine (m.), (Hebr., to Thee).
- (s) English words (when there are more than one), which are to be rendered according to the form within the (), are connected by hyphens.
  - (A) Words within [] are not to be translated into Hebrew.
- (μ) In accordance with (ζ), The Hebrew Pronouns are to be expressed except where the English Pronoun is joined to the Verb by a hyphen.
  - (י) יי stands for The NAME, pronounced אָרֹנָי, Pt. I., § 79 (2).]

### EXERCISE III.

# (To be translated into English.)

<sup>1</sup> See (p) above. <sup>2</sup> אֶלהִים God, <sup>3</sup> קְּנֵצְר [the] counsel of. <sup>4</sup> shall stand. hast called, <sup>6</sup> to. <sup>7</sup> קֹבֶּר a king. <sup>8</sup> thy servant. <sup>9</sup> thy son, <sup>10</sup> who?

11 צֵייֹאָ a man. 12 shall call Me. 13 my Father. 14 beautiful (f.). 15 O my love (E. V.). 16 אַרִייְל blessed (f). 17 entangled (pl. m.) 18 אָרִייְל (fr. אַרִייִּאָ) a land. 19 knowest. 20 that. 21 mighty men. 22 fair (f.) [E.V., Gen. vi. 2]. 23 whence? 24 Haran (with D). 25 as for all us. 26 sons of. 27 27 one man. 28 true men. 29 My flock. 30 thus. 31 hath said. 32 The Lord. 33 See Pt. I., § 79 (2), and 'Vocabulary' (p. 385).

### EXERCISE IV.

## (To be translated into Hebrew.)

I [was] in the way.<sup>1</sup> He said <sup>2</sup> to the king.<sup>3</sup> Who <sup>4</sup> [art] thou (m.)? Who <sup>4</sup> [art] thou (f.)? They (m.) said <sup>5</sup> to the man. <sup>6</sup> Like a queen <sup>7</sup> she [was]. As kings <sup>8</sup> [were] they (m.). It (f.) [is] Jezebel. <sup>9</sup> It (m.) [is] the bread. <sup>10</sup> From Haran <sup>11</sup> [were] they (f.). Ye (f.) [are] like queens. <sup>12</sup> And through <sup>13</sup> our-iniquities <sup>14</sup> we-have-been-given, <sup>15</sup> we and our-kings, <sup>16</sup> into <sup>13</sup> their-hands. <sup>17</sup> Thou [art] our-Father. <sup>18</sup> And we will-be-joyous <sup>19</sup> in Thy-salvation. <sup>20</sup>

#### ABSTRACT OF TABLES II-VI.

- (A) Pron.-Affix endings in Tabs. V (i) & VI (i), i.e. with a SINGULAR NOUN.
  - thy(m.)my my thy(f.)-כם your (m.) their (m.) our\_נוּ
- (a) Pron.-Affix endings in Tabs. II (i) & III. i.e. with certain Particles.
- j-Sing. Masc. me thee (m.) himSing. Fem. ī —
- her me thee (f.) ון – כם – רום – Plu. Masc.
- us you (m.) them (m.) יַלוּ Plu. Fem. them (f.)us you(f.)
- (B) Pron.-Affix endings in Tabs. V (ii) & VI (ii), i.e. with a PLURAL NOUN.

your (f.)

our

our

their (f.)

- 7'thy (m.) his mythy (f.)
- (b) Pron.-Affix endings in Tab. IV, i.e. with certain Particles.
- Sing. Masc. me thee (m.) him
- me thee (f.)
- יהֶם בִּיהֶם בִּינָר Plu. Masc. our your (m.) their (m.) us you (m.) them (m.)
- יהן ביבן בינו בינו בינו ביבן בינו Plu. Fem. us you (f.) them (f.)
- Note: -(a) For the affix-forms with as or like, and to from, see Tab. II (ii).
  - (B) The endings in (a) for Tabs. II (i) and III are seen to agree with those in (A) for a SING. Noun-in the main.
  - (γ) The endings in (b) for Tab. IV are seen to agree with those in (B) for a PLU. Noun-in the main.
  - (8) The Pron.-endings with a DUAL are the same as with a PLU. Noun.

### NOTE.

The Tables referred to in the following pages will be found at the end of the volume. The remarks on these pages are introductory to and explanatory of the Tables.

N.B. In using the Tables for the English-Hebrew Exercises the Student should prefer the form to the right always,—where more forms than one are given, as in some parts of Tab. II].

### SECTION III.

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS.—AFFIX-FORMS.

- 12. Besides the 'Absolute' Forms (as they are called) of the Personal Pronouns, given in § 9 above, there are some Affix-forms—consisting of one or more of the letters שׁלוֹים by which the Personal Pronouns are often represented.
- 13. The Pronoun-Affixes are attached both (a) to Particles\* and Nouns, and  $(\beta)$  also to Verbs+.
  - 14. (1.) Thus, from **코** in, we have [comp. Tab. II (1)]— '콕 in me, 핑크 in thee m. (핑크 f.), 'ঽ in him (핑크 in her), '라큐 in us, □글크 in you m. (딜크 f.), □ੁ크 in them m. (댓글 f.).
- (4.) Of מְלָ (or מֵן from, the forms are [Tab. II (4)]—
  י מְּמָנְּהוֹ from me, מְמָנָהוֹ from thee m. (מְמָנָהוֹ from us, מְמָנָהוֹ from us, מְמָנָהוֹ from us, מָבֶּה from you m. (מָבָּה from them m. (מְבָּה from us, מָבֶּה from you m. (מָבָּה from them m. (מְבָּה from them m. (מְבָּה from them m. (מִבְּה from them from the fro
- \*\* Where more than one form is given in the Table, the Student may take the RIGHT-HAND form.
  - Obs. These Affixes for me, thee, etc., may stand also for myself, thyself, etc.

<sup>\*</sup> Including Preposition-letters, as in Table II., and Words such as those in Tables, III., IV. [The Tables are given at the end of the book,—also in a separate Part by themselves, for Mounting.]

<sup>+</sup> Independently of, and sometimes in addition to, the inflexion-forms.

<sup>#</sup> Also \(\frac{1}{2}\) (to me) = mine, \(\frac{1}{2}\) (to thee m.) = thine, \(\frac{1}{2}\) (to him) = his, etc.

### EXERCISE V.

## (To be translated into English.)

יִי ' + לי לא' אירא': אֱלֹהִי ' בְּדְ בְמַחְתִּי : צָמְאָה ' לְּדְּ
נַפְּשִׁי ': בִּי ' הָּמְכָה ' יְמִינֶך '': אֱלֹהִים '' מִי '' + כְמוֹדְ: חשֶׁךְ ''
לֹא ' יַחְשִׁיך '' מִמֶּן: אַלֹּי תַּמְתֵר '' בְּנֶידְ'' מִפֶּנִי: לֹא'
יִפְּתֵר '' מִפְּוֹך בָּל- '' דָּבָר '': בֵעוֹלְם '' + אְתָּה: לֹא' תַעֲשׂוֹי ''
לְכֶם אֱלִילִם י" \*: עֵינַיִם '' + לְהֶם וְלֹא '" יִרְאוֹ '": בְּמוֹהֶם יִהְיוֹּ ''
עשׁיהֶם '' בֹּל '' אֲשֶׁר '' בֹּמַת '' בָּמֶב : הָאֵל '" + לְנוּ אֵל '"
לְמוֹשְׁעוֹת ": אֵלִי '" צוּרִי " אָהָטָה " בּוֹ: לוֹ צֵצָה '" וְּתְבוּנְה ": מִי כִמֹּכָה בָּאֵלִם '' \* יִי ':

1 See Vocab. p. 385. 2 not. 3 I will fear, [i.e. (2 and 3 going together) I will not fear]. 4 my God. 5 I have trusted. 6 hath thirsted. 7 my soul. 8 the prefix 2 of § 4 here signifies on.' 9 hath-taken-supporting-hold. 10 Thy right hand. 11 [O] God! 12 who? 13 darkness. 14 will obscure, [the ont' of the preeding word goes with this word to express will not obscure']. 15 not [This Negative Particle with the Tense after it, in No. 16 ('Thou wilt hide'), signifies 'Do not hide,' deprecatively]. 16 [see No. 15]. 17 Thy face. 18 it shall be hid. 19 any. 20 thing. 21 Div eternity. 22 ye shall make. 23 idols. 24 eyes. 25 No not. 26 they will see. 27 shall be. 28 their makers. 29 every one. 30 that. 31 trusteth. 32 No God. 33 for salvation. 34 my God 35 my Rock. 36 I will take refuge. 37 counsel. 38 and understanding. 39 my salvation. 40 Div gods. \*\*See Pt. I., § 12.—Here the 2 stands for among.

### EXERCISE VI.

# (To be translated into Hebrew.)

To me. To thee (m.). To thee (f.). To him. To her. To us. To you (m.). To you (f.). To them (m.). To them (f.).

In me. In thee (m.). In thee (f.). In him. In her. In us. In you (m.). In you (f.). In them (m.). In them (f.).

Like me. Like thee (m.). Like thee (f.). Like him. Like her. Like us. Like you (m.). Like you (f.). Like them (m.). Like them (f.).

From me. From thee (m.). From thee (f.). From him. From her. From us. From you (m.). From you (f.). From them (m.). From them (f.).

Thine (m.) (Hebr., to Thee) [am] I. And His (Hebr., to Him) [are] we. What dost-thou-(m.)-here (Hebr., [is there] to thee here ?)? There-is-not and one-calling among-them (m.) (Hebr., in them). Hath-He-not-also-spoken-by-us (Hebr., Whether not also by us hath-He-spoken?? There-is-none like it (f.) I-am-as-thou-(m.)-art (Hebr., like me like thee). Thou-[art]-mightier-than-we (Hebr., thou-art-mighty from us). No-one-of-us-will-withold-his-sepulchre-from-thee (m.) (Hebr., any-one from-us his-sepulchre will-not-withold from thee). Thou-(m.)-shalt-not-be-afraid of-them (m.) (Hebr., from them).

# EXERCISE VII. [AND VIII.].

(To be translated into Hebrew.)

Me. Thee (m.). Thee (f.). Him. Her. Us. You (m.). You (f.). Them (m.). Them (f.).

With f me. With thee f. With thee f. With him. With her. With us. With you f. With you f. With them f. With them f.

To s me. To thee (m.). To thee (f.). To him. To her. To us. To you (m.). To you (f.). To them (m.). To them (f.).

Upon 'me. Upon thee (m.). Upon thee (f.). Upon him. Upon her. Upon us. Upon you (m.). Upon you (f.). Upon them (m.). Upon them (f.).

### EXERCISE VIII.

Thee ¹(m.) I-brought ² unto ³ me. It ¹(f.) I-brought ² upon ⁴ him. With ⁵ thee (m.) [am] I. What ⁶ [is] with ⁶ us? And-they-will-kill ⊓ me ¹ and thee ¹ (f.) they-will-keep-alive ⁶. He-spake ⁰ with ⁶ us roughly, ⁰ and-set-us-down (Hebr., and-gave ¹¹ us ¹) as spies (E.V.).¹² And-we-said ¹³ unto ³ him true-men ¹⁴ [are] we. And-he-made-himself-strange ¹⁵ unto ³ them. And-the-people-set (Hebr., and-they-set ¹⁶ [viz.] the people ¹⁷ him ¹ over ⁴ them (m.) for a head ¹³ and for a chief. ¹⁵ And-he-came ²⁰ to ³ them (m.). And-he-saw ²¹ them ¹(m.). And-He-hath-set-thee ²² to ²³ [be] king ²⁴ over ⁴ us (m.).

### EXERCISE IX.

(To be translated into English.)

ַ שְׁמֵע ' יְיָ: קוֹלִי : צוּרִי אַל ּ תָּחָרַשׁ פּפָּנִי : וַפְּרוּ ' לֵייַ ' חַסִידִיו ' וְהוֹרוּ ' לְיֵבֶר ' לְוַבֶּר ' לְדְשׁוֹ ' : יִשְׁמַע ' מַהִיבְלוֹ ' לִייָ ' חַסִידִיו ' וְהוֹרוּ ' לְנֵבֶר ' לְנֵבֶר ' נְדְשׁוֹ ' : יִשְׁמַע ' מַהִיבְלוֹ ' לְּרְ ' + בְּנִּן ' : וַיֹּאמֶר ' שְׁאוּל ' הַקֹּלְךְ ' + בּנָן ' : וַיֹּאמֶר ' שְׁאוּל ' הַקֹּלְךְ ' +

20 this. 21 [O] my son. 22 David. 23 בְּלֵים bone [pl. בְּיַבְּיִבּי 24 בְּיַבְּיַבְּ flesh [with aff. בְּיַבְּיבִּ his..., etc.]. 25 and thou shalt gather. 26 בְּיַבְּ corn [אַ with Affixes]. 27 min new wine. 28 הוֹיִי oil. 29 let me drink. 30 I pray. 31 a little. 32 water. 33 אוֹ בְּיבְּיבִּי oil. 29 let me drink. 30 I pray. 31 a little. 32 water. 33 אוֹ בְּיבְיבִּי oil. 29 let me drink. 30 I pray. 31 a little. 32 water. 33 אוֹ בְּיבִי סוֹּ בְּיבִי oil. 29 let me drink. 30 I pray. 31 a little. 32 water. 33 אוֹ בְּיבִי סוֹּ oil. 29 let me drink. 30 I pray. 31 a little. 32 water. 33 אוֹ בְּיבִי סוֹּ oil. 29 let me drink. 30 I pray. 31 a little. 32 water. 34 and she hasted. 35 and she let down. 36 upon. 37 in a hand. 38 also. 39 בְּיבִי סוֹּ oil. 29 let me drink. 30 I pray. 31 a little. 35 upon. 36 upon. 37 and she let down. 36 upon. 36 upon. 37 and she let down. 36 upon. 41 in a ser. 41 in a ser. 42 [the] ways of. 50 Zion. 51 mourning. 52 בְּיבְּיִבְּיִ סֵּבְּיִ בְּיִבְּיִי סִבּּי בְּיבִי בַּיְבְּיִבְּיִ בְּיבִּי בְּיבִּי בְּיבִּי בְּיבִּי בְּיִבְּי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי בְּיבְּי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי בְּיִבְי בְּיִבְּי בְּיִבְי בְּיִבְּי בְּיִבְי בְּיִבְי בְּיבִי בְּיִבְי בְּיבִי בְּיִבְי בְּיבִי בְיבִי בְיבִי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי בְיבִי בְיבִי בְיבִי בְיבִי בְּיבִי בְיבִי בְיבִי בְיבִי בְיבִי בְיבִי בְיבִי בְיבִי בְיבִי בְּיבִי בְיבִי בְיבִי בְּיבִי בְיבִיבְיי בְיבִי בְיבִי בְּיבִי בְיבִי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי בְיבִי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי בְיבִי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי בְיבִי בְיבִי בְּיבְיבִי בְּיבְיבִי בְּיבְיבִיבְיבְיבְיבְיבִי בְּיבְיבְיבְיבְּבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְּבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְ

Note. 87 (not) may be remembered now.

<sup>\*</sup> A 'Plural of excellence,' as some call it, may be used of one. So, in Ex. XXI. 4 & 6, "his master" has the Plural form.

#### EXERCISE X.

### (To be translated into Hebrew.)

His horse. Thy (m.) horse. My horse. Their (m.) horse. Your (m.) horse. Our horse. His horses. Thy (m.) horses. My horses. Their (m.) horses. Your (m.) horses. Our horses.

My friend<sup>2</sup> [is] mine (Heb., to <sup>3</sup> me). In thy (m.) friend. Like thy (f.) friend. To his friend. From her friend. And from our friend. And to your (m.) friend. And like your (f.) friend. And to their (m.) friend. And in their (f.) friend. And my friends. Whether thy (m.) friends? Thy (f.) friends. His friends. Her friends. Our friends [are] your (m.) friends. Among <sup>4</sup> your (f.) friends [are] their (m.) friends and their (f.) friends.

His bride.<sup>5</sup> My bride [is] like her. Like thy (m.) bride [is] she. The brides. Their (m.) brides. Your (m.) brides and our brides.

My riddle.<sup>6</sup> Her riddles. Thy (f.) riddles. Their (f.) riddles. Your (m.) riddle. Our riddle. Their (m.) riddle. And in his riddle.

Her lamp. From her lamps. To my lamps. In thy (f.) lamps. And like your (m.) lamps. Their (f.) lamps. Whether his lamps? Whether like our lamps [are] thy (f.) lamps?

His eye. In his eyes. Like their (f.) eyes. In our eyes. And in her eyes. Thy (m.) eye. His eyes. Thy (f.) eyes. Her eye. Your (m.) eyes.

### SECTION IV.

# THE RELATIVE PRONOUN TWY.

23. The word stands for the Relative Pronouns who, which, that; and is the same in form for all Persons, Genders, and Numbers; thus,—

דְאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר בָּא the man who came. לְאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר בָּאָה the woman who came. the men who came.

the women WHO came.

דָּדְבְר אֲשֶׁר רָאִיתְ the thing which (or that) thou sawest. the things which (or that) I saw.

24. The Oblique forms in whom (or which), to whom (or which), from whom (or which), are expressed by אַלָּילָּגְּי followed by a Personal Pronoun attached to a Particle; thus, for instance, [Is. xlix. 3] "O Israel, IN WHOM [אַלָּיָלָּגְּי, lit., WHO INTHEE (m.)] I will be glorified;" [Deut. iv. 8] "A nation to WHICH [אַלָּיֶלְר לִּוֹן, lit., WHICH TO IT (m.)] there-are-statutes and judgments," etc.; [Ps. xcv. 5] "To WHOM [אַלָּיִלְּר לִּוֹן, WHO TO-HIM (belongs)] the sea," etc.

[Note—(a.) This is the full expression. The אָשֶׁר is sometimes omitted. See § 31.

<sup>(</sup>b.) The word involving the Personal Pronoun is separated from the אַיָּשָׁר very often. See more, below (§ 29). N.B. This separation should always take place in Composition, except where there is Emphasis on the Person.]

<sup>25.</sup> The full Table for In whom\* (for all Persons, Genders and Numbers) is obtained by simply placing before the several expressions in Table II. (i.), as follows,—

1 pers.			2 pers.		3 pers.	
(a.) In whom (or which)	Singular.	אַיּשֶׁר בִּי	(m.) (p.	אַישֶר בְּדּ (בְּד: אַישֶר בָּדּ	(m.)	וְצִישֶׁר בּוֹ אֲישֶׁר בָּה
	Plural.	אַשָּׁר בָּנוּ	(m.)	אֲשֶׁר בְּכֶּוֶם אֲשֶׁר בְּכֶּוֶ	(m.)	אַשֶּׁר בָּהֶם,בָּקּם אַשֶּׁר בָּהָן, בְּהָן

Similarly, full Tables may be formed  $(\beta)$  for to whom (or which),  $(\gamma)$  for like whom (or which), and  $(\delta)$  for from whom (or which), by placing before the several expressions in Table II. (2), (3), and (4), respectively. And so, too, in the case of Tables III. and IV.

- 26. Similarly, Table V. with אַשֶּׁר gives the several forms for whose song, and whose songs; and so for any other Noun; thus, [Job v. 5, (E.V.)] "whose harvest [אַשֶּׁר מְצִירוֹ (lit., who his harvest)];" [Deut.viii.9] "A land whose stones [אַשֶּׁר מִּינִירְ (Deut.viii.9] "A land whose stones (אַשֶּׁר מִינִירְ Thou whose eyes [אַשֶּׁר מִינִירְ, lit., who Thine eyes] are-open on all-the-ways-of the-children-of men." So [Ps. xcv. 4] "In Whose hand [אַשֶּׁר בְּיִרוֹן, lit., Who in His hand] are-the secret-depths of earth," etc.
- 27. Table III. (1), with אָשֶׁר אָפָלּא, gives the Objective Relative Pronouns whom (or which), viz., אוֹתוּ אָשֶׁר אִּתְּה whom (lit., who him), אַשֶּׁר אִתְּה whom (lit., who her), אַשֶּׁר אִתְּה whom (lit., who thee, m.), אַשֶּׁר אִתְּר אִתְּר אִתְּר אִתְר אִתְּר אִתְר אַתְּר אִתְר אַתְר אַתְר אַתְר אִתְר אַתְר אַתְר אַתְר אַתְר אַתְר אַתְר אַתְּר אִתְּר אִתְר אִתְּר אִתְּר אִתְר אִייִּי עִּיי אַנְיי אַתְר אִתְּר אִתְּר אִתְר אַתְר אַתְר אַתְר אִיי אִיי אָּתְר אִתְר אִיי אַר אַתְּר אָּתְר אַתְּר אָתְר אַתְר אַתְּר אָּתְר אָּתְר אָּתְר אָּתְר אָּתְר אָּתְר אָּתְּר אָּתְּר אָּתְר אָּתְּר אָּתְר אָּתְּר אָּתְר אָּתְר אָּתְּי אָּתְּר אָּתְר אָּתְר אָּתְּר אָּתְּר אָּתְר אָּתְּר אָּתְּר אָּתְּר אָּתְר אָּתְּר אָתְּר אָּתְר אָּתְר אָּתְּי אָּתְּר אָּתְּי אָּתְּי אָּתְּי אָּתְּי אָּתְּי אָתְּי אָתְּי אָּתְּי אָּתְּי אָּתְּי אָּתְּי אָּתְּי אָּתְּי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְּי אָּתְּי אָּתְי אָּתְּי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְּי אָּתְּי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְּי אָּתְּי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְּי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְּי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְיי אָּתְי אָּתְי אָּתְּי אָּיי אָּיי אָּתְיי אָּתְיי אָּתְיי אָּי אָּתְיי אָּיי אָּתְיי אָּתְי

<sup>\*</sup> Thus Gen. xlv. 4, יי I am Joseph your brother whom ye sold [אַשֶּׁר מְבַרְּתָּם] אָשֶׁר מְבַרְּתָּם אָּהָוּ, lit., who ye-sold me], '' etc. So, too, when the Personal Pronoun is expressed by an Affix attached to a Verb (§ 13, β); thus, Gen. xxvii. 27, etc. See more, hereafter.

- 28. These Objective Personal Pronouns are often dropped, and then the אָשֶׁל by itself stands for whom (or which) in the several Persons, Genders and Numbers; thus [Gen. xxii. 2] "Take now thy son, thine only-son, whom [אַשֶּׁר] thou lovest," etc., and [Gen. xiii. 15] "all the land which [לְאַשֶּׁר] thou seest," etc.; and many others.
- 29. In all the cases of §§ 24—27, the word involving the Personal Pronoun is generally‡ separated from the איש שׁ by a word or words—especially by the Verb.—Thus, for instance, [Gen. xxi. 23] "the land in which thou-hast-sojourned [אַשֶּׁר בַּרְתָּה בָּה , lit., which thou-hast-sojourned in it];" and so [Gen. xxviii. 13] "the land on which thou art-lying on it]," and so [Nu. xxii. 30] "Am not I thine ass on which thou-hast-ridden [אַשֶּׁר רְבַבְּתָּ עָרַיִּץ , lit., which thou-hast-ridden on me];" [Job iv. 19] "whose-foundation is-in-the-dust [אַשֶּׁר יִבוֹרָם , lit., who in-the-dust is-their-foundation];" [Is. xlix. 23] "I those-waiting-for-whom shall not be ashamed [אַשֶּׁר רְבֹבְּתַ אַרָּיִן, lit., who not-shall-be-ashamed My-waiters]."
- 30. Similarly, (a.) אַלְיּלֵי which, followed by בוּלְילָר stands for where; thus [Gen. ii. 11] " אַלְיּלִר שֶׁל בּוֹלְילֵב where (lit., which there) [there is] gold." But
- (3.) The אַלֵּר and the בּשׁ are generally separated (as in § 29) by a word or words—especially by the verb—thus [Gen. xix. 27] "the place where he stood [אַשֶּׁר עָמַר שַׁם], lit., which he stood There]," etc.
- (γ.) So אָשֶׁר which before שְׁשֶׁר from there (or thence) stands for whence; thus [Gen. xxiv. 5] "unto the land whence thou-camest-forth [אַשֶּר יָצָאתְ מִשְׁר אָנָאר, lit., which thou-camest-forth thence]," etc.
- (d.) So also אַשְׁרָּה which, before לְּבָּה thither, stands for whither; thus, [Nu. xiv. 24] "and I will bring him into the land whither he-came אָבֶּר בָּא, lit., which he-came דאונאר, ", lit., which he-came דאונאר בּא
  - (ε.) The שַׁטָּה, are sometimes omitted; as, for instance, in Nu. xiii. 27.
    - 31. The אַשֶׁר is often omitted, as [Gen. xlii. 28] "What

<sup>\*</sup> Instead of אישר אתו \*.

<sup>+</sup> Instead of אשר אתה.

Except in the case of Emphasis on the Personal Pronoun.

is this, God hath done to us?" instead of "which [אַשֶּׁר] God hath done to us?"; [Lam. iii. 1] "I-am the-man hath-seen affliction," instead of "who [אַשֶּׁר] hath-seen," etc.\* So [Ps. xviii. 3] "my God, my Strength, in whom I-will-trust" (E.V.) [אַשֶּר בּוֹ הַ הַּנֹוֹ הַ בּוֹ הַ הַנֹוֹ הַ בּוֹ הַ הַנֹוֹ הַ בּוֹ הַנוֹ הַ בּוֹ הַ הַנְּיִבְּר בַּוֹ הַ בּוֹ הַנְּיִבְּר בַּוֹ הַ בּוֹ הַ בּוֹ הַבְּּיִבְּר בַּוֹ הַבְּּיִבְּר בַּוֹ הַבְּּיִבְּר בַּוֹ הַבְּּיִבְּר בַּוֹ הַבְּּיִבְּר בַּוֹ הַבְּּיִבְּר בַּוֹ הַבְּיבְּר בִּיבִּר בַּוֹ הַבְּיבְּר בִּיבְּר בָּיבִּר בּוֹ הַבְּיבְּר בִּיבְּר בִּיבְּר בִּיבְּר בְּיבִר בּיבּר בּיבּר בּיבּי הַבְּיבְר בִּיבְר בּיבּי הַבְּיבְר בּיבּר בּיבּי הַ הַבְּיבּר בּיבּר בּיבּי הַ בּיבּר בּיבּי הַ בּיבּר בּיבּי הַבְּיבְר בּיבּי הַ בּיבּי הַ בּיבּי הַבְּיבְּר בִּיבְּר בִּיבְּר בִּיבְּר בִּיבְר בּיבּר בּיבּי הוֹ הוֹ בּיבּיי בּיבְר בּיבּר בּיבּיי הוֹ בּיבּי בּיבּיי בּיבּי בּיבּיי בּיבּיי בּיבּיר בּיבּיי בּיבּיר בּיבּיי בּיבּי בּיבּיי בּיבּי בּיבּיי בּיבּיי בּיבּיי בּיבּי בּיבּיי בּיבּיביי בּיבּיי

Obs. Sometimes the word with the Pron.-Affix is omitted too; as "from it" in [Isai. li, 1], "the rock ye-were-hewn" [from]. Comp. § 29.

[Note (a.) אָשָׁר is often used, like the Conjunction 'בָּי, for 'that' (Conjunctive), 'for,' 'because,' etc. Thus [Gen. xi. 7] "דואד און דער האיד ווא האיד

- (b.) Conversely is sometimes said to have the value of the Relative אָשֶׁר
- (c.) The prefixes בכלם may stand before אָשֶׁר; thus,—
- (i.) With the Relative-Pronoun value of אָלָשֶׁר, we have מְאָשֶׁר, and who, etc., מוֹנָשְׁלָּבָּ (as in Is. lvi. 4, lxv. 12, lxvi. 4), בַּאַשֶּׁר (as in Job xxix. 25, etc.), רְאַשֶּׁר (as in Genesis xliii. 16, etc.), מוֹנְשִׁר (as in Isaiah xlvii. 13, etc.). So אָת אָשֶׁר (Objective) which, and whatsoever (Obj.), whom, whomsoever, etc.
- (ii.) With the Conjunctive value of אָלֵשְׁלָּה, we have בְּאֲשֶׁב in that, אָלַשְׁב, lit., as that (very frequently for as, according as, and when), לְאַשֶּׁר for that, בְאַשֶּׁר from [the time] that (= since), etc.
- (d.) The prefixes שַׂ, and שֶׁ, † followed by Dagesh Forte, stand for the Conjunctive שָׁבָּיָּב; and the latter, שֶׁ (followed by Dagesh Forte), often for the Relative Pronoun.
- (e.) When prefixed to a word of which the first letter does not receive Dagesh,  $\psi$  becomes  $\psi$ ; but  $\psi$  remains  $\psi$  (no compensation being made for the Dagesh).
- (f.) We have also the compound prefixes בְּשִׁ (once), and בְּשִׁ like בְּשִׁשֶׁר and בַּשִּׁשֶׁר like בַּשִּׁשֶׁר.
- (g.) The word בְּשֶׁל (Eccles. viii. 17) is generally supposed to be made up of (אַשֶּׁר (אַשֶּׁר לְיִי followed by לְיִשְׁר לִי fo, and preceded by בְּשֶׁל in. So בְּשֶׁל (Jon. i. 12) is taken for בַּאֲשֶׁר לִי (Jon. i. 7) for בַּאֲשֶׁר לִי (Jon. i. 8)].

<sup>\*</sup> It will be seen that in the first two examples the not understood is that of § 23; and, in the following examples, that of §§ 24 etc. [In English the Relative Pronoun is often left out, when, as in the first example (§ 31), it is the Object; but not often when, as in the second, it is the Subject.]

<sup>†</sup> Supposed by many to be a Contraction for אַשָּׁיב.

### EXERCISE XI.

## (To be translated into English.)

\* \* For the plan of the Exercise, see § 11  $(\alpha - \varepsilon)$ .

אָנִי + יִיִּי אֲלֹהֵיכֶם אֲשֶׁר הוֹצְאתִי אֶתְכֶם מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם יּי הָאָרְץ' אֲשֶׁר אַהָּה + בָא׳ שָׁמָה׳ לְּרִשְׁתָּהּ לֹא כִאֶרֶץ' מִצְרַיִם + הִוֹא׳ אֲשֶׁר יִצְאתֶם י מִשָּׁם יי: אֶרֶץ' אֲשֶׁר יִיִּי אֶלֹהֶיְדְ + הַּרִשׁ אֹתָהּ: אֶרֶץ' אֲשֶׁר לֹא בְמִסְבֻּגִת יי הּאֹכֵל יי בָּרְזֶל יי וּמֵהְרָרֶיהִ הַּ תַּחְסַר יי כֹּל יוֹ בָּהּ: אֶרֶץ' אֲשֶׁר אֲבֶּנֶיהָ יְיִ בְרְזֶל יי וּמֵהְרָרֶיהָ הַתִּחְעִב יי נְהשְׁת יי: אַשְּׁרִי הַנִּוֹי יִּי אֲשֶׁר אֲהָר יִיִּי בְרְזֶל יי וּמֵהְרָרֶיהָ הַ תַּחְעִב יי נְהשְׁת יי: אַשְּׁרִי הַנִּוֹי הַשְּׁר אַתָּה + אַלֹהָיו ׳ הָעָּם יי בָּחַר יי לְנַחְלָה יי לוֹ: הַמָּקוֹם יי אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה + שֹׁבֵב יי עָלִיה לְדְּ אִתְּנָנָה יי: יִשְׂרָאֵל יי אֲשֶׁר בִּךְּ אַתְּנְנָה יי: נִשְּׁרְאֵל יי בְּעְלִיתִי בְּבְּרִיי: בְּמְלְרִיי יִי + מִצְלִיחַ יי: בָּבְרִוֹי יִי לְבָּיִר יִי בְּבְּרִוֹי יִי בְּבְרִית יי אַתָּם לְתֵת יי לְהֶם יי אַת אֶרֶץ' מְנְרִיהָם יי אַשָּׁר הַמֶּלֶך יי בִּקְרוֹי יִי בִּקְלַתִיי: הַבְּלְתִריי אָשֶׁר הַנְאַל הִיי לְבִית בְּמָלְרִיי יִי בְּבִּלְרִיי יִי אָשֶׁר הַנְאַלְר יי בִּקְלְתִריי לְאִישׁ יי אֲשֶׁר הַנְאַר בְּמֶלְרְיי יִי בִּיְרִנִיי אְשָׁר הָנִי לְבָּי בִּילְיי יִי בְּבִיהָם לְּהִי בְּנִבְי בְּנִיתִיי אַבְּיִּל הִיי בְּבִּית בְּרִיתִי אִנְה לְבִּי בְּנִיתְי לְּבָּבְירִית יי בִּבְּלְתִר הַנְּלֶר יִי בְּבְבִּרְנִיי בְּבְּבְּרִית יי בְּבְּבְיתִיי לְבָּיית בְּרִיתִי אִבּים לְבִת ת יי בָּבְיתִיי אַבְּיתִיי אַתְּם לְּתִת יי לָהֶם יי אֵת אֶרְץ יִי מְנִית יִי בִּרְנִית יִי בִּרְנִית יִי בִּרְנִית יִי בְּיתִר יִי בְּרִב בִּית בְּרִיתִיי אִי בִּים לְּבִּית בְּיִית בְּרִיתִיי אִנְם לְבִּית בְּרִית יִי בִּרְית יִי בִּית בְּיִבְיה בְּיִים בְּית בְּיִית יי בִּרְנִית בְּית בְּרִיתִיי בְּיבְּית בְּיתִיי בְּית בְּית בְּרִית יִי בְּיבְּית יִי בִּיבְית בְּית בְּיִבְית בּיבְרִית יי בִּיבְיתִיי בִּיבְרִית בְּית בְּיבְית בְּית בְּבְּרִית יִי בְּרְית יִי בְּבְּית בְּיבְּרְית יִי בְּיִבְית יי בִּיבְית בְיית בְּיִית בְּיבְית בּיי בְּית בְּיבְית בּיבְית בִּיבְית בְיי בְּיבְּים בּיי בְּיִיי בְּיִייִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּבְייִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְּיִייִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִי בְּ

<sup>2</sup> אַלהִים God [a Noun of 1 See Vocabulary, p. 385. the Plural form, see Table V. (ii.)]. 3 [I]-brought-out. 4778 a land, earth, (also land of). [With the 'definite article' הארץ.] In Pause אָרץ. 5 Egypt. 6 coming. 7 thither. 8 to-possess-it. 9 See Table I., Note 1. 10 Ye-came-out.

11 thence (lit., from there). 12 caring-for. 13 in-poverty. 14 thou-shalt-eat. 15 bread. 16 thou-shalt-lack (with N7, thou shalt NOT lack). 17 anything. 18 אבנים stones (fr. אבנים). 19 iron. 20 הררים mountains (§ 31). 21 thou-mayestdig. 22 brass (E.V.). 23 blessed-is (lit., O-the-happiness-of!) 24 11 a nation. 25 בין (בעם) with 'definite article') a people. 26 He-hath-chosen (§ 31). 27 foran-inheritance. 28 Dipp a place. 29 standing. 30 ground of . 31 holiness. 32 lying. 33 I-will-give-it. 34 Israel. 35 I-will-glorify-Myself. 36 and-everything. 37 doing. 38 making-to-prosper. 39 בָּבָה thus. 40 shall-be-done. 41 איש a man. 42 בְּלֶקְת a king. 43 delighting. 44 יְלֶךְ honour, glory, brightness. 45 I-have-46 My-Covenant. 47 to-give. 48 their-(m.)-sojournings. established.

<sup>\*</sup> For the \_, as 'Defective Shurik,' see Pt. I. § 14.

<sup>+ &#</sup>x27;Ground-of holiness' is a phrase for 'holy ground.'

נָרוּ" בָהּ: אֲנִי + יְיָי אֲשֶׁר לֹא יֵבשׁוּ " קֹוְי ": אֵלִי " צוּרִי " אָחֶסֶה " בּוֹ: אֲשֶׁר בְּיָרוֹ " טֶּרְקְרֵי " אָרֶץ': אֲשֶׁר צִינֶיף " + בְּּלְחוֹת " עַל בָּל־ \* הַרְבִי " בְּנִי " אָדָם ": וְכֹר " עֲדָתְךְ " לְנִיתְי בֶּלְהָיו ": אַשְּׁרֵי " הָעָם " שֶׁבְּכָה " לוֹ אַשְּׁרֵי " הָעָם " שֶׁיִיִי אֱלֹהָיו ::

### EXERCISE XII.

# (To be translated into Hebrew.)

\* \* For the plan of the Exercise, see § 11  $(\zeta-\mu)$ .

Thy (m.) sojourner 1 who [is] within 2 thy gates. 3 The thing 4 which thou (m.) [art] doing. 5 A man 6 in-whomthere-is-Spirit (Hebr., who Spirit 7 in 2 him). Ye (m.) to-whom-I-have-given (Hebr., who I-have-given 8 to 9 you) the land. 10 I [am] Joseph 11 whom-ye-sold (Hebr., who ye-sold 12 me 13). The land 10 from-which-I-came-forth (Hebr., which I-came-forth 14 from 15 it (f.)). A land 10 unto-which-I-will-bring-you (m.) (Hebr., which I-will-bring 16 you 13 unto 17 it (f.)). A land it (f.) [is] like-which-there-is-not (Hebr. which there-

<sup>\*</sup> For the - as 'Defective Shurik,' see Pt. I. § 14.

ל ל all, לב as p. 14 (\*).

is-not 18 like 19 it). Every-one 20 with-whom-it-was found (Hebr., who it-was-found 21 with 22 him). The horse 23 upon-whichhe-rode (Hebr., which he-rode 24 upon 25 him). The land 10 uponwhich-thou-art-lying (Hebr., which thou\*art-lying 26 upon 25 it). The servants 27 with-whom-he-was-angry (Hebr., who he-wasangry 28 upon 25 them (m.)). The man 6 in-whose-hand-thecup-was-found (Hebr., who was-found 29 the cup 30 in 2 his hand 31). Thou (m.) in-whose-hand-the-cup-was-found (Hebr., who was-found 29 the cup 30 in 2 thy hand 31). I in-whose-handthe-cup-was-found (Hebr., who was-found 29 the cup 30 in 2 my hand 31). I-will-comfort-thee 32 [O] Zion 33 in-whom-I-havedelighted (Hebr., who I-have-delighted 34 in thee (f.)), untowhom-shall-come (Hebr., who there-shall-come 35 unto 17 thee) thewealth-of 36 heathen-nations, 37 and within 3 whose borders 33 shall-no-more-come-any-foe 89; whose walls 40 they-may-call 41 'Safety,' 42 whose Saviour 43 I [am], saith 44 thy God 45.

<sup>\*</sup> Masculine.

### SECTION V.

### DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

32. The Demonstrative Pronouns are—

I.\* גָּלָה this (m.), אֹלֶה this (f.), אַלֶּה these (m.), אַלָּה these (f.);

II. אוֹ that (m.), הוֹא that (f.), הוֹלָּ those (m.), those (f.).

Thus: יוֹה הָאִישׁ this [is] the man;
אַר הַּנְּעָרִים this [is] the woman;
אַר הַנְּעָרִים these [are] the boys;
אַר הַנְּעָרִים these [are] the girls.

that [is] the man; הוא הָאישׁ that [is] thewoman; היא הָאשָׁה those [are] the boys; הַּנְּעָרִים those [are] the girls.

[N.B.—The Demonstrative Pronouns that, those, are (as the Reader sees) represented in Hebrew by the 3rd Person-Pronouns in § 9.]

There is an Adjectival use of these Pronouns, which will be mentioned in Section IX. on Pronouns-Adjective.

- 33.  $\exists i$  stands sometimes for such, and sometimes for thus. See more hereafter.
  - 34. (α.) With the Prefixes , we find—
  - ן אָלָה ,ווָאָת, ווֶהָ (1);
- בְּוָהָת (2) בְּוָהְ (once בְּוָהְת S. xxi. 10), בְּוָהְ (2), בְּוָאָת ,בְּאָלָת ;
  - (3) בָּאֵלֶה ,בְּאֵלֶה ,בָּוָאֹת ,בְּוָאֹת ,בָּוָה ,כּ
  - (4) לָאֶלֶה לְאֵלֶה לָוֹאת לְוֹאת לָוֹאת.
  - (β.). With the Prefix מאֶלָה ,מָוֶה בּוֹאָת ,מָוֶה.

[Note.—No special Exercise need be given on this Section.]

For 'this' and 'that' ADJECTIVAL see p. 58.

<sup>\*</sup> The less frequent forms הַלְּוֶה masc., אָל (also אוֹ) both masc. and fem., and הוֹ (also אוֹ and אַל for the Plural, — must be dealt with elsewhere rather than here.

### SECTION VI.

### INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

- 35. The Interrogative Pronouns are-
- (i.). 'ぬ who?, (ii.). ヿロ (also ヿロ and ヿロ) what?\*
  [These Pronouns are sometimes used non-interrogatively, also.]
- 36. These words are themselves Indeclinable; but they may receive prefixes; thus,—
- (i.). from מ' we have לְלָי , בְּלֶי , בְּלֶי , בְּלֶי , בְּלֶי , בְּלֶי , בְּלֶי , (נוֹ.). from מָר we have— מָה , מַה and מָר we have—
  - (a.) ומָה ,ומָה ,ומָה;
  - (β.) בַּמָּה (and בַּמָּה (£:
  - (مِن (and عَلِي ) § ;
  - (לֶטֶה (also לֶטָה (δ.) ווְלֶמָה and לְטָה (δ.).

[Note.-(a.) For expressing Whose?,-either

- (i.) אוֹ is prefixed to ים; thus, [Gen. xxxii. 18] לְמִי אֵהָה whose art thou?, or
- (ii). A word is placed in close structural connection with ים, as, for instance, ji in [1 S. xvii. 58] אַ whose son? (lit., son-of whom, see below § 52.
- (iii.) אָרָ מְלּ stands for whom? (Objective), as in 1 S. xii. 3 "whom have I oppressed?"—
- (β.) is often read closely with the next word as in לְבוֹה בְּיִל Ju. xi. 12 [almost as מְלֹה, comp. the מוֹה in Ex. iv. 2 and Is. iii. 15]. And so מְלֹה before א and א, and אן before הְ etc., may be said to be as the הְ בַּּ הַ in § 6 (b—d). But N.B. מוֹם סְכֹּנוֹת soccurs also (as in Ps. iv. 3) before בּּ הָ etc.
  - (7.) No special Exercise need be given on this Section.]

§ Used for how much?, how many? (lit., like the what?).

<sup>\*</sup> Also, אם stands sometimes for how! as in [Ps. exxxiii. 1] "Behold, How good and How pleasant (מוֹב וּמַה נַעִים) is the dwelling of brethren in unity."(β)

<sup>†</sup> Also אָרָ נְבִי in the phrase מִי נְבִי (lit., who and who?) Ex. x. 8.—Compare Obs. XVI, p. 179.

Used for whereby? (lit., in the what?)

<sup>■</sup> Used for why? wherefore? Observe the two different positions of the Accent.—Also np is sometimes used for why?

### SECTION VII.

### Nouns-Substantive.

- 37. In regard to 'Gender,' 'Number' and 'Case,' there are in Hebrew—
  - (i.). Only the Masculine and Feminine 'Genders' (§ 10);
- (ii.) The Singular and Plural 'Numbers,'—also the Dual for some Nouns-Substantive;
- (iii.). No 'Cases,' properly, according to the usual application of the Term.
- 38. Names of men, and words expressing males and functions of males, are Masculine.

Names of women, and words expressing females and functions of females, are Feminine.

There is great freedom in regard to the Gender of Nouns-Substantive expressing inanimate things,—there being really no reason why such should be limited to either one or the other. The usage of the Language in regard to any particular word must, of course, be attended to in Composition. There are, however, certain special Marks for the MASCULINE PLURAL, and for the FEMININE SINGULAR and PLURAL; as follows,—

- 39. (a.) In the SINGULAR Number there is no distinguishing mark\* for the Masculine Gender. But
- (β.) for the Plural Masculine the distinguishing mark is the termination ביב; thus, (1) (from שִׁיר a song) שִׁירָים songs; (2) (from בֹּוֹכֶב a star) בּוֹבָבִים stars.

<sup>\*</sup> It may be said that,

<sup>(</sup>i.) Most Hebrew Nouns, which have no special Feminine form, are Masculine. But it must be borne in mind that,

<sup>(</sup>ii.) There are exceptions to (i.).

- (γ.) Many words undergo a change of vocalisation on receiving this termination; thus (1) (from בָּבָר a word) מְלָכִים (from בְּבָרִים words; (2) (from בְּבָרִים a king) בְּבָרִים (a boy) בָּרָים (from בָּעָרִים a month).
- (δ.) Some undergo still further change; thus, ה, at the end of the word in the Singular is replaced by the בּוֹעָשׁה for the Plural, as (from מַּעָשׁה a deed) מַנְשָׁה deeds.
- 40. There is a special distinguishing mark for the Feminine in the Singular viz., the accented termination 7; thus,
- (a·) (from לְּבֶיר an uncle) הֹוֹרָה an aunt; (from בְּבִירָה a lady.
- (א.) Some undergo still further change; thus, ה, at the end of the Masculine word is replaced by the ה, for the Feminine as (from העוֹם a shepherd) מ shepherdess.
- 41. The mark for the FEMININE PLURAL is אוֹ (or הֹר), which replaces the אַ of the Singular; thus, יאָ of the Singular; thus, cows [§ 40 (β, 1)]. And some words undergo some change; thus, (1) (from בְּלֶבֶהֹת a queen) מְלֶבֶהֹת queens; (2) (from נַעְרָהֹת girls.
- N.B.—There are some other terminations for Feminine Singular Nouns; as  $n = \sqrt{n}$  or  $n = \sqrt{n}$  (p. :  $n = \sqrt{n}$ ), and  $n = \sqrt{n}$
- 42. There are Feminine Nouns which are not formed from the corresponding Masculine Nouns, and have no distinguishing mark; thus, אַ a mother (אַ a father); מוֹל an ewe (אַ a ram).
- 43. Some Masculine Nouns take the Feminine mark of Plural; thus אָׁ a father, plu. אָׁבֶּוֹת a name, plu. שֵׁבוֹת.

- 44. Some Feminine Nouns take the Masculine form of Plural; thus, דְבוֹרֶה a bee (also Deborah), plu. יְבוֹרָ bees; an ewe (also Rachel), plu. רְבֵּלִים ewes.
- 45. Some Nouns have both of the Plural forms; thus, and אָלְמִים sheaves (from אָלְמִים a sheaf). So דּוֹרִים\*
  and דּוֹרִים (from דּוֹרִים a generation.)
- 46. The mark for the DUAL is D' (in Pause : D'), which is the same for both Genders.
- (a.) Some Nouns do not change on receiving this termination; thus, (1) (from יָר a hand) מוֹלָי hands; (2) (from שׁוֹלְיִם legs.
- (β.) Some undergo a change; thus, (1) (from עֵינֵן an eye) eyes; (2) (from בְּבֶּלִים feet.
- (י.) The termination תַּ (in the Singular) is replaced by תַּ, after which the Dual termination בּיִב is added; thus, (ו) (from שָׁנָת a year) שָׁנָת two years a couple of years;
- (2) (from שֶׁבֶּה a lip) שֵׁבְּחֵיִם lips (the upper and lower).
- 47. The Dual, in Hebrew, is chiefly used as a special Plural (if one may say so) for things 'double' or 'in pairs,'— as scales-of-a-balance, tongs, ears, eyes, nostrils, hands, wings, feet, etc. Such generally have no other form for the expression of 'more than one,' and we find therefore the Dual form with Numerals other than 'two;' as in "four feet," "six wings," "seven eyes,"—and so in [1 S. ii. 13] "three teeth" (lit., a triad of the teeth, Dual.).
- 48. Some Nouns that have a Dual, have a Plural in another sense; thus, (1) (from צֵינָ an eye, also a fountain) עֵינָיִם (Du.) eyes, בְּנֶלִים (Plu.) fountains; (2) (from בְּנֶלִים (Du.) feet, רְנָלִים (Plu.) times.

<sup>\*</sup> Only in the phrase דוֹרִים, Is. li. 8; Ps. lxxii. 5, cii. 25.

- 49. But some few have both Dual and Plural forms; as (1) מוֹ a day, Du., יוֹמֵים, Plu., יִמִּים; (2) סתפּלוּם, once, סתכּם, בַּעַמִים two-times, twice, בַּעָמִים times; (3) הַלְתוֹת \*,דְּלְתִים So, there are the Plurals שָׁנִים and סֹר, of (1) in § 46 (γ).
- 50. Some Nouns are used in the Singular only, as אָבָק fine dust, בְּקְנִים gold, הַבְיִ moon; — others only in the Dual, as בַּלְרָחַיִם a balance, scales of a balance; בּלְחַיִּם water; בּלְחָחַיִּם tongs, שְׁבִּיִם heaven; — others only in the Plural, as and אַבְּלִים aloes, וַקְנִים old-age, בְּתַבְּיִם youth, בַּתְּכִים face, front, בַּתְּבִים compassion, הוֹלָה lower-parts, etc.
- 51. Hebrew Nouns are *Indeclinable* as regards what are usually called 'Cases.' But

In these two examples the Genitive 'of'; is supplied in English before the Second Noun, but

N.B.—The occurrence of the 'Construct form' (as it is

<sup>\*</sup> Some give this from דָלָה (i.q. וָדֶלֶת).

<sup>†</sup> Many others are unchanged in form when thus in . Construction.

<sup>‡</sup> Since this 'of' (when it can be supplied) is, in Hebrew, involved in the First of the two Nouns (not the Second) we cannot say that the word so involving the 'of' is in the 'Genitive' Case. The Genitive Case of 'a word,' 'a cry,' is not 'word of,' 'cry of,' but 'of a word,' 'of a cry.' The difference of Idiom demands different nomenclature. Moreover, the 'Construct State' (or 'State of Construction') may occur where the 'of' cannot be supplied in English. Although there is 'Structural connection' where the Genitive 'of' occurs, it does not follow that the Genitive 'of' is always to be used (or can be used) wherever 'structural connection' thus modifies the form. This consideration will be found to be of importance hereafter.

called) must not be *limited* to the case in which 'of' can be supplied before the Second Noun.

53. The abbreviation 'i. c.' is used for 'In Construction' (§ 52).

Def.—The term 'Absolute-form' is used of a word which is (1) not 'i. c.,' and (2) without any Affix or Prefix whatsoever.

- 54. The Changes of form which some Nouns undergo, (1) when 'In Construction,' and (2) when increased in length by the addition of some termination or Affix, may to some extent be classed under these three heads:
  - I. The shortening of a Long-Vowel into a Short-Vowel;
  - II. The replacing of a Vowel by Shva Moving;
  - III. ,, ,, Shva Quiescent.

The Second head will be found to be one of great importance. But, observe,

- 55. A Vowel cannot be dropped and replaced by Shva Moving,
- (a.) if followed by a letter having Shva (thus the in (1) מִשְׁפָּטְ (2), (2) אָשָׁבָּטָר (4),
- (\$\beta\$.) if followed by Dagesh Forte, which virtually involves a Shva [Pt. I. § 53], (thus the in 233),
- (7.) if followed by a letter which would have Dagesh Forte if it could,† (thus before in ビラウ, see § 60(\*)),
- (δ.) if the Vowel be one which involves a Quiescent letter belonging to the word, Cp. Pt. I. § 36 Note, (thus the in law, the in ברות law, the in ברות law, the in גרות law, the min ברות law, etc. This will be understood hereafter).

[Note.—Generally, also, a vowel which belongs to a word (or form) is not dropped. But sometimes it is dropped, as we shall see.]

<sup>\*</sup> The Plurals of Nouns like (2) are from another form (§§ 66, 67).

<sup>†</sup> As, one of the five אהחער which do not receive Dagesh [Pt. I. § 49.]

56. For words 'i. c.' the following rules may be given :-

(Rule i.) The Vowel NEXT BEFORE THE ACCENTED vowel is generally dropped and replaced by Shva-Moving—if that Vowel can be so dropped (§ 55);—as in אַכָּב harvest of from אַכָּב' harvest, and אַכָּב' heel of from אַכָּב' a heel. [Obs. The vowel to be dropped is the Penultimate when the Accent of the word is on the last syllable]. Also

(A.) Monosyllables, and words Mi-l'ră [Pt. I. § 42],

(Rule ii.) Generally replace Long —, in a closed\* final syllable, by —; thus, (1) בי hand of (from בי a hand); (2) [עֵצִים] an artificer-of [wood], i.e. a carpenter, (from בַב heart of (from בַב (לְבַב heart of);

(Rule iii.) Sometimes replace \_ in a closed\* final syllable, by \_; as in (1) \ \frac{1}{2} son of (from \ \frac{1}{2}); — more commonly by \_, as in (2) \ \frac{1}{2}! an elder of (from \ \frac{1}{2}!); † — and sometimes (especially in Monosyllables) retain the \_ unchanged, as in \ \frac{1}{2}! \ \text{Gen. iv. 17, } \ \frac{1}{2}! \text{Gen. xxv. 26;}

(Rule iv.) Replace the ending אָבָי by אַב; thus, (בּינְינָה מּינִינָה work of (from מַנְינִיה a work); so (בּינָה field of (from בְּינָה : except mouth of, from מָנִיה amouth, — בָּינָה (as well as בְּינָה friend of, from בְּינָה, and a few others.

(Rule v.). Replace the ending הָ by הַ; thus,
(ו) מַבָּרת (from בַּבַרת (company of (from עַבַרת (עַבָּרָה)).

(Rule vi.) Retain a '- (except in the last syllable of the Plural), also a ' (or-), and a ', unchanged.

<sup>\*</sup> Pt. I. § 21.

<sup>†</sup> These two Examples (1) and (2) belong to different classes. See the Section on Nouns in Pt. II.

<sup>‡</sup> There is sometimes, however, a change owing to the removal of the accent [Pt. I. § 55 (9, b.)] A word i. c.' (§ 53) is often deprived of Tone-accent, and joined to the following word by Makkêph (\*) [Pt. I. § 37 (2)].

(B.) Of words Mi-l'él, i.e., whose Penultimate is their Tone-syllable [Pt. I. § 42],—

(Rule vii.) Those of the form פֿעַל, סָּעַל, or בַּעַל, or בַּיַ, or בַ בַּ, ו בָּ בַּ, or בַ בַּ, י, or בַ בַּ, undergo no change when 'i. c.' (§ 53).

(Rule viii.) Those of the forms (1) אָלָּבָּ, and (2) בְּיֵבָּ, are changed in the manner seen in the following words; (1) או אווי midst of (from אָלָּדְּ midst); and (2) ישׁ eye of (from אַנִין an eye).

- (C.) (Rule ix.) Plurals ending in בֹיב, and Duals in בֹיב, always replace these endings by '\_, when 'i. c.' § 53; thus, (1) ייי, songs of (from בּיבִי songs); (2) stars of (from בּיבִי (בּיבָב' eyes of (from 'נִינָ'); (בּיבָב' hands of (from 'יִב').
- 57. (a.) As seen in some of the Examples in § 56, and those in § 52, there may be two of the changes (above-mentioned) at once.
- (\$.) Example (2) in § 52 offers a means of introducing an important further change that is often necessitated by Rule i. (§ 56), as may be seen thus. The removal of the vowel from the v of אַעָּעָבְּ, and the replacing it by a Moving Shva [§ 56, Rule i.], necessitates some change that there may not be two Moving Shvas together (which must not ever be, Pt. I. § 22, Note \*). The first of the two Shvas is, in such a case, always made to adopt a 'Slight-vowel' form [Pt. I. § 56]. And, since a Moving Shva beneath v takes a Compound form [Pt. I. § 24],

<sup>\*</sup> But שֵׁיֶּף truth (according to the best opinions) Ps. lx. 6, has שְׁיָּף truth of Pr. xxii. 21 (which is merely a slightly shortened form).

<sup>†</sup> Thus we may introduce the use of D for 'First Root-letter,' and y and ' for 'Second' and 'Third Root-letters' respectively; thus, רְבָּילָ is said to be of the form לַבָּר, תְּבֶּע of the form מָלֵך, תְּבֶּע of the form מָלֵך, תְּבֶּע of the form מָלֵך, וווע בּיִגר This will be fully explained by-and-by.

the particular form for the 'Slight-vowel' here, is determined by the following general Rule:—

N.B.—A 'Slight-vowel' before a Compound Shva mostly agrees with this latter in form.

Here, the — beneath the y in אָלָקה being replaced by —, the 'Slight-vowel' to be given (instead of the — beneath the y) is —; and so we obtain the form אַנְעַקּה given in § 52 (the אַבָּי being changed into אַבָּי, in accordance with Rule v. § 56).

(γ.) Similarly, from the Plural בְּבֶּרֶים words § 39 (γ), we have the Construct form 'דְּבֶּרִ'. For, the removal of the Penultimate vowel (viz., the — beneath the ב),—by Rule i. of § 56,—necessitates the appearance of a 'Slight-vowel' form for the — beneath the ד, in order that there may not be two Moving Shvas together [Pt. I. §§ 22, Note(\*), and 56].

[Obs. A — (Short-Kherik) may be considered as the common form for a 'Slight-vowel,' and as the form to be given when there is no reason for adopting some other Short-vowel. See also Pt. I. § 56, Note (†).]

- 58. The Classification of Nouns, for the changes of form which many of them undergo when receiving Affixed additions, is a somewhat long and difficult subject with which it is unadvisable to trouble the Student at present. Sufficient help will always be given in the Notes to the Exercises. The general subject must be dealt with elsewhere. There is, however, one application of § 54 (II.) which is of such very great importance for understanding vowel-changes in all parts of the Language that it ought to be mentioned at once, viz.:—
- 59. A word, when increased in length by the appendage of an additional syllable, generally drops (if it can\* drop) and replaces by Shva Moving that vowel which would else stand NEXT BUT ONE BEFORE, or THIRD† FROM THE ACCENTED VOWEL of the word.

<sup>\*</sup> See § 55.

<sup>† [</sup>Reckoning from left to right, and from the Accented Vowel inclusively.] Obs.—If this vowel cannot be dropped (§ 55), the preceding vowel is generally dropped,—if there be one, and if it can be dropped. Sometimes the succeeding one.

This will be more easily understood by an Example or two.

Thus:—

- (\$\beta\$.) The Hebrew forms for 'his words,' 'her words,' etc., are from קברים words; and there is no vowel Third before the Accented vowel. But—
- (γ.) When we come to the Hebrew for 'their (m.) words,' the analogy of the preceding words might lead us to expect under the  $\beth$ . Here, however, the Accent being on the  $\beth$ , the (if it were to appear under the  $\beth$ ) would be 'Third' (before the Accented vowel reckoned as First). It is therefore dropped, as above, and replaced by Shva Moving. But this necessitates the appearance of a 'Slight-vowel' instead of the Moving Shva beneath the  $\lnot$  [Pt. I. § 56]. And is the form which it adopts [§ 57 Obs.].
- (δ.) The same holds in the Hebrew forms for 'their (f.),'
  'your (m.),' and 'your (f.) words'† (and for the corresponding
  parts of Tables IV. and X. (1—6) But in the case of 'our
  words,' the Accent of the word being on the syllable ', the

  of the is retained—it does not come under the Rule of
  § 59. Thus we have ייד our words. Similarly for the
  corresponding forms in Tables IV. and X. (1—6).

<sup>\*</sup> See § 39 (γ).

<sup>†</sup> The Pronoun-Affixes for 3 pl. m. and f., and 2 pl. m. and f., are by many called the 'Heavy Affixes.' The Accent of the word is on these Affixes.

#### [To face p. 38.]

# SUMMARY OF §§ 39-59

- (a) The mark for MASC. PLU. is D'-; and
- (β) this D'— is replaced by '— 'in Construction.'
- (γ) The mark for the FEM. SING. is 7 , and
- ( $\delta$ ) this  $\neg$  is replaced by  $\neg$  in 'Construction.'
- (ε) The mark for the FEM. PLU. is ni— or ni; and
- $(\zeta)$  this termination is unchanged 'in Construction.'
- $(\eta)$  The mark for the Dual is  $\Box$ ; and
- $(\theta)$  this  $\Box$ ' is replaced by '... 'in Construction.'
- (i) For changes of form of Nouns 'i.c.' see §§ 56 & 57.
- (κ) For a Great Rule of ordinary change of form, see § 59.

# INDEX FOR NOUNS WITH PRON.-AFFS.

- (a) For Nouns which do not change, see Tab. V.
- (β) For Nouns ending in π which change only the ending, see Tab. VI.
- (γ) For Nouns like אוֹבר which drop the penult. -, see Tab. IX.
- (۵) For Nouns like (A) פָּעִיל & פָּעֵל (B), פּוֹעֶל (C) פֿוֹעֶל (A), פּוֹעֵל (B), פּוֹעֵל (C), פּוֹעֵל (C), see App<sup>x</sup> (A), (B), & (C) to Tab. IX.
- (ε) For Nouns in ¬¬¬, or ¬¬¬¬, or in ¬¬¬¬, or ¬¬¬¬¬, or ¬¬¬¬¬¬,
   see Tab. X.
- ( $\zeta$ ) For Nouns in -, or -, see Tab. XI.
- (η) For Nouns (fem.) corresponding to those (masc.) in Tabs.
   X & XI, see Tab. XII; (cp. §§ 66-69).
- (θ) For (1) אָר (2), אָד (3), בַּיִת (3), בַּר (4), בַּר (5), בַּר (6), see Tab. XIII.
- (i) For Nouns in  $\overline{\neg}_{\overline{\neg}}$ , see p. 44.
- [Note.—(i) For אָת (or אָת) mark of the 'Definite Object,' see p. 43 (e-h).
  - (ii) For some words before which the 'Def. Art.' a must not be placed, see § 73.]

- 60. Some Nouns with ——, as vip\* for example, are not of the same form as j, and must not be declined like it—as they do not drop the of their first letter [See § 55].
- 61. (a.) The Declensions of Table X. (1—6) are all the same in character. Such a word as גָּלֶרְ Table X. (1), and Table X. (2), is said to be of '6-point' form,—and Table X. (2) of '5-point' form.‡
- (β.) The of לְבֵעָ , and the — of לֵנֵע [Table X. (4 and 5)], are because of the guttural letter y. So the in בּבוֹע a sacrifice, and the — in יְחַלֵּ oppression, because of Π. [But we may have two Segols, though the word has a guttural, as in בְּחַלֵּ bread, etc.]
- (יִרָב fulness, בֹרֶב breadth, are of the same Declension as אֶרֶן length [Table XI.]; the replacing because of the guttural letter.

N.B.—All words like the Nouns in Tables X., XI., have their Accent on the penultimate, in the 'Absolute' Singular.

62. The 'Declension-vowel' (as it may be called) is seen to be (i.) — for the '6-point' Noun in Table X (1), and (ii.) — for the '6-point' (as also for the '5-point') Noun in Table X (2). (iii.) Some words, as לָנֶלֶּדְ (for instance), have — for their 'Declension-vowel'; thus עַנְרָדָּן, נְנֶלֶּדְ, לָנְלֶּדְ, etc., 'לְנֶלֶּדְ, לֶּנְלֶּדְ, לָנְלֶּדְ, etc. The terms

' ă-Decl.' 'ĕ-Decl.' 'ĭ-Decl.'

will be found useful as a means of designating these Declensions [viz., those of (i.) (iii) (ii.), respectively]. Similarly the Declension of Table XI. (in which the — is ö) may be called an 'ö-Decl.'

<sup>\*</sup> This is really of the form נְּלֶבְ ; but as the five letters אהתער do not receive Dagesh, the — is put under the b to 'Compensate for the Dagesh' which belongs to the ה.

<sup>†</sup> Any of these that may occur will be duly mentioned, so that no practical difficulty will arise therefrom.

<sup>‡</sup> The actual terms in use (in Rabbinic works on Grammar) are Nouns of 6 points,' Nouns of 5 points,'— the dots in the - - and the - being counted.

- 63. The following shew the Declensions of-
- (a.) (1) דְבָשׁ [p. : הָבָשׁן honey, דְבָשׁן my...;
  - (2) שְׁבֶּם [p.: שְׁבֶם a shoulder, שְׁבָם, שִׁבְּם, etc.;
- (β.) (1) בְּרִי (p. ; יְםֶּםְ fruit, בְּרִיוּ, פְּרְיוֹ, פּנכ., [בְּרִיבָּם, בְּרִיבֶּם, בְּרִים, and
  - (2) לְחָיָי [בְּיֶדְּ ,־יִי] מְּחָיִם, Du. לְחָיִם, לְחָיִי [בְיֶדְ ,־יִין לְחָיִים, Du. לְחָיִים, לְחָיִין לְחִיין לְחִיין לְחִיין לְחִיין לְחִיין לִחְייִן (ביֵיְדְּ , בִּיִיךְ , לְחָיִיִם
  - (3) עָרָי [p. : עָרִים an ornament, עָרְיוֹ, Plu. עָרָייִם;
  - (4) חֲצְיִ [p. : מְצְיִי, a half, חֶצְי, etc.;
- (γ.) (1) חָלָי (p. הְלִי: sickness, חְלְי, etc., Plu. חָלָי,
  - (2) עָנְיִ [p. : עָנִי affliction, עָנָיִי, etc.
- - 64. In § 63, the 'Construct' Singular is the same as the 'Absolute.'
- 65. The 'Slight-vowel' for the 'Construct State' of the Plural (§ 57, γ.), and for the Plural Noun with the Affixes for the 3 & 2 pl. (m.) & (f.) (§ 59 γ, δ), is the same generally as the 'Declension-vowel' of the Noun. Thus the in בָּלֶב,', the in בָּלֶב', , the in בּלֶב', , the in בּלֵב', , the . See Table X.
- 86. The Feminine Noun in Table XII. 1, corresponds with the Masculine Noun in Table X.1; and so the Feminines in Table XII. 2, 3, with the Masculines in X. 2, 5. This observation is important as helping to understand the formation of the Feminine Plurals. Thus, from מַלְבָּׁה a king, and a queen (the latter agreeing in form with the Declensionforms of the Singular in Table X. 1), we have the kindred Plurals בַּבָּׁשׁׁ kings, מִבְּבָּׁיִׁה a lamb (m.), בְּבָּשִׁה [and בַּבְּשׁׁה (f.), we have the Plurals בַּבָּשׁׁה, (m.), בַּבָּשׁׁה (f.).
- 67. Feminine Nouns of this class that have no corresponding Masculine kindred-form follow (as might be expected) the law of those that have. Thus, from שַּבְּּחָשׁ a woman-servant, we have the Plural שִּבְּחָוֹ (formed after the analogy of an imaginary Masculine Plural שִּבְּחָים from the imaginary Singular שִּבְּחָים).

- 68. Similarly there are some Feminine Nouns (with the ending הווים) corresponding to Masculines of the form אָלֶילָּהְיּלָּהְ might (m.) and אַלְיּלָּהְיּלִי might (f.), the latter agreeing in form with the Decl.-forms of the Singular in Tab. XI. And so הַרְבָּהְ drought, aridity, desolation, הַרְבָּהְ לִּחְרָבְּיֹת the Feminine form analogous to an imaginary Masculine בּתְרָבִירִם.
- 69. (a.) The Declension of שַּׁבְּּחָה with Pron. Aff. is the same as that of בְּבָּה in Tab. XII. 1, with instead of the under the first letter there; thus—

 $(\beta.)$  The Declension of a word of the form אַרְרָבָּ with Pron. Affixes is of corresponding form, but with  $-(\delta, K.\overline{Kh})$  instead of the - under the  $\Delta$  in Table XII. 1; thus from wisdom, we have

יתְבְּמָתְוֹ my wisdom, הְבְּמָרְוֹ, thy (m.)..., הְבְּמָתְוֹ his...; and from הְבְבֹּתִי desolations (i. c. הְרָבֹתִי his..., הְרְבֹתִי his..., הְרְבֹתִי הַ her.., הְרְבֹתִי thy (f.)... הְרָבֹתִי their (m)...

70. Besides the accented ending השל of § 40, there is an ending השל unaccented which is not a mark of Feminine Gender, but merely gives a varying equivalent form for some words; thus ביל and השל night, and so השל Ps. cxvi. 15 (בוֹלְּמָוֹתְה ).

N.B.—Sometimes the *Declension-form* of the Noun is used in this case, as אַרְצָּה land of, Is. viii. 23 (= גְּיֶּבֶּיה), and earth (Pause form) Job xxxiv. 13, and xxxvii. 12.

<sup>\*</sup> The - under the y is ŏ, K. Kh.

<sup>†</sup> The  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  under the  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  is seen to be  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$ ,  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$ ,  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$ . by Pt. I. § 55 (5 and 10 a.).

<sup>‡</sup> A Noun of ă-Decl., § 62.

- 71. (i.) There is another unaccented ending הְּשְּׁלְנִה which is of frequent occurrence, signifying to, towards, into; thus הֶבְּרָנְה Hebron, בְּבְּרָנָה to Hebron, בְּבְּלָנָה northwards; פַּגַרָם east, הַרְבָּלָה eastwards.
  - (ii.) This T to, towards, into may be attached to—
    - (a.) a Noun having the definite הן; thus, הבַּיִת the house, הביתה into the house, and
    - (β.) a Noun in the State of Construction; thus, בֹּית house of, בֹית בֹּרְעָה בַּרְעָה into-[the]-house-of Pharaoh.
- (iii.) Sometimes the *Declension-form* of the Noun is adopted for this, as אָרְצָה \* earth-wards (p. : אָרְצָה); and so נְגָבֶ [of ĕ-Decl.] south, אָרָבָ southwards; etc.
- 72. N.B.—There being no 'Genitive,' 'Dative,' 'Accusative' or 'Ablative' Cases in Hebrew,—the 'of,' 'to,' 'from,' etc., are expressed by other means:—
- (a.) The ordinary 'of' of connection—is expressed by the 'State of Construction,'† § 52;
- (b.) The 'to,'—of relation,—is expressed by the prefix of § 4;
- (c.) 'From' is expressed by the prefix **2** of § 5, or by the full Preposition (다);
- (d.) The context alone can determine when an *Indefinite* Noun is used *Objectively*, as the word man twice in "and he saw a man, an Egyptian, smiting a man, a Hebrew" [Ex. ii. 11], where the word " a man has nothing to mark it as 'Objective'; but
  - (e.) The Particle TX (or TX) is a mark of the Definite

<sup>\*</sup> Also to or towards land-of, frequently; [from YN, p. 411]. Obs. The context alone can decide, sometimes, between the  $\pi$  of §§ 70 and 71.

<sup>†</sup> The 'of' = from, out of, is expressed by the Prefix D of § 5, or by 12. [Ju. xiii. 2, 1 S. i. 1, etc.].

Object'; thus in "and he smote the Egyptian" [Ex. ii. 12] we have אֶּתְּדְּבָּמְצְּרִי the Egyptian (Accus., or 'Objective'). So in "God created [אֵת הַשְּׁבִים] the heavens, [אָבּרָץ] and the earth" [Gen. i. 1], we have אַר before "The heavens" and before "The earth," marking them as 'Objective.'

- (f.) This mark of the 'Definite Object' is not always expressed, and then the context alone can determine whether the Definite Noun is 'Objective' or not; thus, "And they spoiled [הָעִיר] the city" [Gen. xxxiv. 27].
- (g.) This אָא (or אָרוֹי) may stand before a Definite Objective' word (i.) which has the 'Definite Article' [§ 6];—
  (ii.) the 'Proper Name' of a person or place, as Noah, Job, Ruth, Athaliah, Makkeda, Babylon, etc.; (iii.) in Construction, as in "and he took [אָרוֹיִלְיִי] [the] elders of the city,..... and he taught [אַרוֹיִלְיִייִן] [the] men of Succoth" [Jud. viii. 16]; (iv.) having a Pron. Affix attached to it, as in "they took [אַרִיצֹיִינְיִן] their flock," etc. [Gen. xxxiv. 28].
- (h.) This האֵי (or הֹאָי) may also stand before שׁלְּיִי used Objectively for 'that which' or 'him, thee, them (etc.), who'\*, and in a few other cases to be mentioned elsewhere.
- 73. Obs.—The 77 for the 'Def. Art.' must never be placed before
  - (1) a Noun 'i. c.', †
  - (2) a Noun with a 'Pron. Aff.',†
  - (3) who, whom, or which;

[Note.—Nor before Proper Names, as a Rule. There are some exceptions (to be mentioned elsewhere), especially the names of some Places and Rivers.

<sup>\*</sup> Thus, "רְאָלוּ מְלֵּיךְ מְשֶׁר] and that which [was] in the city, [מְלֵּרְאָלֶּיך] and that — which [was] in the field, they took" [Gen. xxxiv. 28].

<sup>†</sup>A few instances may be cited to the contrary (which must be mentioned elsewhere),—but this great Rule of § 73 MUST ALWAYS BE OBSERVED in Composition.

74. More must be said on the Nouns elsewhere [Pt. II.], but the following Notes may be added here.

Note (a.) It need scarcely be said that a Noun, — such as אור spirit, for instance, — having Furtive-Pathakh to its last letter, must drop the Furtive-Pathakh on receiving any Affix; — thus, אור וווין (Plu.), and so אור וווין his spirit, אור וויף אור ווי

(b.) Nouns ending in היי drop the הו on receiving Affixes; thus from שֵׁרֶה a field (i. c. שֵׁרֶה) the Declension is—

$$\operatorname{my}$$
 אַרָי  $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} (m.) & \text{ שִׁרָהּוּ } \\ (f.) & \text{ שִׁרָהּ } \end{array} \right\}$  field.

Nouns ending in הַ generally take the Affix form הַ for 'his,' as in שַׁרָהוֹ his field, his work.

[The Plural שָׁרִים of this Noun does not occur, but the Construct form שָׁרִי occurs. The usual Plural is שָׁרָוֹת fields (i. c. שְׁרֹתִי, with Affixes שִׁרֹת, בְּיָם, etc.]

From מְעֲשֵׂה a work (i. c. מְצָשֵׁה), Plu. בְּעֲשֵׂה (i. c. מָנְשֵׁה), we have the Plural Declension—

- (c.) Besides the ending  $\overline{\Lambda}_{\overline{x}}$ , for the Feminine, there are some others (to be mentioned elsewhere). The most important, perhaps, of these is the ending  $\overline{\Lambda}_{\overline{x}}$  (p.:  $\overline{\Lambda}_{\overline{x}}$ ), as in Victorial lead (the  $\overline{\Lambda}$  being part of the ending).
- (d.) This remark (c.) will be found to be of great use hereafter when we shall have to give the forms of Participles. These have simple Noun-forms, and for the Feminine Singular they have the ending  $n_{\overline{\gamma}}$  as well as  $\overline{\gamma}_{\overline{\gamma}}$ ; thus,

from אֹבֶּרְ one (m.) saying, we have both אֹבֶּרְ and אֹבֶּרְאׁ one (f.) saying.

- (e.) Some Nouns have both endings, viz., הְ and הַ הֶּי, thus, (1) from וְבִיר a lord, we have both וְבִיר and מְּלְאָרָה and הְּלָּאָרָה and הִּלְּאָרָה and הִּלְּאָרָה and הִּלְּאָרָה and הִּלְּאָרָה and הִּלְּאָרָה beauty, glory; etc.
- (f.) The 'Singular' Declension (including the 'Construct State') of such Nouns as those in (e.) is, generally, only that of the אַבֶּרְהָּן form; thus we have בְּבֶרְהָּן (the 'Construct' form), and בְּבְרְהָן, פּבְרְהָן, (the 'Construct' form), and הַבְּאַרְהָן (the 'Construct' form), and הַבְּאַרְהָן, (the 'Construct' form), and בִּבְירָהן, etc. (Cp. Tab. X. (1)), הִּבְּאַרְהָן, and הַבְּאַרְהָן, are Indeclinable.
- (g.) This is so even in certain Nouns of which the 'Absolute' form in אַ בֶּ does not occur, as מַּלְלָבָה a kingdom, מְרָבָּבָה dominion, בְּרְבָּבָה a chariot. Of these the 'Construct' forms are מֶרְבָּבָה, מָמְשֶׁלֶת, רְבָּבָה, respectively, and the Declension-forms are מֶרְבָּבָה, מֶמְלֵּבְה, בַּבְּהָוֹ, מֶמְלֵבְהָוֹ, בִּבְּהָוֹ, מָמְלֵבְהָוֹ, etc.
- (h.) The Plurals of such Nouns are from the הַ form; thus, from מְלְחָמָה and מְלְחָמָה war, battle (of which the Declension is of the form of מְלְחָמָה), the only Plural is מִלְחָמָה.
- (k.) Table XIII. (1-6) gives the Declensions of some special Nouns, viz.,—
- [1] \( \frac{1}{2} \) a father, [2] \( \frac{1}{2} \) a brother, [3] \( \frac{1}{2} \) a house, \( [4] \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) a son, [5] \( \frac{1}{2} \) a daughter, [6] \( \frac{1}{2} \) a mouth.
  - (1.) The Noun win a man (also each-one, etc.) is declined

<sup>\*</sup> Obs.— a testimony, RETAINS its ...

in the Singular like שִׁיֹכ [Tab. V.]. The Plural אַיִּשׁים is used, but not generally. The ordinary word for 'men' is עַבְרָים, which is declined like עַבְרָים [Tab. X. (6)].

- (n.) The Vocative 'O!' is sometimes marked by the Prefix 可 followed by Dagesh Forte, the same as for the 'Def. Art.' (§ 6); thus, [1 S. xvii. 55] "As thy soul liveth [可如可] O king!", [1 S. xxiii. 20] "According to all the desire of thy soul [可以可] O king!", etc.
- (o.) The Rules of § 6 (b.), (c.), etc., apply to this Prefix הווה for the Vocative O!', as well as to that for the Def. Art.'; thus in [Is xlii 18] [הַעָּוֹרִים] "O deaf men, hear ye!, and [הַעָּוֹרִים] O blind men, look ye!—that ye may see," etc.
- (p.) This  $\overline{\Pi}$  for the Vocative 'O1' may stand before a word 'i.c.' (§ 53); thus [Lament. ii. 13] "What-thing shall I liken to thee [ $\overline{\Pi}$  $\underline{\Pi}$  $\underline{\Pi}$ ] O daughter-of Jerusalem!" etc.
- (q.) In Table V. (i.) the words שִׁירֶה and שִׁירֶה may be considered to be contracted from שִׁירָה and שִׁירָה With these latter the Plural words שִׁירָה and שִׁירָה and שִׁירָה in Tab. V. (ii.) correspond, as שֵׁירֵיכֶּן and שִׁירִיכֶּן (your m., and your f. songs) in Tab. V. (ii.) correspond with שִׁירְכֶּן and שִׁירְכֶּן (your m., and your f., song) in Tab. V. (i.). This being so, the analogy between the Affix-forms in Tab. V. (i.) and those in Tab. V. (ii.) i. e., for the Sing. and the Plu. Noun respectively, is seen to be complete.
- (r.) Similarly in Tab. VI. (i.), the words אוֹרָתָם and אוֹרָתָם may be considered to be contracted from אוֹרַתְהָן and הוֹרַתְהָן.
- (s.) The before the Affixes Da and Da in the Tables is, of course, Shva Moving, because there is no Dagesh Lene in the D, Pt. I. § 55 (4).
- (t.) N.B. There is before the בּק הוא and the בְּק הוא instead of in the corresponding places of the other words in these Tables (and in בּק הַ יְּי your (m.) hand, from בְּי a hand, w. Affixes לְּיִל his.., etc.). Owing to the stress and emphasis on these Affixes, the earlier parts of the words having them are shortened as much as possible. The Short-vowel followed by the Shva Moving admits of rapid moving

on to the final syllable, on which the stress and emphasis is laid. There could not be Shva in the place of this Short vowel, because of the Shva following it.

So, too, in the תּוֹרְתְהֶן and תּוֹרְתְהֶן from which תּוֹרְתְהֶן and תּוֹרְתְהֶן, from which בְּרַהֶן and דְּבַרְהָן, from which בְּרַהָן and דְבַרְהָן and דְבַרְהָן and דְבַרְהָן and דְבַרְהָן and דְבַרְהָן and בְּרָרָן וויין, from which בְּרָרָן and בְּרָרָן מוֹרְהָן.

(u.) There is a not unfrequent contraction of the forms הורוֹתֵיהֶן and הורוֹתִיהֶן

into מוֹרוֹתָן and הוֹרוֹתָן. This is for the sake of shortness.

(w.) The form שַׁמָשׁ is 'i. c.' the same (viz. שׁמָשׁ),—Plu. שׁמְּטִים (i. c. שׁמָּטִי).

## EXERCISE XIII.

(To be translated into English.)

יְיָי + מַלְבֵּנוּ : \*יְמֵי †שְׁנוֹתִינוּ : מַלְבֵי הַבְּּגְרִים : \*בְּצְרֹת מוֹ תַּכְם : ציוֹן מוֹ צֵל וו יִרְפּוּ יִיְדִיך : \*פַּנְפִי יִיּיִין מוֹ צִּל וו יִרְפּוּ יִיְדִיך יוֹ : ﴿פַּנְפִּי יִּיְיִרִים : \*בְּצָרָך מוֹ פִי זוֹ תְּכָם יוֹ : נֵר יוֹ לְרַנְלִי ייּ + דְּבָּגָך יוֹ וְמִשְׁפָּטִיך ייּ לַמְצִוֹת ייּ : יִאָבְתוֹ ייּ : יִאַבְּתוֹ ייּ : יִיְי וְמִשְׁפָּטִיך ייּ לַמְצִיּוֹת ייּ : יִאָבְרִוֹת ייּ בַּקְשׁוּ ייִ : יִיִּי וְמִשְׁבָּמִי יִי יִּי וְאָשִׁיבָה ייּ וְאַבְּוֹרִי ייּ בְּקְשׁוּ ייִּ : יִיִּי עַנְיִי בְּלִי יִּי יִיִּי בְּלְיִּ יִּי יִּיְנִי יִּי בְּקְעִיי אָל יִּי בְּעִוֹיִם ייּ בְּלְבִּוֹת ייִ בְּקְבִּי יִי יִּיְנִי יִּי בְּלְבִּי יִי יִּיְיִי בְּלְבִי יִי יִּבְעִיִּי יִּי בְּעִבְּוֹת ייִ : יִבְעִּבְיֹר ייִ : בְּבְעוֹנְם ייּ בְּלְבִּי יִי בְּבְּרִוֹי יִי בְּעִבּיי יִי יִיִּי בְּלִי יִי בְּבְוֹר ייִ : בְּבְעוֹנִם ייּ בְּבְעוֹנְם ייּ בְּבְעוֹנִי יִּי בְּבְעוֹנִם ייּ בְּבְנִיי יִּי בְּבְעוֹנִם ייִּי בְּבְעוֹיִם יִּי בְּבְעוֹיִי יִּי בְּבְעוֹיִם יִי בְּבְעוֹיִי יִּי בְּבְר ייּ בְּבְעוֹיִם יִּי בְּבְרִי יִּי בְּבְּבִיי יִּי בְּבְּבִיי יִּי בְּבְּבְייִי יִּי בְּבְּבְּיִי יִי בְּבְּבִיי יִיי בְּבְּבִיי יִי בְּבְּבְייִי יִּי בְּבְּבְייִי יִּי בְּבְּבְייִי יִּי בְּבְּבְייִי יִּי בְּבְּבִייִי יִּי בְּבְּבִיי יִי בְּבְבִיי יִּבְיִים יִּי בְּבְּבִיי יִּי בְּבְּבִייי יִּי בְּבְּבִייי יִי בְּבְּבִייי בְּיִבְיִי יִייִי בְּבִּייִי בְּבְּבִייי יִי בְּבְּבִייי בְּיִבְּבִייי בְּבְּבִייי בְּיִבְיִי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְּיִייִי בְּיִבְייִי יִי בְּבְּבִייִי בִּייִי בְּיִבְייִי בְּיִּיי בְּבְּבִּייי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִבְּיִיי יִי בְּבְּבִּייי בְּיִי בְּבְּבִּייי בְּייִבְּיִיי בְּבְּבִּייי בְּבְּייִי בְּבְּבִּייי בְּייִּבְייִי בְּיִּבְייִיי בְּיִייִיי בְּיִי בְּיִייִיי בְּיייִייְּבְיִייִייי בְּיִבְּייִייִיי בְּיִּבְּייִיי בְּיִּבְייִיי בְּיִבְּייי בְּיִּבְייִיי בְּיִּבְּיִייִיי בְּיִּבְייִייי בְּיִּבְּיִיי בְּיִּבְּיִייי בְּיִבְּיִייְיִייי בְּיִּבְּיִייי בְּיִּייי בְּיִבְּיייייי בְּיִּבְּייִיייי בְיּבִּייי בְּיִבְּייי בְּיּבְי

2 Table X. (1). אֶרֶץ days. 4 יָמִים year. אָרֶץ earth, 1 See p. 385. a land, a country (see page 25 (Note 4), — Plu. אָרֶצוֹת a company. 7 אביר a strong one. 8 אביר pits. 9 slime. 10 Zion. 11 not. 12 let them be slack. אין a hand (Dual בְּלֶבְּלְ a wing (Dual בְּלֶבְּלִם a dove. (בֹּלֶבֵּיִם a hand (Dual בְּלֶבְּיִם a wing (Dual בְּלֶבְּיִם a dove. 16 Tab. IX. 17 Tab. XIII. (6) 18 a wise man. 19 a lamp. 20 a foot (Dual 21 and light. בי a path. בין a free-will offering. 24 be pleased with, accept. 25 I pray. 26 David a judgment. 27 teach Thou me. 28 מְצְוָה a commandment. 29 I have longed, had a great desire. 30 I thought on. 31 מַרָה a way. 32 and I made to return. 33 to. 34 מַרָה a testimony (the — of this word cannot be dropped). 35 Seek ye. 36 See Exerc. IX. Note 15. 37 all (בְּלַ when unaccented). 38 אָנוֹ a meek one. 39 for, because. 40 אָנוֹ iniquity. 41 they have gone into captivity. 42 and they shall know. 43 עבונה service. 44 מַמְלֶבֶה a kingdom. 45 they shall be ashamed. 46 עבר a worshipper. 47 a graven image. 48 מעשה a work. 49 a workman, smith. 50 nothingness. 51 a grave, sepulchre. 52 opened. 53 ברוֹן a throat. 54 בּחוֹשׁ lips. 55 smooth-\* § 56 (i. & ix.). t § 59. \$ \$ 74 (i.).

וְתַּיָּדִים ּ יְדִי ּ עֲשָׂוּ ּ : אַל ּ הֶנְאֶפֹף ּ עָם ּ חַפְּאִים ּ נַפְּשִׁי ּ

עְם ּ אַנְשִׁי ּ דָּמִם ּ חַלִּי ּ : אֲשֶׁר בִּיִדִיהֶם ּ + וְפָּה ּ : אֲשֶׁר בִּידִיהֶם ּ + וְפָּה ּ : אֲשֶׁר בִּידִיהֶם ּ + וְפָּה ּ : אֲשֶׁר בִּידִיהֶם ּ לְּנָשׁר ּ : שְׁלָח ּ מִּיְהֶם ּ יִי שְׁנְא ּ : יִי בִּמְי שְׁנִי ּ יִּי שְׁנְא יִּ : יִי בְּמִר ּ יִנְי יְשִׁבּרוֹ יִּ יִ שְׁרָא יִּי וְנְי יִּשְׁבּרוֹ יִי יִּשְׁרָא יִי יִ בְּמִר יִי יִשְׂרָא יִי יִ וְבְּעִר יִי יִּשְׁרָא יִי יִ וְבְּבִּלְי יִ יִּשְׁרִי יִי שְׁרָא יִי יִ וְבִיהְם יִּ בְּנִי יִי בְּכָל יִי בִּעְשִׁיוּ יִּ : עִינִי יִּ כִּל יִּ בִּנְעִיי יִי יִּבְּיִי בְּכִּל יִי בִּעְשִׁיוּ יִּ : עִינִי יִּ כִּל יִּ בִּנְעִיי יִי יִּבְּבְּר יִּ יִי בְּבָל יִי בִּעְשִׁיוּ יִּ : עִינִי יִּ כִּל יִי בִּעְעִּשִׁיוּ יִּ : צְּבָּר יִי בִּלְיך יִּי יִשְׁבֵּרוּ יִּי יִּעִבְּר יִּי יִּבְּבְּר יִּי יִּעִנִי יִּיִי בְּבִּל יִי בִּעְעִייִי אִיִּי בְּבָּל יִי בִּעְעָשִׁיוּ יִּי: בְּעִינִי בְּל יִי בִּעְעִייִי אַנְיִי בְּנִי יִי בְּבָּל יִי בִּעְעָשִׁיוּ יִּי : עִינִי יִּי בְּעִּתוֹ יִי בְּבִּל יִי בִּעְעִּשִּׁיוּ יִּי: נִינִי יִּי בְּעִים יִּי בְּבִּים יִּי וְּעִייִי בְּיִי יִּי בְּבָּל יִי בִּעְשִׁיוּ יִּי : עִינִי יִי בְּיִי יִי בְּבָּל יִי בְּבָּל יִי בְּעִים יִּי בְּבִּים בְּעִייִי יִּייִי בְּבִּים בְּיִי יִּיִי בְּבִּים יִּי בְּבִּים בְּיִי יִּבְּיִי יִּי בְּיִי יִי בְּבְּיִי יִּייִי בְּיִי יִּייִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּבְּיִיי יִּייִי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְּיִי בִּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּבְּיִי בְּיִי בִּיי בְּבְּיִי בְּיִי בִּיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְּיִי בִּיִי בְּיִּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִייִי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִייִי בְּיִייִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִייִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּבְּיִיי בְּיִייִי בְּיִיי בְּיִּבְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִייִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִייִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִייי בְּיִיי בִּייִייִייִיי בְּיִייִייִיי בְּיִּבְּייִייִייִייִייִיי בְּיבְּיִייִיייִייי בְּיִייִיייי בְּיִייי בְּיב

# Exercise XIV.

(To be translated into Hebrew.)

\* \* For the plan of the Exercise see § 11  $(\zeta-\mu)$ .

According-to 1 the word 2 of Elijah. 3 The man 4 with-whom-is-My-word (Hebr., who My word 2 with 5 him). And-I-will-put 6 My words 2 in his mouth. 7 The words 2 of wise-men 8 and their riddles. 9 As 1 the flesh 10 of our brethren 11 [is] our flesh. 10 Thy (m.) bone 12 and thy flesh 10 [are] we. Your (m.) bone 12 and your flesh 10 [am] I. And-as-for-me

(Hebr., and I) my prayer <sup>13</sup> [is] to your (m.) God <sup>14</sup> according-to <sup>1</sup> your words. <sup>2</sup> For <sup>15</sup> great-is-His-Mercy-towards-us (Hebr., mighty-hath-been <sup>16</sup> over <sup>17</sup> us His Mercy <sup>18</sup>). Thy (m.) Countenance <sup>19</sup> make-Thou-to-shine <sup>20</sup> upon <sup>21</sup> Thy servant. <sup>22</sup> Many <sup>23</sup> [are] my persecutors <sup>24</sup> and my enemies. <sup>25</sup> Let-my-supplication-come-before-Thee (Hebr., let-come <sup>26</sup> my supplication <sup>27</sup> to Thy Presence <sup>19</sup>). I-will-extol-thee, <sup>23</sup> my God, <sup>14</sup> O\* King <sup>29</sup>; and-I-will-bless <sup>30</sup> Thy Name <sup>31</sup> for-ever-and-ever. <sup>32</sup> His praise <sup>33</sup> shall-speak <sup>34</sup> [viz.] my mouth <sup>7</sup>; and-shall-bless <sup>35</sup> [viz.] all-flesh <sup>36</sup> His-Holy-Name (Hebr., the Name <sup>31</sup> of His Holiness <sup>37</sup>) for-ever-and-ever. <sup>32</sup>

Tab. X. (1). וּבְּבֶר 15 בְּנִים 15 בְּנִים 15 בְּנִים 15 בְּנִים 15 בְּנִים 15 בְּנִים 16 בְּנִים 17 ב בּנִים 18 בְּנִים 18 ב (10 בּנִים 19 בְּנִים 19 בּנִים 19 בְּנִים 19 בּנִים 19 בּנִים 19 בּנִים 19 בּנִים 19 בּנִים 19 בּנִים 19 בְּנִים 19 בּיִבְּנִים 19 בּנִבְּים 19 בּיבְּים 19 בּיבְים 19 בְּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְּים 19 בּיבְּים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְּים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבּים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבּים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְּים 19 בּיבְּים 19 בּיבְּים 19 בּיבְּים 19 בּיבְּים 19 בּיבְּים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבּים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְּים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בְּיבִּים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים 19 בּיבְים

† See Tab. XIII, Note (§, a).

### SECTION VIII.

### Nouns-Adjective.

75. There being no 'Cases' in Hebrew, — and no Genderforms for other than *Masculine* and *Feminine*, — we have only four forms to consider, viz., those for the Masculine and the Feminine in (1) the Singular, and (2) the Plural.\*

N.B.—Adjectives should agree with their Substantives in Gender and Number.

76. The forms referred to in § 75 are the usual Nounforms,—having the termination  $\Box$ — for the Masc. Plural (§ 39.  $\beta$ — $\delta$ ), and  $\Box$ — for the Fem. Sing. (§ 40), and  $\Box$ — (or  $\Box$ —) for the Fem. Plu. (§ 41). Thus, for instance,

77. Adjectives may be used 'i. c.'; thus, [Dan. i. 4] "Children...[מֹבֵי] good-of appearance;" [Gen. xxiv. 16] "the damsel was [מֹבַת] goodly-of appearance;" and so אַרְלֹּלִי (Sing. m.) great-of, יְבָּרֹל (Sing. m.) — and יֻבָּרֹל (Sing. f.) — beautiful-of, etc. "

78. The proper PLACE for the Hebrew Adjective is after

<sup>\*</sup> There are no Dual forms for Adjectives proper.

<sup>†</sup> For the two forms 1 and \_ for the same vowel, see Pt. I. § 13.

<sup>‡</sup> For the removal of the vowel that would be Third before the Accented vowel (reckoned as First), see § 59.

<sup>§</sup> The last  $\overline{\psi}$  of  $|\psi\rangle$  is replaced by  $\underline{-}$  followed by Dagesh Forte, on the  $\mathcal{Y}$ 's receiving a vowel. Cp. Tab. IX. ( $\beta$ ). [Of the more common word  $|\psi\rangle$  little, there is no other form—except only  $|\psi\rangle$  (i. c.) 2 Chr. xxi. 17.]

אָרָל (when followed by Makképh, Pt. I. § 37), in which word the - is δ. This, in Pr. xix. 19, is Krî for גרל [Pt. I. § 74. 3]. In Na. i. 3, Ps. cxlv. 8, the ) of גרל — there written — is superfluous.'

There are also the following forms (Masculine),

ים (i. c.' פָבֶר, pl. פָבֵר, יi. c.' פָּבְרָ; so, fr. אָנְוָים, עָנְוּים, עָנְוּים, יָעְנְוּים, so, fr. יְעָנְוּים, יְעָנְוּים, יוֹי פָּבַרְיִם (i. c.' עָנְוּיִם, יְעָנְוּים, יוֹי פָּבַר, יוֹי פָּבַר, יוֹי פָּבַר יוֹים, פּּבַר יוֹים, פּבַר יוֹים, פּבְּרְיִים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּר יוֹים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרְייִים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרָּים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרְיּים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרָּים, פּבְּרָּים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרָים, פּבְּרְיּים, פּבְּרְיים, פּבְרְיים, בּרְיבּרְיּים, בּבְרְיים, בּבְּרְיים, בּבְּרְיבּיבּרְיים, בּבְּרָים, בּבְרְיבְּרְיים, בּבְרְיִים, בּבְרְיִים, בְּבְרְיִים, בְּבְרְיִי

its Noun-Subst.\*; thus, איש מוֹב a good man (lit., a man good), אָשָה גְדוֹלְה מְ a great woman, מְלָכִים גְּדֹלִים great kings, בתוּלוֹת בּוֹת beautiful virgins.

- 79. Sometimes Participles are used as Adjectives; as in מַבְּבֶּלְתָּל a confident (or careless) people, לְּבֶּלְתָּל מַ בַּעֲרִים בַּעַרִים בּעַרִים בּערִים בּעַרִים בּעַרִים בּעַרִים בּעַרִים בּעַרִים בּערִים בּערים בּערִים בּערִי
- 80. With Dual Nouns-Subst., Adjectives (and Participles used as such) take Plural forms; thus שְׁמֵים הַרָּשִׁים new heavens, יְבִים רָפוֹת weak hands, שְׁפָּתִים דּלְקִים faming lips, failing knees.
- 81. If the Noun-Subst. is 'Definite'—either (1) having the 'Def. Art.,' or (2) having not that Prefix because it is 'i. c.' (§ 73), or (3) having a Pron. Affix,— the Adjective follows the Subst., and receives also the 'Def. Art.;

<sup>\* (</sup>i.) There may be more than one Noun Subst. referred to by one Adjective; thus, "good statutes and judgments," would be חַקִים וּמִישְׁפְּטִים טוֹבִים (lit. statutes and judgments good").

<sup>(</sup>ii.) In a few instances, an Adjective before a Subst. is supposed to qualify that Subst.:—this must not be in Composition.

<sup>†</sup> This is a not unfrequent form of the Feminine Participle — instead of בַּעָרָה; see hereafter.

<sup>‡ (</sup>i.) There may be several Adjectives (or Participles used as such) one after another, following the Subst.; thus, [Gen. xli. 23] "ears withered, thin, and blasted," etc.

<sup>(</sup>ii.) In a few instances two Adjectives of different Gender refer to the same Subst.; thus, [1 K. xix. 11] אַרְוֹלְהוֹ הְדּוֹלְהוֹ a wind great (f.) and strong (m.),—the wind,' being without life, cannot be said to have any Gender' really.

<sup>§ (</sup>i.) There may be more Adjectives than one so following the 'Definite' Substantive, and having each of them the Prefix  $\vec{n}$  for the 'Definite Article'; thus, "the high and fenced walls," would stand thus, "the walls the high-ones and the fenced-ones." So "the high and fenced walls of a city" would stand thus, "walls of a city the high-ones and the fenced ones;" and so, "thy high and fenced walls" is "thy walls the high-ones and the fenced-ones" (Deut. xxviii. 52).

<sup>(</sup>ii.) A few instances might be cited in which an Adjective not having the Pref. is rendered by many as an Adjective qualifying a Definite' Substantive. Suffice it to say here, that such a form of expression must never be used in Composition.

thus, הַּבְּבֶר הַפּוֹב The good word (lit., the word the good), אות הַּבְּרִי הַוֹּב \* דְּבְרִי דְּוֹרְ דִּמוֹב The last words of David (lit., words-of David the last-ones), הַּבְּרוֹלְה my elder daughter (lit., my daughter the great-one), בּרְבִיהֶם הָרָעִים הַרָעִים their bad ways (lit., their ways the bad).

N.B.—When the Adjective after a 'Definite' Substantive has not the Prefix 77 for the 'Definite Article,' the Adjective generally serves as a 'Predicate.' See below § 83, etc.

- 82. Hebrew Adjectives have no (1) 'Comparative' or (2) 'Superlative forms. An Adjective of ordinary form
- (i.) followed by (or by 5, the Prefix of § 5) serves in the place of the Comparative, —and
- (ii.) with the Prefix 7 for the 'Definite Article,' and followed by 2 (the Prefix of § 4), serves in the place of the 'Superlative;' thus,—
- (i.) בּאַרְיֵה הַמֵּת שׁוֹב מִן הָאַרְיֵה הַמֵּת BETTER THAN the dead lion (lit., good from, or more than, the dead lion), and טוב מָבְנוּ better than he, מוב מְבְנוּ sweeter than honey.
- (ii.) בְּלֵלֵלְ בְּעָנָקִים THE GREATEST OF the Anakim (lit., THE GREAT ONE IN, OR AMONG, the Anakim); and so בַּלַלְשָׁה THE WEAKEST OF Manasseh; בְּלֵית בְּבִית בְּבִית בְּבִית בְּבִית בְּלֵי THE LEAST OF the house of my father.

N.B.—These expressions for (i.) the 'Comparative' and (ii.) the 'Superlative' are often used 'Predicatively;' thus, [Ps. lxiii. 4] מוֹכ הַכַּוֹיָם דְּעָבִייִם Thy Grace [is] better than life, and [Judg. vi. 15] "My thousand [is ...] the weakest in Manasseh, and I [am] the least" etc.

<sup>\*</sup> If, instead of "David," we had the expression "a great king" [בְּלֵלְ בְּּדְוֹל בְּיִל שׁ should have for "the last words of a great king," בְּבֵר עֵּלְבֶּרְ בְּּדְוֹל הָאַחֲרנִים (lit., words-of a king great the-last-ones); and if, instead of "David," we had the expression "the great king," we should have for "the last words of the great king," בְּבֵר הַבְּּבְרְל הָאַחֲרֹנִים (lit., words-of the king the great-one the-last-ones).

83. Hebrew Adjectives are often used 'Predicatively,'\* and then some form of the so-called 'Substantive Verb' (or 'logical Copula') is to be supplied; thus, אַבְּיֹן מוֹב הָאָרֶין מוֹב הַאָרָין מוֹב מוֹל מִאָר (or 'logical Copula') is to be supplied; thus, אַבּיִין מוֹב הַמִּי and the gold of the land [is] good, דְרוֹל שָׁמוֹ הַנְּה and the man [was] great exceedingly, בְּרוֹל שָׁמוֹ הַבְּרוֹל שִׁמוֹ (Great [is] His Name, אַבְּרִיֹלְ אַהָּרֹנ (art] Thou, מוֹב הַקְרָנ (f.) [were], בְּרוֹלְיִם אֲבַּרְנִל (art] Thou, מוֹב הַבְּרָנ (f.) [were], בְּרוֹלְיִם אֲבַרְנוֹל (מוֹב מִישׁמִי (are) we, etc. etc.

N.B.—The Adjective when used 'Predicatively,' often precedes its Subject as in the last five examples; it is then generally emphatic.

84. An Adjective which precedes the Substantive or Pronoun to which it belongs, generally serves as a 'Predicate' thereto; thus, [1 S. xxvi. 13] קב בול great [was] the space [between them]; [Job v. 25] יוֹרְעָלְּדְּ great (or abundant) thy seed [shall be], etc.: as, also, in the last five examples in § 83.

85. So, also, after a 'Definite' Subject an Adjective that has not the Prefix ה for the 'Def. Art.' is generally used 'Predicatively;'† thus, [Judg. vii. 4] הָעָם הָעָם the people [is] great (or numerous), whereas "the numerous people" would be הַהְמוֹן הָרָב [Is. xvi. 14] הַהְמוֹן הַרָב the great multitude.

[Obs.—עַם רָב (or עַם רַב ) means "a numerous people."]

86. There are not very many adjectives; in Hebrew. But no want of them is particularly felt because there is, in common use, another mode of defining, describing, and qualifying Substantives, — viz., by placing them in Construction with a

<sup>\*</sup> In which case the Adjective need not agree with the Subst. in Gender or Number.

A Noun-Subst. may also be used 'Predicatively' of another Noun-Subst. or a Pronoun.

<sup>†</sup> A few instances may be cited in which this seems not attended to. It must always be attended to in Composition.

<sup>‡</sup> i.e. Strictly such. Participles are often used Adjectively.

word (or expression § 87, 2) which denotes the qualification, or the describing or defining thing or quality; thus, [Pr. xv. 26] אָכֵר נעַם pleasant words (lit., words-of pleasantness); [1 K. xx. 31] מֵלְכֵי הָטֶר merciful kings (lit., kings-of mercy), etc. Moreover,

- 87. The second of two words so connected may have a Pron. Affix referring to the former one; thus, (1) [Ps. cxix. 62] אַרְבֶּלְךְ צִּדְרֶבֶּןךְ Thy righteous judgments (E.V.),—and so (2) [Is. lxiv. 10] בִּית כְּרְשֵׁנוּ וְתִּפְאַרְתְּנוּ our holy and beautiful house (lit., the-house of our holiness and our beauty), etc.
- 88. A less common idiom is the following: A Noun in Construction' with a word after it sometimes qualifies or describes this second word, in an Adjectival manner;\* thus, [Gen. xvi. 12] מַלָּא אָרָם a wild man (lit., a wild-ass-of man), and so [Deut. xxxii. 41) בַּלְלָּ My flashing sword (lit., the-lightning-of My sword, i.e., My lightning sword).

In accordance with this, הַרִים (lit., and the-might-of mountains, Ps. xcv. 4) seems best understood as equivalent to "and mighty mountains," — we have then the whole verse running thus:

- "In Whose hand [are] the-secret-depths-of earth, "And His [are] the mighty mountains."
- 89. Some Adjectives, chiefly Gentilic and Patronymic,† have the ending '\_ for the Masculine, and '\_ or '\ for the Feminine, in the Singular. These take '\ (or '\ '\ ) for the Plural Masc. and רוֹיִים (or '\ '\ '\ ) for the Plural Masc. and רוֹיִים (Sing. m.), עַבְרְיִּם (Sing. m.), עַבְרְיִּם (Sing. f.), עַבְרְיִּם (Sing. m.), מַצְרִים (Plu. f.); and מַצְרִים (Sing. m.), מַצְרִים (Sing. f.), מַצְרִים (Plu. f.); and מַצְרִים (Plu. f.).
- 90. It seems hardly necessary to say that · Comparison,' in the way of Likeness and Similitude is expressed by the Prefix ב of § 4 (or the word אָבֶן, § 4 Note ץ); thus, נְבוֹן וְחָבֶם בְּמוֹךְ strong as the oaks; יְנִבוֹן וְחָבֶם נְמוֹלְ intelligent and wise as thou; אָבֶן his heart [is] firm as a stone.

† There are some others, as אכזהי cruel, - and so הכלילי Gen. xlix. 12.

<sup>\*</sup> Somewhat as we say a giant of a man (for a gigantic man), a fool of a man (for a foolish man).

- 92. (a.) Adjectives (and Participles used as such) may be used concretely; thus, לְצְלֵיק righteous (m.) for a righteous [Man], and אום good (m.) for a good [Man or thing];—[often so
- (β.) when 'Predicative,'—and then they need not agree in Gender and Number with the word to which they refer; thus, [Ps. lxxiii. 28] לְרָבֶת אֱלֹהִים לִי מוֹב the nearness of God to me [is] good (or a good thing); [Ps. lxvi. 3] מָה נוֹרָא מִינֵשְיִּיך [ps. lxvi. 3] אוני אוני איני איני מיני שׁיִין [are] Thy works! etc.];—

(γ) So [Nu. xxii. 18] "to do little or great קָטֵבָּה אוֹ נְדוֹלָה, lit. a little [thing] or a great [thing]], and so some give [Pr. viii. 6] "I will speak excellent-things"

:[נגידים]

- (δ) Especially the Fem. Plu.; thus, (1) קרלות great [things] Ps. xii. 4, lxxi. 19, etc., (2) נוֹרָאוֹת terrible [things] Ps. xlv. 5, cvi. 22, etc.:
  - (ε) And Adverbially, as Πίκτι fearfully, Ps. cxxxix. 14, etc.
- 93. Besides the forms of Expressing the 'Comparative' and 'Superlative,' which were mentioned in § 82, there are some others which need not be mentioned in a Section on Adjectives.

### EXERCISE XV.

(To be translated into English.)

\* \* For the plan of the Exercise, see § 11 ( $\alpha$ - $\epsilon$ ).

1 hath uttered. 2 my heart. 3 הְּבֶּרְ a word (with Affix הְּבָּרְ my word, etc.). 4 שׁנְבָּה (f.). 5 See Exercise IX. Note 2. 6 for ever. 7 הְּבֶּרָ (with Affix הְּבָּרִ my mercy (with Affix הְּבָּרִ my mercy, etc.). 8 not. 9 hath fallen. 10 one. 11 שׁנְבָּה (pt. I. §§ 37, 55 (9, b.)]. 12 a day.

<sup>\*</sup> Perhaps best known in the rendering, "So let indignation vex him even as a thing that is raw." The words 'n alive and 'n hot, or on fire, refer to 'n' thorn or a briar;—the Psalmist seems to express the wish that there may suddenly and utterly fail all the force and fire required for bringing to maturity the plot which his foes are concocting; and this he expresses in figurative language which refers to a storm-blast's sweeping away a fire of thorn-twigs partly quick (i.e., with the sap yet in them) but partly kindled.

<sup>+</sup> Also a promise; —and a matter, a thing.

בַּחֲצֵכִיךְ מַ מַאָּלֶף יו: כִּי מוֹבי חַמְּדְךְ מַחַיִּים יו: בָּא יי עֲלֵיכֶם יו בָּלְ- יו תַּדְּבָר יוֹ תַמוֹבי יוֹ הָאָרִץ יוֹ תַמוֹבָה יוּ יּנְתוֹ יִּ לְכֶם : בֵּן יוֹ חָכָם יוֹ יְשַׁמֵח יוֹ אָב יוֹ וּכְסִיל יוֹ אָדְם יי בּוֹנֶה יוֹ בַּפֹּחֵן יוּ: אַךְ יי מוֹבי לְיִשְּׂרָא יוֹ יִמְחִים יוּ לְבָרִי יוֹ לָבְרִי לַבְּביי וְאָדוֹם יוֹ: הַיְפָּה יוֹ בַּנְּשִׁים יוֹ: יָפָה יוֹ בַּלְבָנָה יוֹ בָּרָה יוֹ בַּרָה יוֹ בַּנְתִּה יוֹ בַּנְתִּה יוֹ בִּנְתִּה יוֹ וְנִי אָתִר יוֹ עַמוֹ יוֹ בַּעְבוֹר יוֹ שְׁמוֹ יוֹ הַנְּרָה יוֹ בַּרְה יוֹ בַּרָה יוֹ בַּרָה יוֹ בַּרָה יוֹ בַּרָה יוֹ בַּרָה יוֹ בַּרָה יוֹ בַּנְבִּר יוֹ בַּנְבְּרָה יוֹ בַּרָה יוֹ בַּרָה יוֹ בַּנְתִּה יוֹ וְיִי אָתַר יוֹ עַמוֹ יוֹ בִּנְבוֹר יוֹ שְׁמוֹ יוֹ הַנְּרִל יוֹ בַּוֹנְתְ יוֹ בִּוֹבְר יוֹ הַמְּבְר יוֹ הַבְּרָה יוֹ בִּרְרִי בְּיִבְרִי הַמוֹב יוֹ: בָּרוֹך יוֹ הַבְּרִב יוֹ בִּוֹב יוֹ בִּוֹב יוֹ בִּוֹנְת יוֹ בִּוֹנְת יוֹ בִּיִּי בְּנִבְר יוֹ הַמוֹבְר יוֹ הַבְּרִיך יוֹ הַמִּבְר יוֹ הַבְּרָה יוֹ בִּנְבְר יוֹ בַּוְבְר יוֹ בִּנְבְר יוֹ בִּנְבוֹר יוֹ בִּרְר יוֹ בִּיִבְר יוֹ בִּוֹבְר יוֹ בִּנְבוֹר יוֹ בִּוֹבְר יוֹ בִּנְבוֹר יוֹ בִּיִבְר יוֹ בִּמְבוֹר יוֹ בִּנְבְר יוֹ בִּנְבוֹר יוֹ בִּוֹבְר יוֹ בִּנְבוֹר יוֹ בִּיִינִים בּיוֹ אָת יִים עַבְּיִי בְּיִבְייִם יוֹ בִּוֹי בִּיִּי בְּיִי בִּיִּבְייִי בְּנִבְּר יִי בְּנִיבְר יוֹ בִּיִים בּיוֹ בִּיִים בּיוֹ בִּיִים בּיוֹ בִּנְבְייִי בְּיִים בְּיִי בִּיִים בִּיִי בִּיִים בּיוֹ בִּיִים בּיוֹי בִּיִים בּיוֹ בְּיִי בִּיִים בִּיוֹ בִּיִי בְּיִים בִּיִּי בְּיִייִים בְּיִים בִּיִי בְּיִיים בּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִבְּיִים בּיִים בִּיִים בּיִי בָּיִים בִּייִים בּיי בִּיִי בְּיִי בִּיים בּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִים בִּיי בִּבְייִים בְּיִי בְּיִים בִּיּי בְּיִים בִּי בִּבְּיִי בִּייִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִיים בְּיִי בִּיִּיְיִים בְּיי בִּיְיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיי בִּיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְייִי בְּיִיי בְּיִי בְּיי בִּיי בְּיי בִּיי בְּיי בִּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיי בְּיִי בִּיי בִּיי בִּיי בְּבְּיי בִּיי בְּיִי בְּיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיי בִּיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיי בְּיִי בְּיי

13 in Thy courts. 14 אָלֶאָלְ a thousand [p.: אָרֶאָלִן. 15 for. 16 אַרָאָלַן life. 17 there hath come. 18 אָלֵיע upon. 19 אָרָאָל earth, land (אָרָאָל when the 'Definite Article' is prefixed). 20 He gave. 21 a son. 22 wise. 23 will gladden. 24 a father. 25 אַרָּלְיל fool. 26 man, a man. 27 despises. 28 his mother. 29 בּיֹבוּ a fly. 30 death. 31 מְלֵילִים men. 32 number. 33 and it shall be. 34 בּיִבוּ מִילִּיל people (בּילְילָי when the 'Definite Article' is prefixed). 35 ווֹם a priest. 36 verily. 37 to Israel. 38 God. 39 בְּיבוּ pure (Sing. m.) 40 heart. 41 אַרָּ God. 42 בְּילִילְילָ great. 43 אַרְאוֹן awful, to be feared. 44 gracious. 45 and merciful. 46 women. 51 בּילִיל women. 52 bright. 53 הוֹבְין sun. 54 will forsake. 55 (See Exerc. IX., No. 15). 56 His people. 57 because of. 58 His Name. 59 and I will redeem. 60 בַּילִין an arm (f). 61 stretched out (f). 62 ווֹבְּילִים judgments. 63 and I will establish. 64 Blessed (m.). 65 He that cometh. 66 in [the] Name of.

## EXERCISE XVI.

# (To be translated into Hebrew.)

[N.B.—The 7 for the 'Definite Article' must not be put before a word 'i.c.'—
"Is," "are," and "am," here, are not to be expressed in Hebrew.]

\* \* For the plan of the Exercise, see § 11 ( $\zeta-\mu$ ).

A great 1 city. 2 The great 1 city. 2 The city 2 is great. 1 Great 1 cities. 2 The great 1 cities. 2 The cities 2 are great. 1 יוֹנְינִים 5 76 (ii.). 2 עִיר מ a feminine Noun (Plur. מַנִים f.).

<sup>\*</sup> The same 'in Construction.'

Great and goodly cities. The great and goodly cities. The cities are great and goodly. The great and good prophet. The prophet is good and great. A good and great prophet he is. The great and good prophets. A great crown-of gold. Is-not (Hebr., Whether not her little sister better than she? What is sweeter than honey, and what is stronger than a lion. The greatest of the Anakim. My thousand is the weakest of Manasseh, and I am the least of the house of my father. The most-beautiful fone] of the women. Thy (f.) high and fenced walls. The Glorious and Awful NAME.

Note (a). The phrase "flies of death" (p. 56, No. 29 & 30) stands for "dead flies."

<sup>(</sup>b). The phrase "men of number" (p. 56, No. 31 & 32) stands for "a few men."

### SECTION IX.

#### PRONOUNS-ADJECTIVE.

94. The Pronouns of Section V. (see p. 28),—viz.
(I.) אָלָ this (m.), אוֹלָ this (f.), אַלָּ these (m. & f.); (II.) that (m.), אָל that (f.), etc.,—may be used Adjectively thus,

this man	הָאִישׁ הַוָּה	that man	הָאִישׁ הַהוֹא†
this woman	הָאשָה הַוּאַתְ	that woman	הָאִשָּׁה הַהִיא
these boys	*הַנְּעָרִים הָאֵלֶּה	those boys	לְּבֶעָרִים הָהֵם er הָהֶם הָבְּעָרִים הָהָם יבּ
these girls	הַנְּעָרוֹרת הָאֵלְה	those girls	הַגָּעָרוֹת הָהַנְּה
like these words	בַּרְבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה	in those words	בַּרְבָרִים הָהֵם or הָהֵפְּה

i.e., these *Pronouns-Adjective* follow the Rule of § 81 (p. 51)

—respecting Adjectives with 'Definite'; Nouns-Subst.

Obs.—The 'Definite' Noun-Substantive may be 'i. c.' as in [1 S. xvii. 11] these words of the Philistine (lit., words of the Philistine the these); and with a Pron. Aff., thus עַּלְּךְ הַלָּדְּ מִלְּלִים this Thy people.

- 95. If the 'Definite' Noun-Substantive has an Adjective belonging to it, besides one of these Pronouns used Adjectively,—the proper place for this Pronoun is after the Adjective'; thus, [Nu. xx. 5] הַבְּלְיםׁ הָרֶע הַוּה this bad place (lit., the place the bad the this); [Nu. xvi. 26] הַאַנְים הָאַנְים הָאַנְים הָאַנְים הָאַנְים הָאַנְים הָאַנְים הָאַנְים הַאַנְים הַאַנְים הַאַנְים הַאַנְים הַאַנִים הַאָּנִים הַאַנִים הַאַנִים הַאַנִים הַעְּים הַּבְּיבְּים הַבְּבְּר הַבְּבִּוֹלְיבִים הַעּנִים הַאַנִים הַאָּנִים הַוּבּוּבְּים הַבּיּים הַּבּים הַּבּים הַבּים הַּבּים הַבּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַבְּים הַבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַבְּים הַבְּים הַבּים הַבְּים הַּבְּים הַּבְּים הַבְּים הַּבְּים בּים הַבְּים הַבְּים בּבּים בּים הַבְּים בּים בּיּבּים בּיּבּים הַּבְּים בּיּבּים בּיּבּים בּיּבּים בּיּבּים בּיּבּים בּיּבּים בּיּבּים בּיּבּים בּיבּים בּיבּי
- 96. (i.) The Pronouns  $\Pi_{i}^{*}(m)$ , and  $\Pi N (f)$ , (especially the latter) are sometimes used for "this [thing]"; and  $\Pi N (f)$  is sometimes used for "these [things]." So, also,
  - (ii.) (a) The 3 s. (m. and f.) and 3 pl. (m. and f.) Pers. Pronouns of Tables I.,

§ There are some instances in which this Rule is not attended to. It must

always be observed in Composition.

<sup>\*</sup> האל, sometimes; thus, [Gen. xix. 8] לאנשים האל to these men.

<sup>†</sup> For the הַ in אָהָה, אָהָה, — and the הְ in בַּהְּלָּם, etc., — see § 6 (c, ii.) and Note.

<sup>‡</sup> The Nouns to which the 'this' or 'these,' 'that' or 'those' refer being 'Definite.' But the ה is sometimes omitted, thus אות בַּלֵילָה הוא בַּלִילָה הוא בַּלִילָה הוא דַברי אַלָּה that night,

- III. (1) (and in other forms), are sometimes used Neutrally as in "Is not וּדָּא" [אָרוֹא] written etc.", Josh. x. 13, "IT \* [אָרוֹא] 1 must observe to speak," Nu. xxiii. 12, etc., etc.
- (β) N.B.—Pronouns of the Third Pers. (Tab. I.), stand sometimes where no corresponding Pronoun is required in English, as in "These are בות הואל, lit. these THEY (are)] the sons of Ishmael," Gen. xxv. 16; "Knowest thou not what are these הואל הואל, lit. what THEY these?" Zech. iv. 5.
- 97. By reason of an *Ellipsis* of the 'Relative' Pronoun after 'this,' no and it stand sometimes where a *Relative* Pronoun is required in English; thus, [Ps. civ. 8] "unto the place [ni] which (E.V.) Thou hast appointed for them."
- 98. The Prefix ה of § 6, as 'Defining,' or 'Marking,' or 'Pointing out,' that one who, or those who, or that which, and the like, stands sometimes where the Relative Pronoun is required in English; thus, [Gen. xxiv. 43] "the damsel [היצאה] who cometh out (lit., the-one-coming-out) and to whom I shall say, etc." Cp. Gen. xix. 15, Deut. viii. 14—16, Josh. x. 24, etc.

[N.B.—Henceforth the following words need not be given in the Notes to the Exercises:—

אַל not (generally deprecatively). אָת (†־אָל), see Exercise IX. 15.‡ לֹב (†־לֹבְּ) all. אֹל not.

\*\* For אָלָה, וֹאָת, used 'Absolutely,' see p. 28.

### EXERCISE XVII.

(To be translated into English.)

\* \* For the plan of the Exercise see § 11  $(\alpha - \varepsilon)$ .

אֶלֶה דִבְרֵי הַבְּרִית: וַיְדַבֵּר ּ מֹשֶׁה ּ אֶת הַדְּבָרִים ּ הָאֵלֶּה: הָלֹא ּ תִשְׁמֹר ּ לַעֲשׂוֹת ּ אֶת כָּל דִּבְרֵי הַתּוֹרָה ּ הַזּאֹת

י א word, thing. 2 the covenant. 3 and spake. 4 Moses. 5 § 7 (this varies slightly from the Bible). 6 thou wilt observe. 7 to do. 8 the Law.

<sup>\*</sup> Cp. § 10.

<sup>†</sup> The Makkêph is generally not given in the Exercises.

The Student is supposed to be familiar with the rest of Tables I-IV.

הַבְּתָבִים \* בַּמַפֶּר \* הַנֶּה : הַמִּצְוָה יי הַוּאֹת אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי מְצַוְּךְ \* הַיּוֹם" לֹא נִפְּלֵאת" הִוֹא מִמְּךְ וְלֹא רְחֹקָה" הִוֹא: כִּי" הוא הָכְמַתְבֶּם": הַנִּרְיָה" בַּדָּבָר' הַנָּרוֹל " הַנֶּה אוֹ" הַנִּשְׁמַע" בָּמֹהוּ: וְהִנַּרְתָּ " לְבִנְךְ " בַּיּוֹם " הַהוֹא לֵאמֹר ": זֶה אֵלִי " וְאַנְוָהוּ ״: הַלוֹא הוּא אָבִיך ״ כְנֶך ״: הוּא תְהַלֶּתְך ∞ וְהוּא אֶלֹהֶיךְ" אֲשֶׁר עָשָּׂה" אִהְּךְ אֶת הַנְּרֹלֹת" וְאֶת הַנּוֹרָאֹת" הָאֵלֶה: הָאֹתֹת " וְהַמֹּפְתִים " הַנְּדֹלִים " הָהֵם: בַּעֲבוּר " זֹאֹת ": מִי שָׁמַע " כָּוֹאַת " מִי רָאָה " בָּאֵלֶּה " : וֹאַת הָעֵצָה " בּיְעוּצָה ": וְכַאֲשֶׁר" יָעַצְתִּי הִיא תָקוּם": כִּי לִּי בְנִי בּי יִשְׂרָאֵל "+ עֲבָדִים " , עֲבָדֵי " הַם: וְנָשַׁל " יְיָ " אֱלֹהֶיך " אֶת הַגּוֹיִם " הָאֵל " מָפָּנֶיך " מְעַם " מְעַם ": הָראשׁנוֹת " מָה הַנָּה: מִי זָה בָּא" מֵאֱרוֹם": זָה רוֹרִי": בַּיָּמִים" הְהֵמָּה וּבָעֵת ״ הַהִיא נְאָם ״ נְי ״ יָבֹאוּ ״ בְנִי ״ יִשְׂרָאֵל ״ הַמָּה וּבְנִי ״ יָהוּדָה יַ יַחְבָּו יֹּ: בִּי וֹאת הַבְּרִית אֲשֶׁר אֶכְרֹת אֶת בֵּית יי יִשְׂרָאַל \* : בַּיָּמִים \* הָהֵם הִנְיַשַׁע \* יְהוּדָה \* ... וְזָה אֲשֶׁר יִקְרָא לַה יִי יי יי יי יי יי יי יי יי יי יי

<sup>9</sup> שולב written (See § 98.) 10 in the Book. 11 the commandment. 12 commanding thee (m.). 13 to-day. 14 (with the D following) too hard for. 15 far off. 16 for. אַרְמָהְהָן wisdom (the — to the הוו is ŏ). 18 has there been? 19 773 great (§ 76 (ii.)) 20 or. 21 has there been heard? 22 and thou shalt tell. 23 Tab. XIII. (4). 24 Di a day. 25 saying. 26 3 God. 27 and I will glorify Him. 28 Tab. XIII. (1). 29 Who owneth thee (i.e., Whose thou art). 30 אורקה praise. 31 See Exerc. IX. 66. 32 hath done. 33 § 92 (δ, 2). 34 אות a sign (Plu. אוֹחוֹא). 35 חבוֹם a wonder. 36 on account of. 37 § 96. 38 hath heard. 39 hath seen. 40 אַנָּר counsel (f.). 41 יְעוֹץ counselled (m.). For the force of the 7 here, see § 98. 42 and according to what (or, and as). 43 I have counselled. 44 shall stand. 45 Israel. 46 Table X. 6. 47 and He will expel (or, pluck away). 48 See Exerc. IX. 2. 49 the nations. 50 §94(\*). 51 בָּנִים a face (a Noun of Plu. form.) 52 מעט מעט [by] little [and] little. 53 the former things (f.). 54 coming (Sing. m.). 55 בוות Edom. 56 דור a friend. 57 ימים Plu. of 24. 58 עת time. 59 saith (E.V.). 60 they shall come. 61 Judah. 62 together. 63 I will make (lit., cut). 64 house of. 65 shall be saved. 66 one shall call. (This word, with the י to her' following, signifies "she shall be called"). 67 אָדֶל righteousness.

### EXERCISE XVIII.

### (To be translated into Hebrew.)

\* \* For the plan of the Exercise see § 11 ( $\zeta-\mu$ ).

[Obs.- 'Is' and 'are,' here, are not to be expressed in Hebrew.]

This house. ¹ This is the house. In this house. Is-this (Hebr. Whether ² this?) the house? That is the house. These are the houses. ¹ These houses. Those houses. This great ³ house. That great city. ⁴ In this city. In this great city. This is the great city. These cities. ⁴ Those cities. In these cities. From those cities. Who \* are these men ⁵ with ⁶ thee (m.)? What \* is this (m.) in thy (m.) hand ⁶?, and-he-said, ³ A rod. ⁰ This (f.) we-will-do ¹⁰ to ¹¹ them (m.). Hear-ye ¹² this (f.) O¹³ priests. ¹⁴ What is this (f.) thou-(f.)-hast-done ¹⁶? Is this (f.) Naomi ¹⁶? Whose-son (Hebr. son of ¹γ whom \*) is this? Whose daughter ¹⁶ is this? That is the man ¹⁶ from whom we-heard ²⁰ these good ²¹ words. ²² At ²³ that time. ²⁴ In those days ²⁵ I-will-pour-out ²⁶ My Spirit. ²γ On ²³ that day ²⁶ shall-besung ²⁰ this song ³⁰ in the land ³¹ of Judah. ³²

# SECTION X.

# NUMERALS.

# 99. The Cardinal Numbers from 1 to 20 are-

Fem.		Masc.		Notat	Notation.	
Construct.	Absolute.	Construct.	Absolute.	,		
מַתָת	+ שַתַאַ	אַדוֹר	*הָרָג	%.	1.	
ישָׁתֵּי י	שָׁתַּיִם	ישָבֵי	שָׁנַיִם	ב.	2.	
نظِرُنط	نفراه	שָׁלְשָׁת	שְׁלִשָּׁה	اد.	3.	
אַרְבַּע	אַרְבַּע	אַרְבַּעַת	אַרְבָּעָה	۳.	4.	
הַמָשׁ	הָמֵשׁ	הַמֵשָׁת	חַמִּשָׁה	ה.	5.	
بين	<b>ए</b> ष्ट	שִׁשֶׁע	ंष्रं धुन	.1	6.	
שָׁבַע	שֶׁבַע	שׁבְעַת	שִׁבְעָה	.7	7.	
שׁמֹנֶה	שׁמֹנֶה	שׁמְנֵת	שׁמֹנֶה	ח.	8.	
הִשַּׁע	הַשַּׁע	הַשְּׁעַת	הִשְּׁנֻה	ط.	9.	
עֶשֶׂר	גשָׂר	אַשֶּׂבֶת	אַשָּׂרָה		10.	
chim chin Ambier bare		ontieses amazina	. Day - This			
	אַתַת עֶשְּׁרֶה (			'8,	11.	
(or) שְׁהֵי עֶשְהָה)		(סי שְׁנֵי עָשֶׂר or)	שְׁנִים עָשָׂר	יב.	12.	
	שְׁלִשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה	٦	שְׁלשָׁה עָשָׂ	.21	13.	
	אַרבַע עשִׂרָה	غرة	אַרְבָּעָה עָי	יד.	14.	
	הַמִשׁ עֶשְׂרֶה	7	הַמִשָּׁה עָשָׂ	מו.	15.	
	שש עשָׂרָה		יִשִּׁשָׁה עָשָּׂר.	יו or טו	16.	
	שָׁבַע עֲשְׂרֵה		שָׁבְעָה עָשָׂן	.77	17.	
	שָׁמֹנֶה עֶשְׂרֵה		שָׁמֹנָה עֲשָׂרָ	יה.	18.	
	הְשַׁע עָשְׂרָה	-	הִשְּׁנֶה נְשִּׂ	ימ.	19.	
(m. & f.) עשרים					20.	

<sup>†</sup> In pause : אָחָת.

100. The expressions for the Cardinal Numbers from 21 to 29 inclusive, are formed by placing the Cardinal Numbers 1—9 (in their Absolute forms, m. & f.) either before or After מַשְׁרִים twenty, with I prefixed to the Second of the two Numbers; thus,—

(f.)(m.) (f.)(m.)עשׂרים (מַחָל or] אַחָר (אַחָד or) בא. אחד 21. (ואַתַת) יס עֶשְׂרִים וּשְׁנַיִם or] ן עֶשְׂרִים וּשְׁנַיִם (שְׁהָים וּשְׁנַיִם (וישתים) 22. כב. שנים בג. שׁלשָׁה (שָׁלִשׁ) וְעָשִּׂרִים ( or עשִׂרִים וּשְׁלשָׁה (וֹשְׁלֹשׁׁ,ה (וֹשְׁלֹשׁׁ,ה (וֹשְׁלֹשׁ) ַכר. אַרְבָּעָה (אַרְבָּעָה (אַרְבַּעָה (אַרְבּעָה (אַרְבָּעָה (אַרְבּעָה (אַרְבּעָּעה (אַרְבּעָה (אַרְבּעָּע (אַרְבּעָה (אַרְבּעָּע (אַרְיבּע (אַרְה (אַרְבּעָּע (אַרְיבּע (אַרָּבּע (אַרְבּע (אַרָּבּע (אַרָּב (אַרָּע (אַרְבּע (אַרָּע (אַרְבּע (אַרְבּע (אַרְיבּע (אַרְיבּע (אַרָּע (אַרְבּע (אַרְיבּע (אַרָּבּע (אַרָּע (אַרְבּע (אַרְבּע (אַרָּע (אַרָּע (אַרְיבּע (אַרְיבּע (אַרְיבּע (אַרָּע (אַרְיבּע (אַרְבּע (אַרָּע (אַרָּע (אַרּבּע (אַרָּע (אַרָּע (אַרָּע (אַר (אַרָּע (אַר בה. המשה (המש ועשרים [or עשרים והמשה (המש) 25. [עשָׂיה (שֵׁשֶׁה (שֵׁשֶׁה (שֵׁשֶׁה (שֵׁשֶׁה (עִשֶּׂיה) or] 26. ַכז· שִּבְעָה (שֶׁבָּע) וְעֶשְׂרִים ְ or] צְשְׂרִים וְשִׁבְעָה (שֶׁבָּע) 27. ַ פר. שָׁלֹנֶה (שְׁלֹנֶה (שְׁלֹנֶה) וְעֲשַׂרִים [or] עשׂרִים וּשָׁלֹנֶה (וּשְׁלֹנֶה) 28. ַנְשֶׁלֶרים (תְּשָׁעָה (תִּשָּׁעָ) וְעֶשְׂרִים (or] בט. תִשְׁעָה (תִּשְׁעָה (נָתָשָׁעַ)

101. If we replace the עָשִׂרִים in § 100, ( $\alpha$ .) by שִׁלְשִׁים 30, ( $\beta$ .) by שִׁלְשִׁים 40, ( $\gamma$ .) by חַבְשִׁים 50, ( $\delta$ .) by חַבְשִׁים 60, ( $\delta$ .) by שִּבְעִים 90, we get the Card. Numbers, ( $\alpha$ .) for 31—39, ( $\beta$ .) for 41—49. ( $\gamma$ .) for 51—59, ( $\delta$ .) for 61—69, ( $\epsilon$ .) for 71—79, ( $\delta$ .) for 81—89, ( $\eta$ .) for 91—99

102. The word for 100 is מַאָּה ('i. c.,' מְאָה), Plu. מְאָהוֹת hundreds. The Dual מְאָהְיִם (p.: מְאָהְיִם) expresses 200. By placing the Construct Feminine forms [§ 99] for 3, 4,... 9, before מָאָה, we have 300, 400,... 900; thus,

שָׁשׁ מֵאוֹת, 500 הֲמֵשׁ מֵאוֹת, 400 אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת, 500 שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת שָּׁשׁ מֵאוֹת, 500 הְשָׁע מֵאוֹת, 800 שְׁמֹנֶה מֵאוֹת, 700 שְׁבַע מֵאוֹת, 900.

103. The word for 1000 is אָלֶפּיָם ('i. c.' the same), Plu. בְּלְבִּים thousands ('i. c.' בְּלְבִים). The Dual בְּלְבִּים (p. : בּלְבִּים) expresses 2000. By placing the Construct Masculine forms

[§ 99] for 3, 4, 5,.. 10, before אָלְבִּׁים (or 'i. c.,' אַלְבִּׁי), we have 3000, 4000, 5000,... 10,000; thus,

הֲמֵשֶׁת אֲלָפִּים (4000 אַרְבַּעַת אֲלָפִּים (3000 שִׁלשֶׁת אֲלָפִּים (5000,... נַשְּׁרֶת אֲלָפִּים (10,000,—for which, viz. 10,000, we have also בְּבָרָת מְּיִלְפִּים ('i. c.' רְבַבְּת מַרְבָּרָת מַרְבָּרָת מַרְבָּרָת מַרְבָּרָת ('i. c.' רְבָּבְוֹת ('i. c.'), [and רְבָּבָת Plu. רְבָּבִוֹת (רְבָּבוֹת אַרְבָּרִת, רַבְּאוֹת, רָבָּאוֹת, רַבְּאוֹת, Plu. רָבְּרָת, Ps. lxviii. 18].

104. For intermediate Numbers to those in §§ 102, 103, we have—

(i.) מֵאָה וְעֶשְׂרִים (110 מֵאָה וְעֶשְׂרִים (120 [and also מַאָה וְעֶשֶׂרִים וּמֵאָה (עֲשְׂרִים וּמֵאָה 150, and so מַאָה הַמְשִׁים וּמֵאָה (מַאָה 150, and so מַאָה נמַאָה (וּוֹם 180 [days],

יְּבֶּלְשׁ מֵאוֹתוּ וְשָׁשִׁים ,250 חֲמִשִּׁים וּמָאתִים אַלְשׁ מָאוֹת וְשָשִׁים ,250 אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת וְעָשְׂרִים שָׁלְשִׁים ,450 אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת וְעָשְׂרִים שָׁלְשִׁים ,550 אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת ,550 אַרְבַע מֵאוֹת ,550 אָרִבּע מָאוֹת

(ii.) מָאתִים שְׁנַיִם וּשְׁלֹשִׁים, 127 שֶׁבַע וְעֶשְׂרִים וּמֵאָהְ (232, מָאתִים שְׁנַיִם וּשְׁלִּשִים נְשֵׁשׁ (318, שְׁשִׁים מָאוֹת (666, שׁשׁ מֵאוֹת הָמָשׁׁר וְאֶלֶשׁ מַאוֹת הַמָשׁׁר וְאֶלֶף (1005, הַמְשִׁר וְשָׁלִּים וְשִׁלִּשׁ מַאוֹת וָאֶלֶף (1000, הַמְשׁׁר וְשִׁשִּׁיִם וּשְׁלשׁ מֵאוֹת וָאֶלֶף (1000, אֶלֶף וְאַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת (1365, אַלֶּפִים וְאַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת (1400, אָלֶף וְאַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת (2400, etc.

[Note.—As may be seen in the above, there is variety in the order of the several Numerals which make up a Composite Number. Still further variety exists; but notice of it, and of some other matters relating to Numerals, must be deferred at present.]

105. We may mention, as examples of the form of higher Numbers,—

32,200, שָׁנַיִם וּשְׁלשִׁים אֶלֶף וּמָאתָיִם 603,550. שַׁשׁ מַאוֹת אֶלֶף וּשְלשֶׁת אֲלָפִים וַחֲמֵשׁ מֵאוֹת וַחֲמִשִּׁים

This last Example offers an illustration of both the following Rules;

- 106. (i.) After the Numerals 3, 4, 5,... 10, a Noun is properly put in the Plural; but
- (ii.) After a Number higher than 10 it may be (and commonly is) in the Singular.

Thus, after שֵׁשֵׁ six, we see (in the last Example) אַלְפִּים hundreds (Plu.); but after the 600 we see אָלֶפְּים a thousand (Sing.):—after the 3 we see מוֹת thousands (Plu.); and after the 5 we see מַמְלּוֹת hundreds (Plu.).

The same may be seen in the Examples of the following § 107, and in many others.

N.B.—There are, however, several examples of Numbers higher than 10 followed by Nouns in the *Plural*.

107. In expressing time, the Numerals are often divided, as in—

קשׁע באוֹת שָׁנָה וּשְׁלְשִׁים שְׁנָה 930 years [lit., 900 year, and 30 year] Gen. v. 5,

קמש שָׁנִים וּמְאַת שָׁנָה 105 years [lit., 5 years, and 100 ('i. c.') year] ib. 6,

שׁנֵת שׁנָה מֵאוֹת שׁנָה 807 years [lit., 7 years, and 800 year] ib. 7,

שָׁבֶע וּשְׁכֹּוִים שָׁנָה וּמְאַת שָׁנָה וּמְאַת שָׁנָה וּמְאַת שָׁנָה (lit., 7 and 80 year, and 100 year] ib. 25,

קּבָּת שְׁבָע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וּשְׁבַע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה 182 years [lit., 2 and 80 year, and 700 year] ib. 26,

קשָׁע מָאוֹת שָׁנָה וּתְשַׁע מָאוֹת שָׁנָה 969 gears [lit., 9 and 60 year, and 900 year] ib. 27.

#### 109. The Ordinals are-

Plu	ral.	Singular.		
Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	
ראשׁנְוֹת	ראשׁגִים	ראשנה	ראשון	First
	שׁנִיֻם	שׁנִית	ישֵבי	Second
	* שְׁלִשִׁים	שׁלִישִׁיָת (בִישִׁיָה)	نظرابظه	Third
	רְבִיעִים	רְבִיעִית	רְבִיעִי	Fourth
		בְמִישִּׁית בָּ	חָמִישִׁי †	Fifth
		שִׁשִׁית	نيانياد	Sixth
		שְׂבִיעִית	ישָבִיעִי	Seventh
		שְׁמִיגִית	שׁמִיגִי	Eighth
		הְשִׁיעִית	הְשִׁיעִי	Ninth
		נְשִׁירֶית	ַ עַשִּירֶי	Tenth.

110. These Ordinals are Nouns-Adjective. The Feminines of some of them may be used to express Fractional parts; thus, אַלִישִׁיא a third [part], אַלִישִׁית a fourth [part], etc.

111. For a half, however, we have—

עָרֶצִי (p.: 'בְּיִצִּר ) Masc., and rarely \*\* מְלֶצָר ('i. c.' מֶּרֶצַר ) Fem.

112. 'One of' is expressed either by (1) אָחָת m., אַחָל f., followed by the prefix מ of § 5 (or מְל from, of), — Cp.

<sup>\*</sup> The ל with Defective Long Kherik, see Pt. I. § 12. So in הַשָּׁלִשְׁי Sing. m., and הַשָּׁלִשְׁי D. xxvi. 12) Sing. f. [The Sing. f. הַשָּׁלִשִׁית is rare.]

<sup>†</sup> Also חֲכִישִׁי [and חֲכִישִׁי , as in Note (\*)]. ‡ Also חֲכִישִׁית [and חֲכִישִׁית, as in Note (\*)].

<sup>§</sup> Or שׁלִשִׁים, or שְׁלִשִּׁים, [whence שְּלִישָׁחָם, Ez. xxi. 19, the-third-time (E.V).]. שׁלִישִׁים third [generations].

או Also רָבַע and רְבַּעִים fourth [generations].

ן יוֹ. c.' the same. There is also אוֹצְחָ half-of, — only used with מְלֵילָה night, to express midnight.'

<sup>\*\*</sup> More often און מולצית a half,—only used i. c.' and with Pron. Affixes.

Lev. vii. 14, xxv. 48, 2 K. iv. 22 (בְּלְצָרִים one of the youths); or by

- (2) אַחַר m., אַחַר f., followed by the prefix D of § 5 (or from, of), as Lev. xiii. 2, אַחַר מָבָנִין one of his sons, Cp. Lev. iv. 13; or by
- (3) אַחַר m., אַחַר f., in direct Construction with the word following, as in אַחַר הֶהָרִים one of the mountains [Gen. xxii. 2], אַחַת הָעָרִים one of the cities [D. xix. 5].

[Note.—Jun is found as the Absolute form some few times, as Gen. xlviii. 22, 2 S. xvii. 22, etc.].

- 113. There is a Noun עשור which stands for:
- (1) ten,—as a decad [of days, or months];—also an instrument-of-TEN-strings;
  - (2) tenth, as tenth day [of a month].

[Note.—For several other words connected with the Numerals, as מִשְׁנָה double, (\*שָׁלָשִׁ tripled, \*בְרַנְּעַ\* מְשִׁלְשִׁלְּשׁ, etc., foursquare), etc., see Pt. II.].

114. The letters of the Alphabet are used to mark Chapters and Verses [and for the 'reckonings' at the end of certain Books] in the ordinary Editions of the Hebrew Bible; but they are not so used in the Text itself.

[Note.—(a.) As seen in § 99,—(a.) the first ten letters in Alphabetical order from N to 'stand for the Numbers from 1 to 10; and, (\beta.) for those from 11 to 19, N to \D stand to the left of '; thus, N' (i.e., 10 and 1) for 11, \D' for 12, \D' for 13, \T' for 14, but †\D' (i.e., 9 and 6) for 15, \U' (or \U') for 16, \U' for 17, \T' for 18, \D' for 19. \D, the eleventh letter, stands for 20; the next letter of 30\C; and so \D for 40, \D for 50, \D for 60, \U' for 70, \D for 80, \U' for 90, \D for 100, \T for 200, \U' for 300, \T for 400 [see the Table of the Alphabet in Pt. I.].

<sup>\*</sup> Each of these is a Participle-form, as we shall see. There are some other Verb-forms.

<sup>+</sup> For, it are letters of The Name [Pt. I., § 79 (2)].

<sup>‡</sup> For the Intermediate Numbers 21 to 29, the letters N to D are placed to the left of D; thus, ND 21, DD 22, DD 23,... DD 25,... DD 29. So for the Numbers between 30 and 40, 40 and 50, 50 and 60, 60 and 70, 70 and 80, 80 and 90, 90 and 100,—the letters N to D are placed to the left of D 30, D 40, D 50,... Y 90. Similarly the Numbers between 100 and 200 are expressed by D with the letters for 1 to 99 [in descending order of magnitude from right to left; thus IDD 167. And so the Numbers between 200 and 300, 300 and 400, etc., etc.

- (b.) For 500, 600, etc., to 900, either two or more letters (together making up the sums) are used, or the Final Letters 7 for 500, 5 for 600, 7 for 700, 7 for 800, 7 for 900. Then (beginning again) & with some mark (thus, '%) was used for 1000.
- (c.) Since the 22 letters of the Alphabet, with the 5 final letters, together give Twenty-seven forms of figures, we have three groups of 9 letters each,—

  to D for units, to Y for tens, D to Y for hundreds. [This is mentioned in the Masoreth ha-Masoreth of Elias Levita; see Dr. Ginsburg's ed., with Translation and Notes, p. 136].
- (d.) There is a very common mode of expressing Numbers by means of a word or expression, of which the letters (or certain selected letters) make up the Number. For instance, in a certain well known place, the letters of the word הנץ (i.e., הנץ 50 + 2 50 + 2 900) stand for 955; those of the word או (i.e., 8 + 3) for 11; those of the word או '(i.e., 10 + 3 + 10 + 4) for 27, etc.; and those dotted in בא בור ינהילם (i.e., 16 + 7 4 + 10 + 3 50 + 17 8 + 10 + 3 30 + 10 40) stand for 158.

Obs.—The Final letters do not always stand for hundreds: thus D in the last example stands for 40, not 600.]

\*\* No special Exercise need be given on this Section.

#### SECTION XI.

## VERBS. - (I.) Voices.

- 115. The Hebrew Verb has Seven Voices. The Outline FORMS of these may easily be remembered by means of Seven well-devised names for them which we will try to explain:—
- 116. (a.) Most Hebrew words are reducible to three Root'-letters (as they are called), and
- (β.) Def. These three letters, in their proper order, stand for what is called the 'Root' of the word:
- (ץ.) Thus, (1) of דְּבָרִים [words], the Root is the set of letters דַבָּרִים, (2) of [do the queen] the Root is לַמֵּלְבָּה to the queen] the Root is לַמֵּלְבָּה
- 117. The Verb being contemplated as expressing Action, Past, Present, or Future, the Hebrew name for it is from the Root by (which expresses acting, working, etc.). These three letters by are used as representatives of Root-letters generally, for 'First Root-letter,' for 'Second Root-letter,' and for 'Third Root-letter.'

Thus in קבר is the ב, ב is the ע, ד is the ב, so in מלכה, the ט is the ב, the ט is the ע, the ט is the ב, the ט is the ע, the ב.\*]

118. The '3 s. m.' of the Past Tense, in all the Seven Voices of the Full † Verb, has no letters besides those which either BELONG TO THE ROOT or are CHARACTERISTIC OF THE VOICE. Hence these '3 s. m.' forms of the Past Tense in the several Voices, when expressed in the general form by the letters '3 b, may be said to give the general Outline

<sup>\*</sup> As in Note † to Rule vii., § 56 (p. 36, above)—מָלְכָּה. is of the form פָּעֶלָה (having a D Preformative) is of the form מָבְּעֶלָה. So the two Nouns in § 74 (e) (2), are of the forms הְּעֶלֶה, הְּבְּעֶלֶה, and the three in § 74 (e.) (1) are of the forms הְּעֵלֶה, בְּעִילָה, בַּעִילָה, בְּעִילָה, בְּעִילָה, בְּעִילָה, בְּעִילָה, בַּעִילָה, בַּעִילָּה, בַּעִילָּה, בַּעִילָּה, בַּעִילָה, בַּעִילָּה, בַּעִילָּה, בַּעִילָּה, בַּעִילָּה, בַּעִילָּה, בַּעִילָּה, בַּעִילָּה, בַּעִילָּה, בַּעִילָּה, בּעִילָה, בּעִילָה, בּעִילָּה, בּעִילָה, בּעִילָּה, בּעִילָּה, בּעִילָּה, בּעִילָּה, בּעִילָּה, בּעִילָה, בּעִילָּה, בּיבְּיבּילָּה, בּעִילָּה, בּעִילָּה, בּעִיבְּיבּיה, בּעִיבְּיה, בּיבְּיבּיה, בּיבְּיבְּיה, בּיבְּיבְּיבְּיבְּיבָּיה, בּעִיבְּיבּי

<sup>†</sup> The term 'Full' is here used of a Verb which, in all its forms, has its Three Root-letters each of them in Full Consonantal value, — and so has its whole Root fully brought out always. [We should prefer the term 'Complete,' if we might use it in this sense]. The term 'Regular Verb' is often used for this.

forms of the several Voices. For instance, of the Root 75, the Seven forms of the Past Tense 3 s. m. are:—

119. (i.) This will perhaps be more clear if we put 1, 2, and 3, for the First, Second, and Third Root-letters; thus,—

$$\frac{321}{321} \text{ (vii.)} \begin{cases} 3^{121} \text{ (v.)} & \frac{321}{321} \text{ (iii.)} & \frac{321}{7} \text{ (i.)} \\ \frac{321}{7} \text{ (vi.)} & \frac{321}{7} \text{ (iv.)} & \frac{321}{7} \text{ (ii.)} \end{cases}$$
  $\beta(\beta)$ 

(ii.) Or, with 5, y, and 5, instead of 1, 2, and 3,—

or, in descending order,

[Obs.—Here diligently' is used for expressing the Intensity of signification of the Pi-el Voice. Other means of expressing this may be required for other Roots. Other forms of rendering may be required also for other Voices. Some Roots require different English Verbs for their different Voices; thus (from מָבֶּר (מֶבּד he learned, מְבֶּר (מִבּר he taught,—(fr. מַבּר עִי שְׁבַּע שׁבּע he sware, בּי הַבְּּבְּע הַבְּר he adjured. Further remarks on the meaning of the Voices are reserved at present.]

- 120. (i.) The First Voice is not generally called Pau-ăl but Kal (7) light, i.e. not burdened), because this Voice has no prefix belonging to it, and no Doubling Dagesh [Pt. I. § 49]; for,
  - N.B.—The dot in the First Root-letter B is merely Dagesh Lene [Pt. I. § 47], and cannot stand when the Verb does not begin with one of the FBITIL,—as, for instance, in The he drew, The he sent.

But, excepting the First one, the words to the left of the column of Numerals in  $(\delta)$  give the Names by which the Voices are known; thus,

- (ii.) The Second Voice is called Niph-al (נפֿעַל), because is prefixed, the First Root-letter has —, the Second has —;
- (iii.) The Third Voice is called Pi-el (בְּעָב), because the First Root-letter has and the Second one —;
  - [N.B.—A Dagesh Forte belongs to this Voice and the next one, in the Second Root-letter.]
- (iv.) The Fourth Voice is called Pu-ul (פַּעַל), because the First Root-letter has and the Second one —;
- (v.) The Fifth Voice is called Hiph-il (הַּפְּעִיל), because הַּ sprefixed, the First Root-letter has and the Second one has —;
- (vi.) The Sixth Voice is called Höph-āl (קַּלְעֵל), because אוֹלה שָּנְלֹי, with (ס) is prefixed, the first Root-letter having and the Second one -;
- (vii.) The Seventh Voice is called Hithpă-êl (הַתְּפַּעֵלֵי), because הַה is prefixed, the First Root-letter having and the Second one —.

[N.B.-A Dagesh Forte belongs to this Voice, - in the Second Root-letter.]

121. There are a few other names and forms, which belong to modifications

of some of the above rather than to special Voices. It is best to reserve the mention of these at present, with the exception of one, viz.:-

Some Verbs take — (ŭ) instead of — (ŏ) in the Sixth Voice, giving thus the form הְּבְּעֵל Hūph-āl, instead of אָרְבָּעְל Hŏph-āl. But, as there is no need of a special name for so slight a variation, it is usual to include both sets of forms under the one name Hŏph-āl.

122. For practice, the Student may name the several Voices of the following:—

The Student may now compare the several Persons of the Tense-forms in the different Voices, as follows:—

### (II.) TENSES.

- 123. The Hebrew Verb has forms for expressing Past, Present, and Future Action; but only two Tenses—or Time-forms—viz., Past and Future.
- 124. PRESENT Action is expressed in Hebrew by means of a Participle,—as in the English expressions I[am] writing, thou [art] writing, he [is] writing; but, the 'am,' 'art, 'is,' etc., not being expressed in Hebrew, those three English expressions without the words within [] give the form of the corresponding Hebrew expressions for Present Action, thus, 'I writing,' 'thou writing,' 'he writing,' [see § 140].

125. The distinguishing Person-forms of the Past Tense are the same for all Voices\*; — so that when once these are known well for one Voice, they are known for all the others.

The same is true of the Future.

## (i.) PAST TENSE.

126. The Past Tense Kal (§ 120, i.) of 7 he visited, is—Singular.

[Obs.-In Past Tenses, the 3 pl. and 1 s. & pl. are common to both Genders.]

127. From this it is seen that in place of the אבקר, in he visited, we have for the other Persons,

in the SINGULAR, the endings

and in the PLURAL, the endings

128. If we put these several endings in place of the

† For the forms לְעֵל and פַּעָל, see below § 138.

<sup>\*</sup> Except the 3 s. f. and the 3 pl. m. & f. in the Hiph-îl (see § 130).

<sup>‡</sup> N.B.—In the 2 Plu. m. & f. of the Past Kal the First Root-letter is seen to have —. Its Vowel is dropped in accordance with § 59. This is so only in the Kal; in other Voices, something in § 55 interferes. But, in all Voices, the Second Persons Plu. (Past) m. & f. have the Accent on the syllable D. m., and D. f.

in וֹפְּקְר he was visited, we get the several Persons of the Past of the ii. Voice Niph-al [see Tab. XIV.].

129. So, by putting those endings in place of the היים in או ביים he visited diligently, and of the היים he was diligently visited, the היים היים או היים היים he was caused to be visited, and the היים וה היים he visited himself, we get the several Persons of the Past Tenses of the iii. Voice Pi-el, the iv. Pu-al, the vi. Höph-al, and the vii. Hithpa-el, respectively [see Tab. XIV.].

130. The same is seen to hold for the v. Voice, Hiph-il, excepting only the 3 s. f. מְּלֵכְירָה and the 3 plu. m. & f. תַּלְכְירָה. In these two forms the — of this Voice appears with the Second Root-letter in place of the — in all the other Voices.

131. For practice, the Student may parse\* the following:

לֶּמְרוּ, לְּמָּרוּ, לְמַרְתָּם, לְמַרְתָּם, שָּׁמַרְתִּּ, מֶלַכְתָּ, שִׁלַּחְתִּי, שִׁלְּחִנּי, שִׁלְּחִנּי, שִׁלְּחִנּי, שִׁלְּחִנּי, שִׁלְּחִנּי, הִשְּׁלִכְתִּי, הִשְּׁלִכְתִּי, הִשְּׁלִכְתִּי, הִשְּׁלִכְתִּי, הִשְּׁלִכְתִּי, הִשְּׁלִכְתִּי, הִשְּׁלִכְתִּי, הִשְּׁלְכִּה, נִמְלְמִּי, הִתְּנַבְּשְׁתִּי, הִקְּבִּשְׁתִּי, הִקְּבִּשְׁתִּי, הִקְּבִּשְׁתִּי, הִקְּבִּשְׁתִּי, הִקְבִּשְׁתִּי, הִקְבִּשְׁתִּי, הִקְבִּשְׁתִּי, הִקְבִּשְׁנִי, הִקְבִּשְׁתִּי, הִקְבַּשְׁתִּי, הִקְבַּשְׁתִּי, הִקְבַּבְּתְּי, הִקְבַּשְׁתִּי, הִשְּׁלְכוּ, הִתְנַקְּבְּשׁוּ, הִתְנַבְּבוּ, הִתְעַבּּרְתָּ, הִקְּבִּישׁוּ:

<sup>\*</sup> In this manner: ทุกาติอากา is 2 pl. f. Past Hithpă-êl [or (as some prefer) thus, Hithpă êl, Past, Plu., 2 f.], of the Root เกีย.

Table of Past-Tenses (in the Seven Voices of § 120) of TDE to visit.

(I) Kar. visited.	The he.	अक्ट्रिट	म्नोट्ट thou (m.).	Fig. thou (f.).	.I ब्ट्राम्स	ناج (m. & f.).	<b>ाम्निट्ट</b> ye (m.).	(f) se व्यक्ति	भूति एक we.
(II) Niph-ăl.	रहेटी	لظظران	रहर्टीय	نظكك	रहेटी-पर	נפטרו	برجراتيا	نظظاشا	रहेटीरर
(III) PY-£L.	est.	4. E	طِحَ لِـ لِمَ	الله الله	बंदीं पं.		المرا المرا	فقالشا	बंदींदर
(IV) PČ-ĂL. was visited (Intens.)	E.	فكألب	فكالن	<u>ब्र्य</u> ोस	बेटीं सं,	وجالة	فِحَالَـ شِنَ	वंटी थे।	बंदींत
(V) Hiph-îl.	דפקיר	רפקירה	הפקרה	רפקרת	רַפְּקְרָהִי	רפקירו	الظرالين	רפקרמו	<u>הְפְּקְרֵנוּ</u>
(VI) HOPH-ĂL.	म्बर्ग	רְפְּקְרָה	רְפְּלֵבְיהַ	הַפְּלֵבְיהַ	הְפְּקְרָתִּי	רְפְּקְרוּ	ָהְפְּקַרְתָּם בְּפְקַרְתָּם	דְפְּקְרְהָּן	ָהְפְּקְרֵנוּ הְפְּקְרֵנוּ
(VII) HITHPÄ-LL. visited himself (hereafter).	これの記し	התפקרה	してはるがは	राप्ट्यीय	ग्ने प्रमुद्दे ।	דיתפקרי	ببرفظيش	ترقطيشا	न्तृब्द्युर्द्ध

ر.m) they (قراره). (m.) ببخرار (f) nou Ligit (f) they (f.) (m) se (m) (f.) se सद्दीर् she नदिं। नंद्रें be. יש נפקר I NECT will visit रहिट्टी (X 10) البورا II) NIPH-ĂL S. C. FIGURE . بتفكائه יפקרן. יפקרו הפקרו will be visited लंब्द्रों ते (ते Io) 3 الفراري (or إلى الم) Table of Future-Tenses (in the Seven Voices of § 120) of The to visit. will visit (Intens.) (III) Př-fl. Sect. הפקרנו FEET न्द्द्री برفظا Seat. הפקרנה הפקרו will be visited (Intens.) (IV) PŬ-ĂL. लंदरी 100 स्वर्धाः स्वर्धाः NOTE TO SELECT העפקרנה הפקרנו स्ट्रिंट (V) HIPH-ÎL. will cause to v. הנפטבלר הפקירו: הפקרנו יפקיר הפקיר הפקר הפקר אפקר אפקרר יפקררו נפקיר (VI) HOPH-ĂL. will be caused to v. הפקרנה PECT TO SECT-, GCL הפקר הַפְּלָר הְפְּקְרִי **製造** הְפְּקְרוּ vill v. himself (herself, etc.). (VII) HITHPA-EL. ההפקר SCOOL S ירפקרו المراقظ إردا הרפקרנר רפקר ההפקר بترفظراه נהשבר הקפקר

## (ii.) FUTURE TENSE.

132. The FUTURE TENSE of the First Voice Kal has two forms—the one with \_ or ז מכן or ז' פֿקר he will visit (etc.) fr. לבש he will clothe (etc.) fr. לבש he will clothe (etc.) fr. לבש

N.B. (a.) Verbs that have the (i)-form may be called 'Verbs Fut. (i),' and

(β.) Verbs that have the (\_)-form may be called Verbs Fut. (\_).'

```
[The (__)-form of Fut. K.]
   The (-)-form of Fut. K.]
                                        * יפקר will
   he will clothea
                                                           visit
 she will
                                       + אפקד she will
 + thou (m.) wilt ...
                                       + קפקד thou (m.) wilt ...
  thou (f.) wilt ...
                                       לפקה' thou (f.) wilt ...
   ז אלבש I will
                                        ז אפקד I will
   ילבשׁר they (m.) will ...
                                        לפקדו they (m.) will ...
they (f.) will ...
                                  they (f.) will ...
  אַלְבִּשׁוּ ye (m.) will ...
                                        אַפְקּרָר ye (m.) will ...
ַּלְבַּשְׁנָה ye (f.) will
                                     לַרְנָה tye (f.) will ...
   we will נלבש
                                         שנפקד we will
```

[Obs. In Fut. Tenses, only the First Persons (Sing. and Plu.) have forms common to both Genders.]

133. Here, (a.) the only added terminations are  $\cdot$  for the 2 s. f.

for the 3 & 2 pl. m.,
for the 3 & 2 pl. f;

but, (\$\beta\$.) there are Four prefixed letters—איתן, viz,
for the 3 m., s. & pl.,
for the 1 s., and for the 1 pl.,
for all the other forms.

<sup>•</sup> Or דוֹקְקוֹר, and so תּפְקוֹר etc., with i instead of .. . a Or, put on clothes.

<sup>†</sup> See § 134  $(\epsilon, 1)$ . ‡ See § 134  $(\epsilon, 2)$ .

- 134. As may be seen by one glance at the Futures in Tab. XIV.,—
  - (a.) What has just been stated (§ 133) holds for all the Voices; but
  - (β.) the prefix-letters | n' \ have the following Vowelpoints in the several Voices—
    - (1.) in Kal, Niph-ăl, Hithpă-êl each one of the three in has —, & has —,
- N.B.-(2) in Pi-el, and Pu-al, the In' have -, & has -,
  - (3) in Hiph-il all the four | T' & have -, and

  - (γ.) in Niph-al, the ג' (Characteristic of the Voice) is dropped, and instead of it Dagesh Forte is put in the First Root-letter, as in אַבָּי [for נְלַבָּקָר] Cp. Pt. I. § 53. So too in הַבּּקָר Infin., & Imper. 2 s. m., etc.

N.B.—there is often — instead of '— in other Persons, as in יְרֶבֶּי Ps. xlvii. 4 [instead of '!], Obad. 12 [instead of תַּגְּרֵי'], etc.;

- (e.) in all the Voices the forms are the same for-
  - (i.) the 3 s. f. & 2 s. m. (marked † in § 132),
  - (ii.) the 3 & 2 pl. f. (marked ‡ in § 132).
- 135. For practice, the Student may parse the following (with the help of Tab. XIV.):—

אָרַבּּר, דִּבּּרְתִּי, מְּרַבְּרִי, יְרַבִּרוּ, נִדְבְּרוּ, מְּרַבְּרוּ, מְּרַבְּרוּ, מְּרַבְּרוּ, מְּרַבְּר דִּבַּרְשָׁם, נְדַבֵּר, מְּרַבּּרְנָה, יְרָבַּר, יִכְמְּכוּ, תִּכְּתֹּב, אֶּכְתֹּב,

<sup>\*</sup> N.B. The הֹ of Hiph. is generally dropped in Future and Partic. forms, as in יְמַפְּקִיד & יְמַפְּקִיד , etc. So also the הוֹ of Hithpā-ĉl.—For instances of the הוֹ of Hiph. standing see § 201. Rarely the הוֹ of Hoph. appears, as in מְצֵעְ אָלוֹת Hoph. Partic. pl. f. fr. אָבָע

יָפָתֵבּ, פָּתַבְּהָּ, יִגְּדַּל, תִּשְׁמַעְנָה, תִּרְבַּק, הִרְבַּקְתִּי, נַמְלּיךְ, אֶמְלּיךְ, אַמְלִיךְ, יִמְלוֹךְ, יַמְלוֹךְ, יַפְּרְדוּ, יִפְּרְדוּ, יִפְּרְדוּ, יִשְּׁלִיךְ, הִשְׁלְכוּ, הִשְׁלְכוּ, הִשְׁלְכוּ, הִשְׁלְכוּ, הִשְׁלְכוּ, יִשְׁלִיכוּ, יִשְׁלִיכוּ, יִשְׁלִיכוּ, נִמְשֵׁלְתִּי, תִּמְשׁוֹל:

גִּשְׁבַרְנוּ, אֶתְמַשֵּׁל, יִמְשְׁלוּ, נִמְשֵׁל, נִמְשֵׁלְתִּי, תִּמְשׁוֹל:

III. ARRANGEMENT OF THE TABLE OF THE FULL VERB.

- 136. In Table XIV. the Seven Voices stand in seven columns beginning with (i.) KAL on the right, so that all the corresponding forms in the several Voices may be read from Right to Left in horizontal lines. The order in the columns is as follows:
- (1) Infinitive, (2) Past Tense, (3) Participle, (4) Imperative, (5) Future.
- 137. The Infinitive forms are (1) 'Absolute,' (2) 'Construct,' (3) 'With the Prefixes D' D',' (4) 'With Pronoun-Affixes.'
- (1). (a.) The 'INF. ABS.' forms \* of 705 have the following values in the Seven Voices:—(i.) Kal, [to] visit; (ii.) Niph-ăl, [to] be visited; (iii.) Pǐ-ÊL, [to] visit (Intens.); (iv.) PŬ-ĂL, [to] be visited (Intens.); (v.) Hiph-îl, [to] cause to visit; (vi.) Hoph-ăl, [to] be caused to visit; (vii.) Hithpă-Êl, [to] visit oneself.
- (b.) Besides the בַּעוֹל form of the Inf. Abs. Kal, there is also the פֿעוֹל form, as גָּבִל to be great.
- (c.) The Inf. Abs. Niph. is sometimes of the form נפֿעל (with Past Tenses Niph.), as in נשׁאל נשׁאל 1 S. xx. 6. Tab. XIV., Note d.
- (d.) The Inf. Abs. Hiph. has sometimes '\_, as in הַשְּׁמֵיר Am. ix. 8.

[Obs.—The Inf. Abs. is often used for expressing abstractly the 'Action' of the Verb. Thus—

<sup>\*</sup> For the Hebrew words, see Table XIV.

- (a.) Hos. iv. 2, "[There is] אָלה cursing, בּחַבּיוּ and lying, וְרָצֹחַ, (Pt. I., § 60) and murdering, הָרֹה עָכִוּל and stealing, יְרָה עָכִוּל and adultery." So Job xv. 35, יבָּרה עָכִוּל מוֹנים and bearing mischief." And where an Inf. may be required in English, as, Is. vii. 15, "בווֹר מוֹנים to refuse the evil, יבְּחוֹר and to choose the good." Also,
- (β.) before \* a 'kindred' Tense, for Emphasis, as in טְלְּדְ תְּלֶלְוּ, 1 S. xxiv. 21, thou shalt surely reign (lit., to reign thou shalt reign); דַּלְבָּישׁ הַקְּדָישְׁהָּן, Ju. xvii. 3, I had wholly dedicated (E.V.), etc.; and
- (γ.) Without the 'kindred' Tense, for brevity,—a short Emphatic expression—where the context conveys and supplies the Tense-value; thus, אור בוול בוול אור בוול מון אור בוול
- (8.) Sometimes there are two Infinitives, אָלוֹנָה to go, and another, in certain phrases for going on continually,—either (i.) with a kindred' Tense and Inf., as in Gen. xii. 9, "And he journeyed to go and to journey (i.e., he went on continually journeying);" Gen. viii. 3, "And the waters returned to go and to return (i.e., went on continually returning)"; also, Gen. xxvi. 13, "And he went to go and to be great; or, (ii.) without any kindred Tense, as in Gen. viii. 5, "And the waters were to go and to decrease (i.e., went on continually decreasing)." The Student cannot parse the Tenses in these four examples, at present.]

<sup>\* (</sup>i.) And sometimes after the Tense, as in ບ່າວຜູ້ ບລິ່ນຸກ Gen. xix. 9, etc.

<sup>(</sup>ii.) after a 'kindred' Imperative, as in אָמְעוּל שָׁמְעוּל (Pt. I., § 60), Is. vi. 9,—and after a 'kindred' Participle, as in אָמְרִים אָמוֹר, Jer. xxiii. 17.

N.B.—(1) The term 'kindred' is used here for 'from the same Root'; (2) the Voice is sometimes not the same, as in אָבֶּר יִּקְטָרוּן Ex. xxi. 28, בּיַבְּעָרוּן בּיִבְּעָרוּן S. ii. 16. (Pt. I., § 12.—The j is added, § 145.)

<sup>†</sup> These are usually said to be instances of 'The Inf. for a Finite part of the Verb' (i.e., for a part limited to Time, or Person, or both). The Student should not confuse this usage with what may, at first sight, seem like it in English; as in Jer. xxxii. 44, "They shall buy fields for money, and write (בְּוֹחְבֶּיוֹ) in the book, and seal (בְּוֹתְבְּיוֹ), etc.;" where the English "write" and "seal" correspond with the "buy," all of them being governed by the auxiliary "shall." There is no such correspondence in the Hebrew.

#### [To face page 78.]

[Our purpose being to familiarize the Student with the Subject gradually by means of the carefully chosen illustrations given in the Exercises, we recommend him to hasten on now as quickly as possible to the Exercises on pp. 90—96.

Every Verb in the Hebrew Exercises should be carefully parsed,—except when the full Meaning is given in the Notes.

The following Index for pp. 77-89 may be useful, for reference.

#### INDEX FOR PAGES 77-89.

- § 137. Infinitive forms, pp. 77-81; viz.
  - (1) Infin. (1) Absol., pp, 77 & 78,—(2) Constr., p. 79,—
  - (3) Infin. w. prefixes pp. 79 & 80 [Tab. XIV. 'App. (A)'].
  - (4) (i.) Infin. w. Pron-Affs., p. 80 & Tab. XV,
    - (ii.) May have the prefixes 222, p. (80);
    - (iii.) Infin. w. 17 (& 7 -) at the end, p. 80,
    - [(iv.) Various vowels of 1st Rt-letter, pp. 80 & 81.]
- § 138 (A). THREE forms of PAST KAL, and designations, p. 81, viz.
  - (i.) The פֿעל form, as אפֿקד he visited,
  - (ii.) The bys form, as you he had pleasure,
  - (iii.) The לעם form, as לבי he was able.
- § 138 (B).  $\overrightarrow{A}$  = sometimes at the end of Past 2 s. m. (and other forms), p. 82. [Also  $\overrightarrow{A}$  sometimes at end of Past 3 s. f., (ii.  $\gamma$ ), p. 82,  $\overrightarrow{A}$  sometimes (& \(\frac{1}{2}\)) at end of Past 3 pl., (iv.  $\alpha$  &  $\beta$ ), p. 82.]
- § 139. Participles, pp. 82-85.
  - (a) Significations (p. 82), (β) Tab. of forms (p. 83);
  - (γ) Partic (1) & Partic (2) Kal, p. 83.
  - (δ) The (i.) Sun and (ii.) Sun forms of Partic. K., p. 84.
  - (ε) ending sometimes of Sing. Partic. p. 84.
- § 140. (a & β) Partic used for (not limited to) Present Tense, p. 84, (δ—ζ) Some other usages of Participles, pp. 84 & 85.
- § 141. (a) The (-) & (-) forms of Imper. & Fut. Kal, p. 85.
  - $(\gamma)$  The  $\pi$  ending sometimes of Imper. 2 s. m., p. 86.
- § 142. The Imper. and Fut. are connected, p. 87.
- § 143. The ending sometimes of Fut. 3 & 2 pl. f., p. 87.
- § 144. The 7 ending sometimes of Fut. 1 s. & 1 plu., p. 88.
- § 145. Future-form endings | (& | -), and | -, pp. 88 & 89.
- Note I. The n of Hithpä-el sometimes transposed, changed, or dropped, p. 89.
  - II. Remarks on Tab. XV, p. 89 (\*\*).



- (2). The 'Construct' form of the Ing. [\*TIPD or TIPD (of סָר) in Kal, etc.] is used when it is in close structural connection with what follows (cp. § 52); thus, [Gen. v. 1] "In the day of [ברא אלהים] God's creating (lit., creating-of God)," so viv [the] judging-of [the judges], Ruth i. 1, etc.
- (3). (a.) The Inf. with the prefixes 2722 has the "Construct' form; thus, with the ?.

(i.) Kal, (לְּפְקוֹד) to visit, or for visiting, or for [the] visiting of;

לְרַפְּקַר to be visited, or for being visited, (ii.) NIPH-ĂL or for [the] being visited of;

(Intens.) to visit, or for visiting, (iii.) Pĭ-êL,

or for [the] visiting of; [Intens.] to be visited, or, for (iv.) Pŭ-ĂL, being visited, or, for [the] being visited of;

to cause to visit, or, for causing (v.) HIPH-îL, to v., or, for [the] causing to visit of; [לעשר] D. xxvi. 12];

to be caused to visit, or, for being caused to visit, or, for [the] being (vi.) HOPH-ĂL, caused to visit of;

(vii.) HITHPA-EL, לְּתְּפַּקְר To VISIT ONESELF, or, for visiting oneself, or, for [the] ..., etc. 1

(b.) So with the 3, and the 3, we have for the Kal, (cor בפקוד (or יבפקר) in visiting, (דבקוד as, or like, visiting, (or, visiting of, in each case).

(c.) But the D has either - followed by Dagesh [as in

\* \_, as in שבר 2 K. xiv. 22, is rare. So לשפר [p. : לשפר].

<sup>†</sup> The T is sometimes dropped and its vowel given to the Prefix 2, or 2, or 3; thus, אָטֶבְ (for בְּהַעְטֵךְ, Niph., cp. p. 6, Note ‡; the ... instead of - because the ע cannot have Dagesh), Lam. ii. 11; ולנפל (for אלהונפל, Hiph., Nu. v. 22), לָשָׁמִיד (for לְהַשְּׁמִיד, Hiph., Is. xxiii. 11), לְשִׁמִיע (for לְהַשְׁמִיד, Hiph., Ps. xxvi. 7). For the -, see Pt. I., § 12; and for the y, see Pt. I., § 60.

<sup>1</sup> Other renderings of these are sometimes required,—as we shall see.

תְּבְּבֹּר, Ps. cxviii. 8, than to trust (lit., from trusting), בּבָּר, Ex. xxxiv. 33, from speaking], or — for compensation (Cp. § 5).

- (d.) (i.) For other Voices, see Appendix (A) to Tab. XIV. (ii.) For the Inf. with endings  $\overline{A}_{\overline{A}}$ ,  $\overline{A}_{\overline{A}}$ , see (4, iii.).
- (4). (i.) In the forms of the 'Inf. with Pronoun Affixes,' mentioned in Tab. XIV., and more fully given in Tab. XV., the Pronouns involved are the Possessive\* my, thy, his, etc.
- (ii.) These Infinitive forms may have the prefixes לב ב ל ל thus, בל ל in (or on) his reigning, בּלְלֵבוֹ in (or on) thy (m.) lying down, בְּעָרְבוֹ in (or on) my sending, בּעָרְבָּן in (or on) your (m.) passing over, בּנְרְבוֹל in (or on) our remembering, your (m.) passing over, בּנְרְבוֹל in (or on) our remembering, בּשְׁכִוֹעַך in (or on) thy (m.) hearing, etc.; בּשְּׁכִעְּבַּן to (or with reference to) his reigning, וֹבְשִּׁבְּלוֹעַר and from His keeping, etc.

So in other Voices; thus, בְּהַשְּׁפְטוֹ (Niph.) on his being judged, בְּנְשְׁלוֹ (for בְּהָבְּשְׁלוֹ, Niph., comp. p. 6, Note ‡); אָרַבְּרָהָ (Pi-êl) on her speaking, on your (m.)...; בּהַבְּרִה (Hiph.) on His..., בּהַבְּרִירוֹ on your (m.)..., etc.

- (iii.) The Infinitive has sometimes the accented termination הבי, like a Feminine Noun, as in לְּלְרָבְּׁלְּלְּהְ to draw near, to love, it (iv., below) to have compassion, יוֹבְאָלְהְ to love, to fear. This הבי is replaced by הבי in 'direct Construction,' as in בַּלְבְּבָּתְ יִי בֶּתְבָּת יִי בָּתְבָּת נִיי בָּתְבָּת to fear. This היי is replaced by היי in 'direct Construction,' as in בַּלְבְבָת יִי בָּתְבָּת to loved you (E.V.) D. vii. 8, [lit., from loving of, etc.]; and by היי when the word has a Pron. Affix, as in בַּלְרְבָּתְם in (or) on their (m.) approaching, Ex. xl. 32, Lev. xvi. 1. So בְּלֵּבְתְּת אוֹה loving him, 1 S. xviii. 3; and so בְּלֵרְבָּתְם loving him, 1 S. xviii. 3; and so
  - [(iv.) The to the first Root-letter is ŏ in Tab. XV (i.). There is also -, as in the Pause-form : בָּלְצְיֶךְ, and in

<sup>\*</sup> The Affixes for Objective Pronouns, me, thee, him, etc., will be mentioned hereafter.

<sup>†</sup> The - of (2) is a · Slight '-vowel; see Note \* \*, p. 89.

<sup>‡</sup> Here the = is because of the n, and the = under & is because of the =.

ובקצרכם, Lev. xxiii. 22. There is also -, as in הבקצרכם on her lying down, בפתחי on my opening, בקעם their (m.) cleaving; and \_, as in רַקעָך, כַּקעָך, Ez. xxv. 6, בשַׁחַטָּם, xxiii. 39.]

N.B.—The forms in (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), here, are those of Tab. XV. with Prefixes, -rather than those of (3), p. 79, with Pron. Affixes. The reason for this remark will be seen hereafter. Suffice it here to state, merely, that the under the first Root-letter after the ?, as in 3 (a, i.), is generally Quiescent.

- 138 (A). (i.) The Past Tense Kal, in the first column of Tab. XIV., is of the Din form. There are two other forms of it, viz., the and the byb.
- (ii.) The full Past Tense of the 200 form need not be given; all the Personforms are THE SAME as those in the first column (i.e., those of the בשל form),except only that the 2d Root-letter has - in 3 s. m., and in the Pause-forms of 3 s. f. and 3 pl.; thus וְלָבֶרוּ + he was old, and בְּרוּבְרוּ, the Pause-forms of she drew near, בְרָבְה they were mighty.
- (iii.) The De form of the Past Tense is printed in smaller type in the second column of the Kal Voice. As may be seen there, the \_ of the Second Root-letter is retained in the 2 s. m. & f., and the 1 s. & pl. (in place of - in the forms); but this is shortened into - (8) in 2 pl. m. & f., in accordance with Pt. I. § 55 (9, b.). The : appears also in the Pause-forms of 3 s. f. and 3 pl. See Tab. XIV., Note  $+\beta$ . The ordinary 3 s. f. and 3 pl. are the same as in the first column.
- (iv.) The terms 'Verba Med. A,' 'Med. E,' 'Med. O,' (used by some for Verbs of the three Classes in i., ii., iii.), are rather awkward; and . Verbs Middle A, · Middle E,' · Middle O,' (given by others), are not better. Taking y as general representative of the 'Second Root-letter' (§ 117), we may say-
  - (1) · Verbs " for the Verbs in (i.), of which the 2d Root-letter has here ;
  - (2) Verbs y'- for those in (ii.), of which the 2d Root-letter has -;
  - (3) · Verbs y'- for those in (iii.), of which the 2d Root-letter has ...
  - (v.) Rarely the 2d Root-letter has -, as in DDW he judged, 1 Sam. vii. 17.

<sup>\*</sup> As well as - (٥) in בְּשֶׁכְבוֹ It may be observed that, in the above Examples, the Short vowel of the first Root-letter is generally a 'Slight'-vowel, wherever the - following it can be Moving. But where this - (being followed by another -) must be Quiescent, the 'Slight'-vowel is made to become a real Short-vowel.

<sup>†</sup> The בַּעֵל form being the same for the Kal 3 s. m. Past, and the s. m. Participle, - the context alone decides which of these a word is. Some Verbs have the אָשֶׁב form as well as the בעל. [In a few instances the Inf. Abs. K. has this form, as גרל Gen. xxvi. 13, קרב 2 S. xviii. 25].

<sup>‡</sup> The 3 s. m. Past, of each of these Verbs, is of בַּעָל form; viz., בּעָל he drew near, \ he was mighty.

- 138 (B.) (i.) At the end of the 2 s. m. Past, there is sometimes an additional אָפֶלְּהָה, as in בְּכֶּפֶּהָה 2 S. xiv. 13, הַנֶּפֶהָה Ps. lxxx. 16, הַעֶּכֶּרְהָה Ps. lxxx. 16, הַעֶּכֶּרְהָה Ps. xxxi. 8 (for the בָּעֶבֶּהְהָ see § 178 (ii.)), etc.
  - (ii.) (a.) Rarely at the end of the 3 s. m., as in אָמֶרֶה Am. i. 11 (about which, however, opinions differ); and
    - (β.) at the end of the 3 s. f. (the ה of which is then replaced by ה), as in הָחָבִּיאָה (from הָהְבִּיאָה) 2 S. i. 26, הַחְבִּיאָה (from הָהְבִּיאָה, for the הֻ see § 178), Josh. vi. 17.
    - (ע.) The 3 s. f. has sometimes ה in place of the usual ה, as in אַנְלָה D. xxxii. 36 (for אָוֹלָהָה).
  - (tii.) Also we find הְשְׁלַחְתֵּנָה, Am. iv. 3 (for הָשָׁלַחְתֵּנָה).
  - (iv.) (a.) Rarely the 3 pl. Past has N at the end; thus, Ni Josh. x. 24 [with J who prefixed there, § 98 and § 6 (d., ii.)]; and
    - (β.) sometimes ), as in יְדְעָוּן, D. viii. 3, 16 (for יִדְעָוּ).
    - (v.) (a.) In such a word as אַכְּוֹלְ, 1 S. xiii. 19, the is for Shūrik [Pt. I., § 14],—the full Shūrik cannot be given because there is no 1, the Kthîv being אַכּוֹל (Pt. I., § 76]. So in אַבּלּל, Ps. lxxiii. 2, the marks the Shūrik of the Krî, which is אַבּלל,—the Kthîv being אַבּלל. So D. xxi. 7, אַבּללוּ אַלּלּגּל (Krî.)
      - (β.) So in such a word as רְּלַעָּה, Ps. cxl. 13, the [Pt. I., § 12] is the only means of marking the i of the Kri שְׁלָהָי upon the Kthiv ידעת.
      - (ץ.) 'is 'superfluous' in דברתי 2 s. f. [Jer. iii. 5], etc. In Jer. xxxi. 21 (or 20) הֹלכתי is Kthîv for הָלְבָתְּ Krî, etc. In Ruth iv. 5 קניתי is Kthîv for קנית, Krî (2 s. m. Past K., Tab. XXIII.).
- 139. (a.) Of the Participles the Sing. m. forms only are given in Tab. XIV. The Sing. f. and the Plu. m. & f. are seen in the following list of the Participles signifying:—
  - 'One' (or 'more') (i.) (1) visiting, (2) visited;
    - (ii ) being visited;
    - (iii.) visiting (Intens.);
    - (iv.) visited (Intens.);
    - (v.) causing to visit;
    - (vi.) caused to visit;
    - (vii.) visiting himself, or herself, or themselves.

# (B). PARTICIPLES [TAB. XIV., APP. B.]

Plu. f.	Plu.	m.	Sing.		Sing. m.
*פּוֹקְרָוֹת	(i.c.) פּוֹקַרָיי)	*פּוֹקְדָים	(or) *פּוֹקֶדֶת†)	*פוקה	(i.) <i>Kal.</i> (i.) קלוד (בּוְלָּבְּרָ (בּוְלָבְּרָ
פְקוּדְוֹת	(י.c.) בְּקוּדֵי)	פקודים	(.c.) פַּקוּדָת)	פְּקוּדֶה	(1.) Aut.
נִפְקֻדוֹת	(.c.) נפקהי)	נִפְּלָּוְדִים	(or נפַקרת)	נְפְּקָרֶה	נְפַקְּד (ii.) Niph.
מְפַּקּדוֹת	(i.c.) מְפַקּהָי)	מְפַּפְּקָדִים	(or מִפַּקּרָת)	מְפַּקּדֶה	ימְפַקּד (iii.) Pi-êl
מִבְּקָּדְוֹת	(יבּקּהָי) i.c.)	מָפַּפָּקָים	(or מְפַּקּרָת)	מְבָּקּקָה	נְיִבְּקְרֹנָ (iv.) Pŭ-ăl.
מַבְּקיְדוֹת	(:c.) מַפְּקִיבִיי)	מַפָּקידָים	(or מַפְּקֶרָת)	מַפְקִידֶה	עפָקיד (v.) Hĭph.
מָפְּקָדוֹת.	(יִם מְבַּקְדֵי i.c.)	מָפְּקָדֻים	(or מָפְּקֶּדֶת	מְפְקָדֶה	אָםְקָּקּר (vi.) Hŏph.
מִתְפַּקּקרוֹת	(.c.) מָתְפַּקְּבֵיי)	מִתְפַּקּק <b>ִ</b> דִים	(or מִּהְפַּקּקּת)	מִתְ∈ַּקְּדֶה	מְתְפַּקּר (vii.) Hithpă.

[N.B. In the above, — (1) the — of any Sing. m. form is seen to be dropped (and replaced by —) in one form of the Sing. f., and in the Plural forms; (2) forms ending in ¬—, or ¬¬—, are unchanged ·1. c., § 53; (3) those ending in ¬— have ¬— ·i. c.'; (4) those ending in ¬— have ¬— (and those in ¬¬—, have ¬¬—) ·i. c.';—without further change.]

(γ.) There are two Participles in Kal, viz., (1) אוֹם which is of the form אוֹם, and (2) אוֹם which is of the form אוֹם, and (2) אוֹם which is of the form אוֹם. The First expresses Action in progress, and refers to an Agent (אוֹם), and is therefore sometimes called the Active Participle Kal. The Second expresses Action wrought (אוֹם) and refers to an Object acted on, and is therefore sometimes called the Passive Participle Kal.

Obs.—(i.) For the 1 of (2) there is often — [Pt. I., § 14], as in דָּרָה m., לְּחָה f. (i.c.), שֶׁלְחָה pl. m., etc.

- (ii.) The Construct form of פעול is פעול or פעל, as in שָׁתָם Nu. xxiv. 3.
- (iii.) Participles of the Passive Voices (II., IV., VI.) generally retain the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the 2<sup>d</sup> Root-letter (except when 'i.c.,' and in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  form), as in  $(\beta)$ .
  - (iv.) The Hiph. Partic. sometimes drops the See Sect. XIII.

<sup>\*</sup> Or with if for i. This need not be noticed hereafter.

<sup>†</sup> In Pause, sometimes the same (thus, :אָטֶבֶּת, אֹטֶבֶּע); and sometimes : הְיִּשְׁבָּת: as in :יוֹשֶּׁבָת.

<sup>‡</sup> Also, some few times without the D; thus, 커플릭, Ex. iii. 2, 디탈, 2 K. ii. 10.

<sup>§</sup> Also p instead of p (8).

אור These are often called (1) Po-êl, and (2) Pa-ûl, from (1) אָנוֹל (2) בּעוֹל (2).

The term 'PERFECT Participle' is perhaps not unsuitable to it as expressing FINISHED Action. The Niph-dl Particip. is, rather, a PRESENT Passive Participle.

- (δ.) (i.) The Participle יְבֹל able (Sing. m.) given in Tab. XIV., is the Participle Kal of יְבֹל form, [בֹלְהוֹ Sing. f., יַבֹלְהוֹ Plu. m., הלֹלְהוֹ Plu. f.], whence
  - (ii.) (ci. c.') פָּעלָת s. m., [אַפָּעלַר s. f., פָּעלַר pl. m., הָעָל pl. f.].
  - (iii.) There is also the Participle Kal of בָּבֶר form, as בָּבֶר heavy (Sing. m.), [בַּבָּר Ṣing. f., בְּעֵלֵית Pl. m., בְּעַלֵּית, אוֹם Pl. f.], whence
- (iv.) ('i.c.') אַפעלה s. m., [\* פעלת s. f., \* פעלו pl. m., העל pl. f.].
- [140. (a.) The Present Tense, I am visiting, Thou art visiting, He is visiting, etc., is expressed by the Pronouns I, Thou, He, etc., with the Participle; thus,

Singular.

$${
m or}$$
 אָקָּה [is] אוֹקָר אָפּוֹקָר Thou  $f.$  [art] אַפָּה אָפָּר אָפָּה Thou  $m.$  [art] אַפָּר  ${
m or}$  אַפָּר אָפָר אָפָר  ${
m id}$  אַכָּר  ${
m id}$  אַכָּר אַ אַכָּר  ${
m id}$  אַכָּר אָכָר  ${
m id}$  אַכָּר אַר  ${
m id}$  אַכָּר אָכָר  ${
m id}$ 

Plural.

[N.B.—Third-Person Pronouns are often not expressed. Cp. (8.) below.]

- (β.) Similarly for other Participles.
- (γ.) The Hebrew expressions in (α) are, of course, the same whatever be the form of the so-called 'Substantive Verb' or 'logical Copula' to be supplied—such as, was, may be, might be, etc. Hence the above may not be called the PRESENT TENSE in Hebrew. It is a means of expressing Present Action, and may stand for the [strictly] Present Tense in English; but it may stand for much more also, and therefore MUST NOT BE LIMITED to 'Present Tense.'
  - (δ.) The Participles are often used—
- (i.) With Nouns Substantive: as in צַּרְכָּתוֹ עָטֶרֶת לְעֵר His Righteousness [is] remaining for-ever, מַסְפְּרִים the heavens [are] telling, בְּיִלֶּךְ עָבֵּר the king was standing, etc.:
  - (ii.) with Prefix א, cp. § 98, as in הוא הַלבב, Gen. ii. 11,

<sup>\*</sup> Also [§ 56 (i.)] יְרָאֵר s. f. & יִרְאֵי pl. m., (fr. לְיָרֵא); so לָצָרֶר fr. קַצֶּרֶ

t The B is often without its Dagesn Lene, in accordance with Pt. I., § 48.

<sup>‡</sup> And אָשָׁ, -thus אַשָּׁ when the 3d Rt-letter is א, as אָיָי fr. איִי, fr. איִר,

lit., it [is] the [one] compassing, i.e. (as in E.V.) that [is] it which compasseth, הַם הַעְּמַרִים, Nu. vii. 2, lit., they [were] the [ones] standing, i.e., they [were] those who [were] standing; so הַמְבָּרָבְיִם D. i. 38, xvii. 12; הַמְבָּרְבִּרָּיִם, Josh. vi. 22, 23; etc.;

- (iii.) as Nouns;\*—thus, שׁבֵּל one keeping, watching, for a keeper, a watchman, אוֹן one helping, for a helper, etc.;
- (iv.) 'i. c.'; thus, שׁמֵר [the] keeper of, ישֹׁמֶר [the] keepers of, etc.;
  - (v.) as Adjectives, § 79, etc.
- (e.) Often a Hebrew Participle is used as a Noun where the corresponding Noun does not exist in English, as one standing, where we cannot say, "a stander," the [one] cutting, where we cannot say, "the cutter."† So Ps. 1. 5, בְּרִיתִי בְּרִיתִי (lit., cutters-of My Covenant) those that made a Covenant with ME.
- (ג'.) Participles may receive Pron. Affixes as Nouns; thus, my enemy, etc., from אֹיָב' (Partic. Kal of אֹיָב'), etc.].
- 141. (a.) Two forms of the IMPERATIVE and FUTURE, Kal, are given in Tab. XIV. (I.), one with —‡ to the 2d Root-letter in און ביל (ii.) one with —§ to the 2d Root-letter in put thou (m.) on (as clothing), יְבִּשׁ he will put on, etc. Some Verbs have the one, and some the other. Some few have both forms, as we shall see.

[Note.—Sometimes the 2<sup>d</sup> Root-letter has (1) — [§ 167], as in סָׁעָר (Imper.) Ju. xix. 5, רְּעָרְי (Fut.) Ez. xvii. 15; (2) אוֹ, as in אַנְילָן (Fut.) Ex. xviii. 26].

<sup>\*</sup> An interesting example of the double use of a Participle, שׁלָרִים (1) as a Noun "watchers," and (2) as a Present-Tense-Participle "are watching," or "do watch," occurs in Ps. cxxx. 6, which may be rendered "My soul [looks with watching] to The Lord [קשׁמָרִים לְבַּקָר שׁמְרִים לְבַּקָר שׁמְרִים לְבַּקָר שׁמְרִים לְבַּקָר שׁמְרִים לַבַּקָר שׁמִרִים לַבַּקָר שִׁמְרִים לַבַּקָר שִׁמְרִים לַבַּקָר שִׁמְרִים לַבַּקָר שִׁמְרִים לַבַּקָר שִׁמְרִים לַבַּקָּר שִׁמְרִים לַבַּקָּר שִׁמְרִים לַבְּקָר שִׁמְרִים לַבְּקָר שִׁמְרִים לַבְּקָר שִׁמְרִים לַבְּקָר שׁמִר וּמִים לַבְּקָר שִׁמְרִים לַבְּקָר שִׁמְרִים לַבְּקָר שִׁמְרִים לַבְּקָר שִׁמְרִים לַבְּקְר שִׁמְרִים לְבַּקְר שִׁמְר אַתְּר שִׁרְּיִם לְבַּבְּקְר שִׁמְר בּיִּם לְּבִּיְר שִׁרְיִם לְבַּבְּר שִׁתְּר בְּיִּם לְּבִּיְר שִׁתְּר בּיִּם לִּבְּיִּר שִׁר מִיּר שִׁר מִיּיִם לְּבִּיְר שִׁמְר בּיִּם לְּבִּיְר שִׁרְּר בְּיִּים לְבִּיְר שִׁתְּר שִׁר מִיּים לְּבִּיְר שִׁר בּיִּם לִּבְּיִּר שִׁר מִיּר בּיִּר שִׁר מִיּים לְבִּיְר שִׁר שִׁר בּיִּים לְּבִּיף לִּבְּיִּר שִׁר מִיּים לְבִּיף לְּבִּיף עִּים לְּבִּיף לִּבְּיִּים לְּבִּיף לִּבְּיִּים לְּבִּיף לִּבְּיִּים לְּבִּיף לִּבְּיִּים לְּבִּיף לִּבְּיִים לְּבִּיְּים לְּבִּים בְּיִּים לְּבִּים בְּיִּים לְּבִּים בְּיִּים לְּבִּים בְּיִים לְּבִּים בְּיִים לְּבִּים בּיִּים בְּיִּים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִּים בְּיִים בְּיִּים בְּיִים בְּיִּבְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִּים בְּיִים בְּיִּים בְּיִּים בְּיבְּיִּים בְּיִים בְּיבְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִּים בְּיִים בְּיִּים בְּיִּים בְּיִּים בְּיִים בְּיִּים בְּיִים בְּיִבְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִּים בְּיִים בְּיִבְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִּים בְּיבְּיבְּיבְּים בְּיִּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבּים בְּיבְּיִּים בְּיבְּיבְּים בְּיבּים בְּיבְּים בְי

<sup>†</sup> The word 'feller' is, however, admissible in Is. xiv. 8 (E.V.).

<sup>!</sup> Verbs of this class are called, by some, 'Verbs Fut.-(O).' Better, 'Fut. (\_)'.

<sup>§</sup> Verbs of this class are called, by some, 'Verbs Fut.-(A).' Better, 'Fut. (-)'.

(β.) In the Imperative there are only Second-Person forms, viz. for thou (m. & f.) and ye (m. & f.). The 2 s. f. and 2 pl. m. & f. have the added terminations בְּלָבְיׁ or בְּלָבְיׁ or the Kal. So for other Voices. But, in the Kal,

- - (בּ) שְׁמַעֵּין (Gen. iv. 23, is an instance of the ה of 2 pl. f. Imper. being dropped. The word stands for שְׁמַעְנָהָ. The of the y is given to ald the enunciation of the y.
  - (久.) Sometimes, we find the 3<sup>rd</sup> Root-letter with Dag. Lene, as in 'ラヴ, Jer. x. 17, 'ヴヴ, Is. xlvii. 2; the vowel beneath the 1<sup>st</sup> Root-letter is then a Real Short-vowel, having the — after it *Quiescent*. [Each of these is 2 s. f. Imper. Kal.]
    - (η). (i.) In קְּעֵקְה, Nu. xxiii. 7, Imper. Kal 2 s. m. [with ה, see (γ)], the 1st Root-letter has the Long Vowel —.
      - (ii.) In לְּצְרָה (i.e. נְצִּרְה, Imper. Kal, 2 s. m., with ה) Ps. cxli. 3, the Dagesh in צ is Euphonic.—Pt. I., App. C.
    - (θ.) For רָבֶּוֶה, וּמָעֶרָה, בּשִׁיטָה, חֲגֹרָה and רָבָּאָה, בְּּנָּאָה, -see Index.

<sup>\*</sup> And with 🕳, as in אֶסְפָּה.

<sup>†</sup> Cp. לְּמָלִיי, with ' superfluous,' 1 S. xxviii. 8, — for לְמָלִיי [Pt. I, App. D.].

142. The FUTURE is connected with the IMPERATIVE. Thus,

[Obs.—In the Imperative forms ', , the — of the D is of course replaced by a 'Slight'-vowel, in order that there may not be two Moving Shvas together; but in the Future the — stands after the formative J, after which the — may be (and is) Quiescent.]

- (ii.) So in the case of יְלַקְדוֹ (Fut.) and קַקְדוֹ (Imp.).
- (iii). The remaining Fut. Tense forms, viz., יְבְּלֶּךְ 3 s. m., 3 s. f. (& 2 s. m.), אַבְּלֶּךְ 1 s., and גּּלְּלֶּךְ 1 pl., all correspond with the fundamental בְּלֶּרְ.
  - (iv.) Similarly in the case of the Verbs 'Fut. (-)' [p. 85].
  - (v.) The Imper. has generally in Verbs 'Fut. (-)', & (-) in Verbs 'Fut. (-)'.
- (β.) In Niph. the Future forms 'תְּבֶּקְרָן, thou (f.) wilt be visited, אַבְּקְרָן ye (m.).. and אַבְּקְרָן they, (m.).., ye (f.) or they (f.).., correspond respectively with the Imper. forms בּבְּקְרָן 2 s. f., הַבְּקְרָן 2 pl. m., בּבְּקְרָן 2 pl. f.; and the other Persons of the Future Tense, viz., בּבְּקְרָן 3 s. m., אַבָּקְרָן 1 s., and בּבְּקְרָן 1 pl., with the fundamental בּבְּקְרִן :—the הווים extruded between the prefix letters איתן and the first Root-letter.
- (יִג) Similarly in the case of the other Voices; thus, the Fut. 2 s. f., הְּבְּקְּרִי וְיִּלְּיִרִי Hiph., הַּבְּקְרִי הַ Hithp., בּבְּקִירִי בּין דִי Pi-el, הַבְּקִירִי Pi-el, הַבְּקִירִי Pi-el, הַבְּקִירִי Hiph., הַבְּקִירִי Hiph., הַתְּפַקְרִי הַרְבַּקּרִי הַרְבַּקְרִי הַרְבַּקְרִי הַרְבַּקְרִי הַרְבַּקְרִי הַרְבַּקְרִי הַרְבַּקְרִי הַרְבַּקְרִי אוֹ
- (δ.) In Pu-ăl and Hoph-ăl, which have no Imper.,\* there is the corresponding analogy with imaginary Imperative forms.
  - 143. The 7 of the 7, in pl. f. Fut., is sometimes

<sup>\*</sup> We find, however, once [Ez. xxxii. 19] הְּשֶׁבְּדֶּה, Imper. Hoph., 2 s. m., be thou laid (lit., caused to lie); and [Jer. xlix. 8] אָבָּלוּ, Imper. Hoph. 2 pl. m. be ye made to turn,—from הַבָּנוֹם, see hereafter.

dropped, and the - given to , as in לא תּוֹכֶרן Ez. iii. 20, xxxiii. 13, they (f.) shall not be remembered. So תּלְבַשִׁן (as given by many) 2 S. xiii. 18, for תּלְבַשְׁנָה which is found in several editions; etc.

- 144. A 7 is often found at the end of the 1 s. and 1 pl. of the Future; thus,—
- (מ.) First Person Sing.:—אָשְׁמְרֶה (fr. אָשְׁמְלֵּר) Ps. xxxix.2, אָשְׁמְרֶה (fr. אָשְׁבָּר (fr. אָשְׁבָּר (fr. אָשְׁבָּר (fr. אָשְׁבָּר (fr. אָשְׁבָּר (fr. אָשְׁבָּר (fr. אֶשְׁבָּרָר (fr. אֶשְׁבָּרֶר (fr. אֶּתְפַּרְלָר (fr. אֶתְפַּרְלָר (fr. אֶתְפַּרְלָר ) Ps. xlv. 18, אֶתְפַּרְלָר (fr. אֶתְפַּרְלָר ) Dan. ix. 4; and
- (β.) First Person Plu:—הְלֶּלְהָ (fr. קְּיִרְלְּהָ) Gen. xi. 3, etc., נְשְׂרְלָּה (fr. תְּחַבֶּּטְה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְחַבְּטָה (fr. תְחַבְּטָה (fr. תְחַבְּטָה (fr. תְחַבְּטָה (fr. תְחַבָּטָה (fr. תְחַבְּטָה (fr. תְחַבְּטָה (fr. תְחַבְּטָה (fr. תְחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָּה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָּה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָּה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָּה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָּה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָּה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָּה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָּה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָּה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָּה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָּה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָּה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּחַבְּטָה (fr. תְּבְּיְבָּה (fr. תְּבְּיבְה (fr. תְּבְּבְּיבְּה (fr. תְּבְּבְּיבְּה (fr. תְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְּבְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּה (fr. תְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּה (fr. תְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְבְּבְּבְּה (fr. תְ
- (γ.) Rarely at the end of the 3 s. m. as \* יְּחְישֶׁר Is. v. 19 יְחִישׁ Tab. XX.], and 3 s. f. + as הַּעְבָּה Ez. xxiii. 16 (Kri), & 20; also, perhaps, 2 s. m. הָּעֶבָּה הַעִּבָּה Tab. XX.] Job xi. 17;
  - (δ.) And with before it, as in יְדִישְׁנֶהוֹ Ps. xx. 4.
- (s.) In (a.), ( $\beta$ .), etc., above, the vowel of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Root-letter is seen to be dropped when the additional  $\pi$  appears. [Cp. for the Imper. § 141 ( $\gamma$ .)]. But
- (\$\mathcal{C}\$) it will be found hereafter [\$ 166 (ii.)] that, in PAUSE, the vowel which was so dropped is either (1) restored if it be Long, or (2) replaced (if it be Short) by the corresponding Long Vowel.
- (תּ) Sometimes the Moving Shva of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Root-letter [in cases of (ɛ)] has the form ; ; as in (מְּשִׁקְּמָן אֵשְׁקְמָּן Is. xviii. 4, where the ז is noted as superfluous'; (2) מְּבְּשִׁעָן מְבִּישְׁעָן (בּיִּשְׁעָן מִּבְּיִשְׁעָן (בּיִּשְׁעָן מִּבְּיִשְׁעָן ) Is. xxvii. 4; and
- (θ.) sometimes the form =; as in (з) אָשְׁלָל] Jer. xxxii. 9, etc. See Pt. I., App. D.
- 145. An additional j is often found after those Future forms which end in j, viz., the 3 & 2 pl. m.; thus, יִלְמְרָוֹן D. vi. 17. So יִּלְמֶרָוֹן 1 S. ii. 15, 16,

<sup>\*</sup> For יקרחה 'Kthîv Lev. xxi. 5, לְּכְרְחָה' is Krî (whence the \_\_ of יְּכְרְחָה', cp. p. 85, v.).

<sup>†</sup> Some give as 3 s. f., with בְּשְׁלַחֲנָה Ju. v. 26; (also 2 s. m., Obad. 13).

תישרתון D. iv. 16, etc. (the — standing for the • — of the Hiph-il,—Part I, § 12). And so יִרְשִׁינֻן 1 S. ii. 22, יַרְשִׁינֻן 2x. xxii. 8, (the — standing for •,—Pt. I, § 14).

146. Also is found some few times after the 2 s. f. Future. Thus the 2 s. f. Fut. Kal. תְּבֶּקְיִן would, with this i, be תְּבָּקִין so we find תְּבָּקִין \* Ruth ii. 8 (& 21) [for הַבָּקִין]. So the 2 s. f. Fut. Hithpă-êl תִּשְׁתְּבָרִין 1 S. i. 14 [for תִּשְׁתְּבָּרִין, the Pause-form of תִּשְׁתְּבָּרִין —comp. Note (h, a) on Tab. XIV and \*\*\* below there].

147. The ] of §§ 145 & 146, as also of § 138 (B) (iv,  $\beta$ ), is called by some 'Paragogic'. So the  $\overline{\alpha}$  of § 144, and that of § 138 (B), is called by some ' $\overline{\alpha}$  Paragogic'; and so the  $\overline{\alpha}$  of § 138 (B) (iv,  $\alpha$ ), and the 'of § 139 ( $\epsilon$ ). Some however consider that 'to be a mark of Connection—the '' Compaginis,' as they call it, Comp. p. 232 (lines 6—10).

### NOTE I.

(i.) As in the last example cited in § 146, viz. הְשְׁתְּבֶּרִין for תְּשִׁבְּרִין Pause-form of תִּשְׁתְבָּרִי [instead of תְּשִׁתְבָּרִי frample cited in § 146, viz. תְּשִׁתְּבְּרִי for the 1st Rt-letter and the הוֹ of the הָהְ of Hithpă-el change places when the 1st Rt-letter is either † שׁ, or שׁ, or סֹ; thus we have

<sup>\*</sup> For the — the Student may refer to § 141 'Note'; but he will understand the matter better hereafter [§ 167 (ii) & § 166 (e)].

t With one exception viz. הְתְשׁוֹמְעָהָה Jer. xlix. 3. For this word see § 246 (p. 162). It belongs to a Class of Verbs to be dealt with hereafter.

תשׁתַבְּרְ Infin. Hithpă-êl fr. רִשְׁתַבּּרְ Partic. s. m. Hithpă-êl fr. שׁכר, שׁכר דער. Fut. 3 s. m. Hithpă-êl fr. יַסְתְבֵּל

- (ii.) When the 1st Rt-letter is צ,—not only does the צ change places with the ה of the הה, but moreover this ה is replaced by ט; thus, from ציר we have הִּצְּטֵירְנוּ Past Hithpă-ɛl 1 pl. [instead of נִצְטַרְּלוּ we have נִצְטַרְּלוּ we have נִצְטַרְּלוּ Fut. Hithpă-ɛl 1 pl. Pause-form [instead of נִתְצַרָּלוּ ].
- (iii.) When the 1st Rt-letter is א, or א, or א,—the א of the is dropped, and Dagesh F. is put into the 1st Rt-letter to represent it.

This matter is briefly mentioned and illustrated in 'Notes on Tab. XIV' (\*\*\*) [p. xv of the Tables]. The whole matter will be dealt with a little more fully hereafter, as soon as we shall have gone through all the Great Classes of Verb-forms [see 'Note' on pages 315—318].

## NOTE (II).

In Tab. XV (Infinitives with Pron-Affs.) it may be seen that, except in the Hiph. forms,

- (a) When the 3d Rt-letter- has a Vower, the 2d Rt-Letter has Shva;
- (β) When the 3d Rt-letter has SHVA, the 2d Rt-letter has
  - (a) sometimes [necessarily Quiescent, Pt. I, § 55 (13, a)],
  - (b) sometimes a 'Slight'-vowel.
  - Obs. The Slight-Vowel in (b) generally agrees with the Vowel which the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has dropped; thus we have
    - (1) the ŏ of the Kal forms 국기인을, D국기인을, Tab. XV Notes (\*) & (i),—where the Vowel which the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has dropped is the — of 기원을;
    - (2) the of the Niph-āl forms הְּפְּקֵּדְּף etc., from הְבְּקֵּדְּ and of the Pi-âl forms קַבְּקְדְּף etc., from בְּקַרְ, and of the Hithpă-âl forms הַתְּפַּקָּרְ the Vowel which the 2d Rt-letter has dropped is —;
    - (3) the of the Pu-al forms קַּבְּקָּ etc., from קַבָּק, and of the Hoph-al forms קַבְּקַדְּק etc.,—where the Vowel which the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has dropped is —.
- (γ) Instead of the = of סְּלֵּכְהֶ (Comp. β, b, 2), there is sometimes as in בְּבָּרְשְׁכֶם Is. i. 15 from בְּלֵשׁ (Infin. P, like בְּלֵּבְשְׁ, but with Compensation for the Dagesh which the ¬ cannot receive).
- (δ) In place of the 'Slight'-Vowel, a Long real Vowel is sometimes given to the 2d Rt-letter before a Guttural 3d Rt-letter, as in בָּעַבְּׁחָדָּ D. xv. 18 from מַּבְּיִי [For the 'Furtive' —, see Pt. I (§ 60)].

#### EXERCISE XIX.

# (To be translated into English.)

\* \* For the plan of the Exercise, see § 11  $(\alpha - \epsilon)$ .

יִשְּׂרָאֵל' אָהַב ּ אָת יוֹפַף ּ: שִׁמְעוּ׳ נָא ּ הַהַלוֹם ּ הַנֶּה:
\* הַמְלֹדְ׳ תִּמְלֹדְ׳ עָלֵינוּ: הִנָּה ּ חָלַמְהִי ּ הְוֹלוֹם ּ עוֹר ּ'': מָכְרוּ ''
\* אַתוֹ: לְעֶבֶר יּ נִמְכַּר יי יוֹפֵף ּ: הִפְּקִיר יי אֹתוֹ בְּבִיתוֹי':

דְּנְעַלְתִי יִּ מִנְּנֶר יּ עִינִיךְ יִּ שָׁוְאִיּ יִ: וַאֲנִי יִּ אָמַרְתִּי יִּ †בְּחָפְּוִי יִּ

דְּבְשַׁוְעִי יִּ מֵנֶנֶר יּ עִינִיךְ יִּ שְׁאוֹל יִּ שִׁנְעְתָּ י כְוֹל יּ תַּחְנוּנִי יִּ

דְּבְשַׁוְעִי יִּ אַלִין: זָרַח יִּ בַּחשִׁךְ יִּ אוֹר יִּ: יִיִי יִשְׁמַע׳ י

דְּבָּקַרְאִי יִּ אֵלָיו: זָרַח יִּ בַּחשִׁךְ יִּ אוֹר יִּ:

וְלֹא יָכֹל " יוֹםף לְהַתְאַפֵּק ה: וְלֹא יָכַלוּ " אָחָיו " לַאֲנוֹת " אתוֹ: לֹא אַהֶּם שְׁלַחְהָּם " אֹתִי הַנָּה": דִּבְּרוּ " אָחָיו " אִתוֹ:

לא יַרְעִיב יוֹ יְיִ יּ נָפָּשׁ י צַדִּיק יּ : מִאֲשֶׁר יּ יָקַרְתִּ יְּ בְּעֵינֵי יּ נִכְבַּרְתָ יּ : נִשְּׁבְּרָה יֹ כִּרְיַת יֹּ תֹּהוּ יּ : כִּי יֹּ נִבְּקְעוּ יֹּ בַּמִּרְבָּר יֹּ מֵיִם יֹּ : וְקוֹל יֹּ הַתּוֹר יֹּ נִשְׁמֵע ׁ בְּאַרְצֵנוּ יֹּ :

[N.B.—Henceforth the following, and words marked in the Notes with \*, need not be given in Notes to the Exercises:—

#### VOCABULARY I.

- ו. אלהים God, a Noun of Plu. form Tab.V.(ii.).
  - 2. DN if. Also Interrog., and = or? after 7 (§ 7).
  - 3. בית (m.), Tab. XIII. 3.
  - 4. ハュ (f.), Tab. XIII. 5. 5. ハネ (m.) a nation, pl.
  - nations, Gentiles, heathen.
  - 6. Di also, even.

- 7. プラブ (m.) a word, thing, Tab. IX.
- 8. พิเภ Tab. I. (1), & § 32 (II.), § 94.
- 9. " Exerc. XI. (1).
- 10. יֹבֶ for, because, that.
- 11. מֵיָם (m.) water, a Noun of Dual form.
- 12. DNJ saith[E.V.], lit., [is] said of.
- 13. נְהָי wailing.

- 14. Dy (m.) a people (Ex. XV., No. 34), w. aff.
- 15. TPD to visit.
- 16. どい (m.)holiness, Tab. XI. 1 & ‡.
- 17. jip (m.) a voice (§ 43), i c. the same.
- 18. Dg; (m.) a name, Tab.

  XIII. (Note §, a.),
  and § 43.
- 19. Dy'there, השָּיֶל thither.]

### EXERCISE XX.

# (To be translated into English.)

\*\* The Vocabulary on pp. 383—388 may be referred to, if necessary.

עַלי נַהְרוֹת׳ בָּבֶל שָׁם יָשַׁבְנוּי גַּם בָּכִינוּ בְּזְכְנוּי עֶּתִּי נִשְׁבְנוּי גַּם בָּכִינוּ בְּזְכְנִנוּ עָשִׁי נִשְׁבְנוּי בִּי שְׁבָּר יִאָּם יָשַׁבְנוּי בִּי שְׁבְּרִה בִּי שְׁבְּרִה בִּי שְׁבְּרִה בִּי שְׁבְּרִה בִּי שְׁבְּרִה בִּי שְׁבְּרִה בִּי שְׁבְּנוֹר בִּי שְׁבְּנוֹי בִּי שְׁבָּר בִּיְשִׁם יְיִשְׁבְנוֹי בִּי שְׁבָּר בִּיְשִׁם בְּנִוֹי בִּי שְׁבְּנוֹי בִּי שְׁבְּנוֹי בִּי שְׁבְּנוֹי בִּי שְׁבְּנוֹי בְּנִיי בְּיִבְנִיי בְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּיִי שְׁבְּנוֹי בְּנִיי בְּבִּנוֹי בְּיִי שְׁבְּרִוֹי בְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּיִבְנִיי בְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּיִי בְּנִיי בְּיִי בְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּיִבְנִיי בְּיִבְנִיי בְּיִבְנִיי בְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּבְּנִיי בְּנִיי בְּבְּנִיי בְּיִבְנִיי בְּבְּנִיי בְּיִבְּנִיי בְּבְּנִיי בְּבְּנִיי בְּבְּנִיי בְּבְּנִיי בְּבְּנִיי בְּבְּנִיי בְּיִּבְנִיי בְּבְּבְנִיי בְּבְּנִיי בְּיִבְּנִיי בְּבְּנִיי בְּבְּבִיי בְּבְּבְנִיי בְּבְּבְנִיי בְּבְּבְנִיי בְּבְּבְנִיי בְּבְּבְּנִיי בְּבְּבִיי בְּיִי בְּבְּבִיי בְּבְּבִיי בְּבְיִיי בְּבְּבִיי בְּיִיי בְּבְּבִיי בְּבְּיִיי בְּיִי בְּבְּבִיי בְּבְּבִיי בְּיִי בְּבְּבִיי בְּבְּיִיי בְּיִי בְּבְּבִיי בְּיִי בְּבְּבִיי בְּבְּבִיי בְּיִי בְּבְּבִיי בְּיִיי בְּבְּבְייִיי בְּבְּבִיי בְּבְּיִיי בְּבְּבְיִיי בְּבְּבְייִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּבְּיִיי בְּבְּיִיי בְּבְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּבְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּבְּייִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּייִי בְּייִיי בְּייי בְּי

<sup>\*</sup> Words marked thus (\*) need not be given in the Notes again.

<sup>†</sup> See § 137 (1, Obs. β).

ַהַמַשְּׁחִית בּית יַעֲלְב בּי שְׁאֵרִית יִשְׂרָאֵל יי: לֹא +הַשְּׁמִיד יי אַשְׁמִיד יי אֶת בִּית יַעֲלְב יי: אֱלֹהִים בְּאָוְנֵינוּ יי שָׁמִענּוּ יי אֲבוֹתִינוּ יי סִפְּרוּ יי לְנוּ פֹעַל יי פָּעַלְהָ יי בִּימִיהֶם יי: הִוְבִּיר יי שְׁמִי יִּ הַוְבָּעְהִי יי ימִי, דָּבָר: הַבִּימוּ יי אֶל צוּר יי הְצַבְהָם יי: בִּי נִשְׁבַּעְהִי יי נְאָם יִי: מִי יְמַלֵּל יי גְבוּרוֹת ייִ: סַפְּרוּ בּגוֹיִם בְּבוֹרוֹ יי: הִתְהַלְלוּ יי בְּשֵׁם קָּרְשׁוֹ:

צַּרִיק יּ אַתָּה כִּי נִשְׁאַרְנוּ יִ פְלֵישָה יּ: אֲבֹוֹתִינוּ יּ בְּמִצְרַיִם יּ
לֹא הִשְּׂכִּילוּ יִּ נִפְלְאוֹתִיך יּ: אָמֵר יִּ אוֹיֵב יּ אָרְדּף יִּ אַשִּׂיג יי
אֲמֵל יִּ הִשְּׂכִּילוּ יִ נִשְׁפְּתָ יִּ בְרוּחֲד יִּ... צָלֵלוּ יי בַעוֹפֶּרֶת יי בְּמַיִם
אַדִּירִים יּ: אַל יִתְהַלֵּל יּ הַנִּבּוֹר יי בִּגְבוּרְתוֹ יי: צְעַלְנָה יי בְּנוֹת יי
בַּה יי הְגֹרְנָה יי שַׂקִים יי: זאת הָעִיר יי הָעַלְוֹה יי הַיּוֹשֶׁכֶּת יּ
לְבָּטֵח יי: בָּלַר צַוֹנִך יי בַּת יי אֶדוֹם יִי: וּמַלְקוֹחַ יִּי עִיִיץ יִי יִמָּלִמייֹּי
לְבְשִׁי יִי עִוֹ יִי זְרוֹעַ יִּי יִי: הֵן יִּי בַּעֲוֹנֹתִיכֶם יִ נִמְבַּרְתָּם ייּ

25 שחת Hiph. to destroy. 26 remnant, remnant of. 27 שמר Hiph. to destroy (with perdition). 28 Jacob.\* 29 Tab. VII. 30 שמע to hear. 31 Tab. XIII. 1. 32 ספר Pi. to tell, recount. 33 a work. 34 D to work. 35 § 49 (1). 36 875 Niph. to be wonderful (p.60, No.14), Partic. a wondrous work. 37 look ye. 38 a rock\* [supply "from which"]. אי בע אור Pi. to hew. 40 by myself. 41 שבע N. to swear. 42 או הלל Pi. to tell, speak of. 43 הלל might.\* 44 His glory. 45 הלל 15 Pi. to praise, Hithp. to glory [Dagesh Forte often dropped from the ?]. 46 Righteous. אר Niph. to remain, to be left. 48 a remnant (that escapes). 49 in Egypt. 50 איב Hiph. to regard. 51 איב to be hostile. Partic. an enemy. 53 777 to pursue. 54 I will overtake. 55 777 Pi. to divide, 56 spoil. 57 של to blow. 58 און Spirit (also wind).\* 59 צלל to sink [ for ל for ל לים און לים Pt. I. § 72 (3.)]. 60 like the lead [§§ 6 (e.), 8 (a.)]. 61 grand (pl. m.). 62 the mighty one (m.). 63 PUS to cry out (in pain). 64 Tab. XIII. 5. 65 Rabbah. 66 717 to gird on. 67 sackloth.\* 68 the city (f.). 69 the joyous (f.) 70 securely. 71 jy iniquity (§ 43). 72 Edom.\* 73 and the booty of. (as clothing). 77 strength. 78 O arm of. 79 lo! 80 700 to sell.

<sup>\*</sup> Words marked thus (\*) need not be given in the Notes again.

<sup>†</sup> See § 137 (1, Obs. β).

<sup>1</sup> See Tab. xIII. (Note §, a).

וּבְפִשְׁצֵיכֶם שּׁלְּתָה שִּׁ אִפְּכֶם הּ: דִּרְשׁוּ יְיָ בְּהִפְּצְאוֹ בּי אַתְּה יִי אָבִינוּ הּוֹאֲלֵנוּ שִּׁעוֹלֶם שִׁשְׁקְדּ: הָרוֹפֵא לִשְׁבוּרִי לֵב בּי הוא נתן עז" וְתִעַצָּמוֹת לַעָם בָּרוּך שְּׁלְהִים:

81 שָלֶהְ to send, put forth, Pi. to send away. 83 your (m.) mother (באר) to seek, search for. 85 אצם to find. 86 אברך to redeem, Partic. Redeemer. 87 from everlasting. 88 אברך to heal, Partic. Healer. 89 heart. 90 אות to give. 91 and power. 92 אברך K. & Fi. to bless.

Obs. I.—The Negative Particles 8 not, and not, precede the Tense which is Negatively affected.

Obs. II.—אלֹי with a Tense expresses an ordinary Negative; thus לֹא עֶׁכָּוֹר he stood not, or did not stand, or has not stood, etc.; also,

Obs. III. אלא הונכ is used with a Future to express Prohibition as in לא תונכ thou shall not steal, איי בושל א יבושל א thou shall not steal, איי בושל א יבושל א יבושל

Obs. IV.—אָל with a Future expresses the DEPRECATIVE 'do not,' elet him not,' as אָל יְרַבֶּר (Is. xxxvi. 11) do not speak, פֿרָ יַרָבָּר (Ex. xx. 19) let him not speak, etc.

Obs. V.-Never use a Hebrew Imperative with a Negative Particle (cp. IV.).

Obs. VI.—The prefix is to be used generally for to,—unless in, or some other word, be given,—in these Exercises. Also,

Obs. VII.—Personal Pronouns are to be expressed in the Hebrew, if not connected by (\*) with the next word in the English.

Obs. IX.—For expressing what has been and still is going on, use the PAST Tense.

Obs. X.—For expressing what is not only going on now but also is expected to go on, use the FUTURE Tense.

Obs. XI.—"LET him do," "LET her do, etc., are expressed by the FUTURE, "He, she, etc., SHALL (or WILL, do)."

<sup>\*</sup> Words marked (\*) need not be given in the Notes again.

#### EXERCISE XXI.

[\* \* See Glossary, for words not in the Notes.] .

(To be translated into Hebrew. § 11,  $\zeta$ — $\mu$ .)

Ye (m.) observed. Thou (f.) hast-observed. They (f.) have-observed. We observed. Observe-ye (f.). She shall observe. They (m.) will-observe. Ye (f) will-observe. Observe-thou (f.) this-thing (f.) [§ 96 (i.)]. Thou (f.)-shalt not observe [Obs. III. above]. Did-she-not-observe [Heb., Whether-not observed '-she] the matter ? If [Vocab. I. (2)] ye (m.)-have not observed, observe-ye now.

Thou (m.) hast not kept <sup>1</sup> the covenant <sup>5</sup> of thy God. They (m.) kept <sup>1</sup> His testimonies. <sup>6</sup> Keep-ye (m.) My commandments. <sup>7</sup> We will-keep Thy (m.) commandments. <sup>7</sup> I kept Thy (m.) ordinances. <sup>8</sup> In-order-that <sup>9</sup> I-might-keep <sup>2</sup> Thy (m.) word. <sup>8</sup> The Preserver <sup>10</sup> of Israel. <sup>11</sup> Thy (m.) visitation <sup>12</sup> hath-preserved <sup>1</sup> my spirit. <sup>13</sup> The-Lord <sup>14</sup> is thy (m.) Preserver. <sup>10</sup> He-will-preserve <sup>2</sup> thy (m.) soul. <sup>15</sup>

### EXERCISE XXII.

(To be translated into Hebrew. § 11,  $\zeta-\mu$ .)

Thou (m.) shalt not come-near<sup>16</sup> [Obs. III., p. 93] to<sup>17</sup> them (m.). And a stranger<sup>18</sup> shall not come-near<sup>16</sup> [Obs. II.] unto<sup>17</sup> you (m.). Come-ye (m.)-near<sup>16</sup> to Me. Fearers<sup>19</sup> of The-Lord, trust-ye<sup>20</sup> (m.) in The-Lord. Who among<sup>21</sup> you (m.) is a fearer<sup>10</sup> of The-Lord?, — ... let-him-trust<sup>20</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Past Kal of שָׁכוֹר 2 Fut. Kal of שָׁכוֹר יּ (בּרָ יּג (בְּרָ יִ (בְּרָ יִ (בְּרָ יִ בְּרָ יִת (בְּרָ יִ (בְּרָ יִ בְּרָ יִ בְּרָ יִת (בְּרָ יִ בְּרָ יִת (בְּרָ יִ בְּרָ יִת (בְּרָ יִ בְּרָ בְּרְ בְּרָ בְּרְ בְּרָ בְּרְ בְּבְּרְ בְּרְ בְּבְּרְ בְּרְבְּיִבְ בְּיִבְּיִבְּיִי בְּיִבְּיִים בְּיִבְּיִיבְּיִים בְּיִבְּיִים בְּיִבְיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִבְיִים בְּיִבְיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִים בְּיבְיבְיבְייִים בְּיִיבְייִים בְּיִיבְיבְייִים בְּיִיבְייִים בְּיִיבְייִים בְּיִיבְייִים בְּיִיבְייִים בְּיִים בְּיִיבְייִים בְּייִים בְּייִיבְייִים בְּייִים בְּיִיבְייִים בְּייִים בְּיִיים בְּייִים בְּיִיבְייִים בְּיוּיְיבְייִים בְּיִיבְייִים בְּיִיבְייִים בְּיוּיבְיבְייִים בְּיוּיבְייִיבְייבְייִים בְּיוּיבְייִים בְּיוּיבְייִים בְּיוּיבְייִים בְּיוּיבְייִ

[Obs. XI.] in The Name<sup>22</sup> of The-Lord<sup>14</sup> and lean<sup>23</sup> on<sup>21</sup> his God. Cast-ye<sup>24</sup> (m.) him into<sup>17</sup> this pit.<sup>25</sup> Only<sup>26</sup> [as regards] the throne<sup>27</sup> will-I-be-greater-than-thou (Hebr., Will-I-be-great<sup>28</sup> from thee (m.), cp. § 82. i.). His little<sup>29</sup> brother<sup>30</sup> [§ 81 (3)] shall-be-greater than-he.

Over<sup>31</sup> Edom will-I-fling<sup>24</sup> my shoe.<sup>32</sup> They (m.)- shall-fling<sup>24</sup> each-one<sup>33</sup> his stone.<sup>34</sup> Thou (m.)-hast-been flung<sup>35</sup> from thy grave.<sup>36</sup> Upon<sup>31</sup> Thee (m.) have-I-been-flung.<sup>35</sup> Into<sup>21</sup> Thy (m.) Hand [§ 46 (a., 1)] will-I-commend<sup>37</sup> my spirit.<sup>13</sup>

### EXERCISE XXIII.

(To be translated into Hebrew. § 11,  $\zeta-\mu$ .)

My God be-not-far<sup>36</sup> [Obs. IV.] from me. I-am-weary<sup>39</sup> [Obs. IX.] in my groaning.<sup>40</sup> How-long<sup>41</sup> wilt-Thou-hide<sup>42</sup> Thy face<sup>43</sup> from me? Hear-Thou<sup>44</sup> my prayer.<sup>45</sup> All<sup>46</sup> the day<sup>47</sup> my disgrace<sup>45</sup> is before<sup>49</sup> me. Fallen-hath<sup>50</sup> the crown<sup>51</sup> of our head.<sup>52</sup> Many-and-mighty-are<sup>53</sup> [Obs. IX.] my destroyers,<sup>54</sup> my enemies<sup>55</sup> for-naught (Hebr., a lie<sup>56</sup>). Thou-hast-made-men-to-ride (Hebr., Thou-hast-caused-to-ride<sup>57</sup> weak-man<sup>58</sup>) over (?) our head.<sup>52</sup>

Athirst-is [Obs. IX.] my soul for God. For Thou [art] the God of my-Might, 1...; why 2 in-mourning-garb should-I-have-so-to-go 4 amid 1 an enemy's 5 oppression? Thouwilt-destroy 6 the talkers of falsehood. Vanity 4 they (m.)-

will-be-speaking,<sup>70</sup> each-one<sup>83</sup> with<sup>71</sup> his fellow.<sup>72</sup> Thou-hast-destroyed<sup>69</sup> a-wicked-one.<sup>73</sup> And [as for] transgressors<sup>74</sup> they (m.)-have-perished<sup>75</sup> together.<sup>76</sup> For<sup>60</sup> not<sup>77</sup> a God<sup>78</sup> taking-pleasure-in<sup>79</sup> wickedness<sup>80</sup> [art] Thou. And they-shall-trust<sup>20</sup> (m.) in Thee, that-know<sup>81</sup> Thy Name;<sup>22</sup> for<sup>60</sup> Thou-hast not forsaken<sup>82</sup> [Obs. II.] those-that-seek-to-Thee<sup>83</sup> [O] Lord.

For-ever<sup>84</sup> shall-they (m.)-sing-gladly<sup>85</sup> [Table XIV. Note (c.)]. Of <sup>21</sup> The Name<sup>22</sup> of our God we-will-make-mention.<sup>80</sup> For<sup>60</sup> exalted<sup>87</sup> (m.) [is] His Name<sup>22</sup> alone.<sup>88</sup> And [to be] praised<sup>89</sup> exceedingly.<sup>90</sup> [Who] maketh-great<sup>91</sup> the salvation<sup>92</sup> [Plu.] of His King.<sup>93</sup> Blessed<sup>94</sup> [is] the man<sup>95</sup> who will-trust<sup>20</sup> in The-Lord. For<sup>60</sup> Thou [expressed] wilt-bless<sup>96</sup> a righteous-one.<sup>97</sup> [As for] those (m.)-planted<sup>98</sup> in the house of the-Lord, in the courts<sup>99</sup> of our God shall-they-flourish.<sup>100</sup> As a tree<sup>101</sup> planted<sup>98</sup> by<sup>102</sup> rivers<sup>103</sup> of water.

I-will-hymn<sup>104</sup> Thy Name,<sup>22</sup> [O Thou] Most-High.<sup>105</sup> Sing-ye (m.)-hymns<sup>104</sup> to The-Lord [Who] dwelleth<sup>106</sup>-in Zion. We-will-sing-gladly<sup>85</sup> [w. 7, § 144 (β.)] through<sup>21</sup> Thy salvation<sup>92</sup>; yea (1) in The Name<sup>22</sup> of our God will-we-triumph.<sup>107</sup> In The-Lord my-soul-shall-glory (Hebr., shall-glory <sup>108</sup> my, soul). Hallelujah.<sup>109</sup> [O] my soul praise-thou<sup>110</sup> The-Lord.

71 ארבר פון אין דר פון פון אין דר פון דר פו

<sup>\* (1) (2)</sup> are put to mark the order in the Hebrew.

# SECTION XII.

VERBS (continued). - CERTAIN USAGES.

148. As said above (§ 123), there are only two Tenses in Hebrew. These two are the only Tense-forms for expressing such various modifications as "had," or "may," or "might," or "should," or "would," or "may have," might have," etc. Also there are no 'Auxiliary' Verbs. From among the somewhat multitudinous forms of modern expression by which one of these old Tenses may be rendered, very great care is sometimes required for selecting that particular one which is the one for bringing out (so far as may be possible) the sense of the original passage. Through neglecting to observe the underlying thought of such a passage, a wrong Mood, or a wrong Auxiliary Verb, may give a wrong turn and lead to an altogether wrong view of the passage. And careful attention to the 'Mood of Thought' (if one may say so) not seldom furnishes a very useful clue, by the help of which the intricacies of some very difficult passages may be safely tracked.

149. Again, the Subordination of Time and Mode of Action is sometimes marked with great accuracy and nicety by the use of different Tense-forms.

[Through neglecting to attend to this, or through mistakes respecting it, some Moderns have succeeded in introducing much strange confusion and misapprehension with regard to the usage of the Hebrew Tenses. The leading principle has often been quite lost sight of. Some have fixed their attention on one set of the usages of a Tense, some on another; and so one-and-the-same Tense has been called by some a 'Present,' by others an 'Imperfect,' by others an 'Aorist,' etc. It is amusing to see how happy some appear to be when, not content with an 'Indefinite' name, they succeed in giving an indefinite rendering. To be sure, this seems to betoken too often the absence of definite notions about any Meaning to be conveyed by such a rendering.

Controversy, however, would be out of place here. This only shall be said now:—]

- 150. (1) It is surely not unreasonable that in a Language which has but two Tenses, these two should have reference to the two Main divisions of Time. We say main divisions; for, such the 'Future' and the 'Past' are: the 'Present' is (strictly) but an everchanging instant—a connecting link between 'the Future' and 'the Past.'\*
- (2) Such is not at all unlikely to be the case in the language of a people who were looking forwards from a great Past of Wonders to a Future (in store,—reserved,—prepared) of Good and of Glory such as "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard,"—and who recognised their 'Present' as transitory.
- (3) Moreover, the usage of the Language is found to be in accordance with this:—as we hope to shew in the proper place.
- 151. This, too, ought not to be lost sight of, viz. that—There is a MODE OF RECKONING Past and Future, which is different† from that which may perhaps seem to us to be the only natural one, so long as we refer all to ourselves—as if each one were the Centre of all Time and Space. Familiarity with that which is strange to us—quite foreign, even, to our modes of thought,—can only be acquired after some time, and from much experience of the usage which is thus strange. It would be unwise, therefore, to attempt to enter further into this matter just now. Perhaps we have anticipated too much in venturing to allude to it as we have done.

<sup>\*</sup> What is often called "the Present Time" consists really of an undefined portion of Past and Future Time, gathered about the instant Present. Some interesting remarks on the 'Tenses' will appear in Dr. Chance's 'Notes on Job,' pp. 543 & 544.

<sup>†</sup> Consequent, to some extent, on what was said at the opening of § 9 ( $\delta$ .).

- 152. Speaking generally, it may be said that, in Hebrew,
  - (I.) (α.) the Past Tense and the Future Tense, respectively, are used with reference to Action before, and after, some implied Point of Time, which is
    - (β.) to be looked out for, and may be recognised by means of due consideration of what is being spoken about, but
    - (γ.) which may or may not be the 'Present' of a speaker, or narrator;
  - (II.) (α.) such modifications of Past-Action (and Contingent-Past Action) as we can express by means of did, was, were, have, had, may have, might have, would have, etc., are all expressed by the Hebrew Past-Tense;
    - (β.) such modifications of Future-Action (and Subsequent, and Conditional, and Dependent Future-Action) as we can express by means of will, shall, and may, might, should, would, etc., are all expressed by the Hebrew Future-Tense;
  - (III.) (α.) that which has been, and is still going on, is expressed by the Hebrew Past-Tense; and
    - (β.) that which is now going on, and is expected to go on in future, is expressed by the Hebrew Future Tense.

[Obs. An Indefinite Tense, or Mode of Expression, in a Modern Language, may (by reason of its indefiniteness) be often\* used perhaps in rendering a Tense of an ancient Language. It does not follow that the Tense of an ancient Language is Indefinite.]

<sup>\*</sup> But also, very often, such an indefinite expression cannot fairly be used for the Hebrew Tense without great loss of meaning; and sometimes could not be used at all.

- (IV.) The Sequence and Con-sequence of Actions and Events is sometimes marked by a simple use of the Hebrew Past and Future Tenses, where we (in English) require a different mode of expression. But in order to bring out the point of the Hebrew expression, so far as this is at all possible sometimes in English, either some Particle must be introduced, or a Periphrasis must be adopted, which contrasts unfavourably with the terse, simple elegance of the Original.
  - [Obs. (a.) Some may prefer to regard this as a deduction from (I.),—as is
    - (β.) the use of a Hebrew Future-Tense sometimes after certain Particles of Time, to be mentioned hereafter.]
- 153. The Principles thus stated will receive illustration as we proceed. We must be content with the bare statement of them at present, and now pass on to the following important Rules.
- 154. Rule I. A Past-Tense, with the prefix \texts of \ 3, often occurs where the most natural English rendering is by means of a Future or some oblique form of expression. This is said to be a 'Past with 'Conversive.' Thus, for example, from לְּבָּל he gave, we have לְּבָל and he shall give [or make, as in E.V.] Ez. xxvi. 8; from לִּבָּל he poured-out, and he shall pour-out, [or cast, as in E.V. (ib.)], and, he shall even pour-out, Lev. xvii. 13. So לִּבְּלֵּב and they shall pour-out, Lev. xiv. 41, etc.

<sup>\*</sup> In any one of its many values and, even, that, etc. This \(\gamma\) is, of course, subject to the same changes of punctuation here as in \(\s\) 3. [See more in \(\s\) 155.]

Rule II. This prefix ! before a FUTURE-Tense is simply Conjunctive, as in § 3,—the Future-Tense being unaffected by it; e.g., מולקרב and he shall (or will) visit, בותקרב and she shall (or will) approach, etc. But,

Rule III. a FUTURE-Tense with the prefix I followed by Dagesh F., is rendered as a Past, with and (or some other value of the ! of § 3), and is said to be a 'Future with ! Conversive.' Thus, for example, from the will pourout, מַלְכָב and he poured-out, 2 S. xx. 10. So, from הַלְכָב she shall draw near, בתכוב and she drew near, Esth. v. 2; etc. But,

Obs. (1) the N, of 1 Sing. Fut., requires this 1 to have - (instead of the -), -in order to compensate for the Dag. F. which & does not receive [cp. § 6 (b.)]. Thus, from ו אַפֿקר I will visit, אַפֿקר and I visited, etc.

(2) The Dag. F., belonging to this prefix, is NOT given to ! (i.e. a ' which has -). Thus, וְיַבְבֶּל and he spake, ination and they (m.) spake, etc.

155. As need scarcely be said,

(a) the prefix ? of Rules I. & II. (in § 154) is subject to the same changes of punctuation as in § 3; viz.,

(b) before a word which (when without the prefix) begins with ', we have ', as in ישבתם and ye (m.) shall dwell, Lev. xxv. 18 (from ישבתם, Rule I.); מול and He will teach, Ps. xxv. 9 (from יְלְבֵּלֵר He will teach, Rule II.); etc.

(c) i. before any other letter with -, we have I as in ולקחתם and ye (m.) shall take, ולקחתם and ye (m.) shall dip, Ex. xii. 22 (from לַלְחָהֶם, לָלַחְהֶּם); מתחדש and Thou wilt renew, Ps. civ. 30 (from ותחרש; etc.

ii. also i (not ) before I, or D, or D, even when having a Vowel; thus, שׁמֹשׁ and it [viz., the river] shall stink, Ex. vii. 18; מחלו and he shall smite Nu. xxiv. 17; מול and he shall fear, Is. xix. 16; etc.

(d) before any one of the letters ynn with a Compound

Shva, the dakes a 'Slight'-vowel agreeing therewith; as in בורה, and ye (m.) shall serve, Ex. xxiii. 25; מוֹל and ye (m.) shall love, D. x. 19; מוֹל and I will speak, Ez. ii. 1, etc.

- [156. Our avowed endeavour being to familiarise the student with facts and usages of the Language, rather than with speculations regarding them, we hardly venture to say what may, however, be allowed perhaps just in passing, viz. that
- (1) careful attention to the Sequence of Events and Actions spoken of (or merely understood, it may be) in connection with a Past with \(\gamma\), as in Rule I., enables us sometimes to perceive what may be termed a "Relative Past and Future," which accounts (possibly) for some Past-Tense forms so employed. Some of the instances above cited may be so explained, we think, in accordance with principles stated in \(\frac{1}{2}\) 151, 152. But, of course, one may easily deceive oneself in such Speculations. We ought to add, that
- (2) sometimes a Future form of expression is NOT wanted in English,—the due Subordination of clauses being marked by means of some introduced Conjunctions, etc. And, moreover, that
- (3) there are instances of before a Past Tense which do not fall under Rule I., inasmuch as the most natural rendering is by means of a Past-Tense rather than a Future. In several of such instances a possible rendering (although not, super ficially, the most natural one) might be offered, in accordance with what was said above in (1), which would favour the extension of Rule I., so as to embrace these instances also. For practical purposes, the Student had better take the prefix before a Past Tense to be Conversive, generally. The matter must be treated of more fully in the Syntax.
- (4) We have a theory with regard to the prefix of Rule III. But this, too, had better be deferred at present.]
- 157. It will be found practically useful to have the following brief statement of some of the above and other Usages, to which we may refer as occasion may arise;
  - (a.) the 'Pluperfect' "had" is expressed in Hebrew by the ordinary Past Tense (§ 148);
  - (β.) the Hebrew Past is used also for expressing (1) "I would have done so and so," (2) "Had I done so and so, then...," and such like; [see also § 152].
  - (γ.) The Future is sometimes used for (1) "I should, or would, etc., do;" (2) "Should I do so and so, then...," and such like; [see also Obs. X., XI., p. 93];

- (δ.) also, sometimes, where we must say "then so and so τοοκ place," or some such an expression,—Cp. § 151.
- (c.) The Future, with the prefix I followed by Dagesh F., is used just like a Past,\* in any of the senses of the Past; and
- (ζ.) the Past with the prefix of § 3 [i.e. \, etc.] may practically be used as a Future,\* in any of the senses of the Future. Further,

158. there being only Second Persons in the Hebrew Imperative, the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> Person Imperative [as sometimes reckoned,—i.e., "Let him do so and so," "Let me..."] are expressed in Hebrew by the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> Persons Future. Moreover

159. the Negative Imperative is in Hebrew expressed by a Future preceded by a Negative Particle; thus, אַל הִשְּׁלְעוּ Put not forth [thy hand], Gen. xxii. 12. So, אַל הִשְּׁלְעוּן † and hearken ye not, 2 K. xviii. 32; מוֹן מוֹן and let them (m.) not rejoice, Ps. xxxv. 24. See also Obs. IV., p. 93. And,

N.B.—the Hebrew Imperative must never be used with a Negative Particle. Also

- [(1) The "thou shalt not," such as in Exod. xx. 13—17, has אל rather than לא תְכְּרְתוּ (Cp. Obs. III., p. 93.) And so, of course, "Ye shall not;" as in לא תִכְּרְתוּ ye (m.) shall not make a covenant Ju. ii. 2, etc.;
- (2) the Particles \ and \ and \ are NOT LIMITED TO the uses here mentioned.

  Other uses of them will be found elsewhere.
- (3) The Hebrew Imperative is sometimes used where we want an Indicative in English.]

<sup>\*</sup> With and, even, that, or some other value of . See Examples in Exercise XXIV., etc.

לאל (עון may be rendered sometimes—neither (or nor) as in E.V. of און בר עון הוובר עון neither remember iniquity for ever, Is. lxiv. 8, where the position of marks emphasis on the for ever, "and do not for ever remember iniquity."

- 160. When a Past-Tense form which has the Accent on the Penultima receives the prefix , the Accent (if not a Pause-Accent) is generally thrown forwards to the final syllable; thus, אָלְבֶּהָה עָּלֶבְהָּן (and so בְּתַבְּהַלִּי, וְבָּתְבָּהָּן (and so וְּבְבָּהִי, וְבָּתְבָּהָן 1 s. gives הְבָּהִילָה (בְּתַבְּהַן 1 s. gives הְבָּהִילָה (בְּתַבְּהַן 1 s. gives וְבְּבִּהִיל 3 s. f. (Hiph.) gives בּרִבּין etc. But,
  - (1) except the 1 Plu.;—in this the Accent remains on the Penultima, as in
  - (2) except, sometimes, cases such as in § 46 of Pt. I.; thus, בּהְיִי בְּהַרְ בַּרָּ D. xxvi. 1; and
  - (3) except some Verbs of the Classes in Sects. XIX., XX., and a few others to be mentioned hereafter.
- 161. Obs. (1) the Past with its ז Convers., and (2) the Future with its ז Convers., always precede their Subject (when this is expressed in direct connection therewith); thus, בְּיִבְּעָר בְּיִרְעָּר בְּיִר בְּיִרְ בְּיִרְ בְּיִרְ בְּיִרְ בְּיִרְ בְּיִרְ בְּיִרְ בְּיִרְ בְּיִרְ בְּיִר בְּיר בְּיִר בְּיִר בְּיִר בְּיִר בְּיִר בְּיִר בְּיִר בְּיִר בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִר בְּיִר בְּיִר בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִר בְּיִי בְּיוּ בְּיוּ בְּיוּ בְּיוּ בְּיוּ בְּיוּ בְּיוּ בְּיוּ בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיוּ בְּיוּ בְּיוּ בְּיוּ בְּיִי בְּיוּ בְּיוּ בְּיוּ בְּיוּ בְּיִי בְּיוּ בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּי בְּיוּ בְּיוּ בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיוּ בְּיִיבְי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְייִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיוּ בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיי בְּיוּ בְּיוּבְי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיוּבְי בְּיוּבְיי בְּיוּי בְּיי בְּיוּבְי בְּיוּבְיי בְּיוּבְי בְּיי בְּיי בְּיי בְּיוּבְיי בְּיי בְּיוּבְיי בְּיי בְּיוּבְיי בְּיי בְּיוּבְיי בְּיוּבְיי בְּיי בְּיוּבְיי בְּייִי בְּיוּבְיי בְּיוּבְייוּ בְּיוּבְיי בְּיוּבְיי בְּיי בְּיבְיי בְּיוּבְיי בְּיוּבְייבְיי בְּיוּבְיי בְּייבְ
- 162. Besides the few usages referred to in the Section above, there are many others which must be reserved at present. The following may be added here in Notes.
- (a.) Verbs 'Fut.(—)' are often said to be 'Intransitive,' and most of them are so; thus, ישָׁבָּבְי he will be great, אַישָׁבְּבָּי he will lie down, etc. Also,
- (b.) some Roots have both the 'Fut.(\_')' and 'Fut.(\_')' forms, (i.) sometimes in the same sense [thus, אבל, to deal treacherously, has the 'Fut.(\_')' form three times and the 'Fut.(\_')' form only once; אשר to rest, stop, cease, has the 'Fut.(\_')' form nine times and the 'Fut.(\_')' form twice]; and (ii.) sometimes in different senses [thus, אפר הווים, הווים
- (c.) the 'Fut.(—)' form sometimes has an Object; as Duja 1 S. xix. 24, and he stripped-off [his clothes (E.V.] ¶ \*\* But,

N.B.—some of the *forms* referred to in (b.), (c.), cannot be understood by the Student at present.

<sup>\*</sup> See § 162 (e, i.). † See § 162 (e, ii.).

<sup>\$\</sup>frac{1}{2}\$ Also the 'Verbs \(\mathbf{Y}\)' and 'Verbs \(\mathbf{Y}\)' [\(\frac{1}{2}\) 138 (A) (iv. 2, 3)].

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ The Imper. has generally \(\to\) for Verbs 'Fut.(\(\to\)),' and \(\to\) for Verbs 'Fut.(\(\to\)).'

Cp. \(\frac{1}{2}\).

<sup>||</sup> This may be supposed to be a . Transitive' sense corresponding to the other.

<sup>¶</sup> The (\_\_) form in the same sense occurs in Ez. xxvi. 16 [אָנְעָׁלָבָּי, see § 165 (וו., 1)].

<sup>\*\*</sup> The (:) form in Is. ix. 19 (in the sense of 'cutting,' E.V. margin, v. 20) has not an Object expressed, but only implied, as in 1 K. iii. 26.

- (d.) (i.) A Tense generally precedes its Subject (when this is expressed in direct connection with it, cp. (ε.) of § 11), unless

  - (iii.) the Interrogative 'D who? always precedes its Verb.
- (e.) It is the Rule to have [see also, more fully, p. 222.]-
  - (i.) the in (rather than i) for the Fut. Kal, (α.) when with the prefix is Conversive, (β.) when with the Deprecative is (γ.) in the expression of a positive wish (i.e., as in in the LORD, God of the spirits of all flesh, set, etc. (Nu. xxvii. 16); also—
  - (ii.) the (rather than —) for the Fut. Hiph. in the same three cases; thus, (α.) מַלְּבֶּלְ מוֹן and he appointed, 1 K. xi. 28; (β.) מוֹל בַּלְבֶּלְ מוֹל and hide not Thy Face, Ps. lxix. 18; (γ.) מוֹל מוֹל, and let him appoint, Gen. xii. 34; but
  - (iii.) N B.—except the 1 s. Fut. Hiph.,—in which either (Pt. I., § 12) or י— is generally found; thus, אָשְלִין D. ix. 21, אַמְלִין ז S. xii. 1, אַמְלִין Zech. xi. 8, וְאֵשְׁלִין ib. 13.
  - (iv.) Some speak of the FUTURE FORMS WITH \$\overline{\text{\pi}}\$ (\frac{\text{\text{\chi}}}{\text{-144}}\$) as the 'Optative, because the Future is often used 'Optatively' with that \$\overline{\text{\text{\chi}}}\$. But, (1) it is unwise so to limit the 'Future with \$\overline{\text{\chi}}\$'; for, (2) the \$\overline{\text{\chi}}\$ is used sometimes where there is no 'Optative' force; and, (3) the Future is sometimes used 'Optatively' where there is no \$\overline{\text{\chi}}\$. See more of this in the Syntax.

#### VOCABULARY II.

1. IN then.

2. 1'N (nothing), 1'N there 5. 171 (m.) seed, Tab. X. 1. is not, Tab. XIII, 6. עין (f.)an eye, i.c. עין, Note  $(1, \delta)$ .

3. W' a man, § 74 (1.).

with aff. עינו, etc., Dual. עינים.

4. 13 a son, Tab. XIII. 4. 7. 015 (pl. Noun) a face, countenance.

> 8. Tie a prince, Plu. שרים.

#### EXERCISE XXIV.

# (To be translated into English)

\* \* For the plan of the Exercise see § 11  $(\alpha - \epsilon)$ .

N.B.—The ... below are put where a sentence is incomplete.

וודברי יו אל משה" בהרי סיניי לאמרי: דברי אל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וָאַמֶרתּ׳ אַלְהֶם...: אָם בַּהָּלְתִי' תַּלְכוּ׳... וֹאַבַלְתֵם \* לַחִמְבֶם " לָשֹבַע " וִישַׁבְתֶם " בְּאַרְצְכֶם ": וּרְדַבְּתֶם " אֶת אֹיבֵיכֶם"...: וַרַרְפוּ" מָבֶּם הַמֹשָׁה" מָאָה": וְהַתְהַלְּכִתִּי " בּתוֹכֶכֶם "...: וְאָם לֹא תִשְׁמְעוֹ " לְי... וְשַׁבַרְתִי " אַת נְאוֹן " עוֹבַם": וַהָשׁלַחָתִי בַבָם " אַת חַיַת " הַשַּׂרַה " וְשִׁבַּלָה " אָתָכֶם ... וָהָמַעִיטָה " אָתָכֶם: וְנִשָּׁאַרְתֵּם " מְתֵי" מְסַבָּר:

רבר 1 Pi. to speak. 2 Moses.\* 3 in the mountain of. 4 Sinai. 5 saying. 6 p. 92, No. 51. 7 in My statutes. 8 ye (m.) shall go. 970% to eat (Pt. I., § 24). Here = then. 10 DN (m.) bread, Tab. X. (1). 11 abundantly. 12 p. 91, No. 4. 13 אָרֶץ, \* p. 47, No. 5, Tabs. X. 1, XII. 1. 14 p. 92, No. 53. 15 p. 92, No. 52. 16 five. (This is the 'Subject' of the sentence, here.) 17 a hundred (the 'Object'). 18 א האך K., Pi., Hithp. to go, walk. 19 in your (m.) midst (i.e., in the midst of you), fr. אוו Tab. XIII. (‡, ε.). 20 p. 90, No. 4. 21 p. 91, No. 10. 22 the pride of. 23 your (m.) strength. 24 אווי לובן Hiph. to cause to send, to send. 25 ב against. 26 the beast of. 27 § 74 (b.). 28 בשל Pi. to bereave. 29 מעם Hiph. to make few. 30 p. 92, No. 47. 31 (For this and the next word, see p. 56, Nos.

<sup>\*</sup> Words marked (\*) need not be given again in the Notes.

עַזָבוּנִי " וַיְבַפְּרוּ " לֵאלֹהִים " אֲחַרִים ": וַיְחַלְּלֹוּ " אֶת שֵׁם בְּרְשִׁי : וַאֲחַלֵּל " שָׂרִי לְדָשׁ : וַיִּשְּׁבְעוּ " בְּלֹא ד אֱלֹהִים בּ וְשִׁבְּעוּ " בְּלֹא ד אֱלֹהִים בּ וְשִׁבְּעוּ " בְּלֹא ד אֱלֹהִים בּ וְשִׁבְּעוּ " בְּעֹבְים " פִּשְּׁעָם : לֹא אֲחַלֵּל " בְּרִיתִי ": וְּלְבְּשִּׁתִי " אֶת שְׁמִי הַנְּדוֹל וֹּ : בְּךְ נַוְבִּירִ " שְׁמִדְ בְּלִא " : וְאָבְּקְשׁ " בִּנְיִתִי " אֶת בְּרִיתִי " נְאָבְּקְשׁ ": הַנְּצְבֹּקְשׁ ": הְנְצִינִי " בְּתוֹבֵך | : וְאָנִי אֶסְבֹּל " וַאֲמַלֵּט ": הַלְצוֹר " נִיְיָבְקְהְּיּ בְּעִיר " נִיְיִבְּקְהְּיּ בְּתוֹבֵך | : וְלְרְאוּ " לְדְ עִיר " יְיִ: וְיָנַקְהְיּ " בְּא " וְאֵבְי אֶסְבֹּל " וַאֲמַלֵּט ": הַלְצוֹר " כְּאָרָה " בְּא " וְשִׁבְּנִי " בְּלְבוֹר " נִיְלְבְּשׁ " בִּנְיִי אֶּלְכִם " בִּיְּרָה " בְּיִרְנִי " נִיְלְבַּשׁ " בִּנְיִי " נִלְּכִם " הִלְבּשָׁת ": אַלְ הִוֹבְר " אֶל הִוֹם אֶת בְּרִיתוֹ ": ... בּאַלְכִם " קְרוֹש " בִּיְיִי " נִלְּבְשׁ " בִּנְיִי " נִלְם " הִלְבּשָׁת": אֵל הִוֹבְר " אֵל הִוֹבְר " וְיִתְהַלְלוֹי " בָּל וֹבְע יִשְׂרָאל: בִיי יִצְּבְּקוֹנִ " וְיִתְהַלְלוֹי " בָּל וֹבָע יִשְׂרָאל: . מִיִּבְלִי " וְיִתְהַלְלוֹי " בָּל וֹבָע יִשְׂרָאל: . מִיִּבְּבִי " וְיִרְבִּלְוֹי " וְיִתְהַלְלוֹי " בָּל וֹבְע יִשְׁרָב " בִּיִי יִצְּבְּכִנִי " וְיִתְהַלְלוֹי " בָּל וֹבְע יִשְׂרָאל: . מִיִּבְּרִי " בִי יִיבְּרְנִים " וְיִתְהַלְלוֹי " בָּל וֹבְע יִשְּׁרָצֹל: יִי יִצְּבְּקנִי " וְיִתְהַלְלוֹי " בָּל וֹבְע יִשְּׁרָצֹל: . בִייִי יִצְּבְּקנִי " וְיִתְהַלְלוֹי " בָּל וֹבָע יִשְּרָב " בִייִי יִצְּבְּקוֹי " וְיִתְהַלְלוֹי " בָּל וֹבְע יִשְּרָב " בִייִי יִצְּבְּקוֹי " וְיִתְבִּי " וְיִיתְהַלְלוֹי " בָּל וֹיִי יִבְּבְיִי יִי יִבְּרְבִי " וְיִבְּבְרִי " וְיִבְעְבִי " וְיִבְּבִי וֹי וִיבְרְבִי " וְיִבְע יִשְׁיִי יִי בְּבְּרִי " וְיִבְע יִשְׁיִי בְּיִי יִי בְּבְרִי " וְיִבְּבְי " בִייִי יִיבְּבְּרִי " וְיִבְי יִי בְּיִי יִי בְּיִבְּי וְיִי וְיִיבְי בְּיִי יִי יִיְיִבְיי בְּבִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְיִי יִי בְּיִבְּי בְּיִי יִי בְּיִים בְּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְיִייִי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְייִייִי בְּבְּיי בְּיִי בְּיְבְיִיי בְּיִייְם בְּיִייְי בְּיִיי ב

31, 32). <sup>32</sup> they forsook ME. <sup>33</sup> קור Pi., to offer incense. <sup>34</sup> to gods (p. 3, Note †). <sup>35</sup> אַרֵּרְר (m.). <sup>36</sup> אַרָּר Pi., to profane, break (a covenant). <sup>37</sup> p. 92, No. 41. <sup>38</sup> אַרָּר (m.). <sup>39</sup> with a rod. <sup>40</sup> אַרָּר (f.) a covenant. <sup>41</sup> שִּרְר Pi., to sanctify. <sup>42</sup> p. 91, No. 6. <sup>43</sup> שׁרָּר Pi., to seek, enquire. [Dagesh Forte is often dropped from the P]. <sup>44</sup> שׁרְּר To search. <sup>45</sup> behold I. <sup>46</sup> [am] coming. <sup>47</sup> אַר לֹבְּר (beliver. <sup>54</sup> אַר לֹבָּר (f.) a hand, i.c., אַר שׁרָּר (lit., from redemption) <sup>57</sup> אָר to open (eyes). <sup>58</sup> blind (men). <sup>59</sup> אָר (lit., from redemption) <sup>58</sup> he to open (eyes). <sup>58</sup> blind (men). <sup>59</sup> אָר (lit., from redemption) <sup>58</sup> he to open (eyes). <sup>58</sup> blind (men). <sup>59</sup> אָר (lit., from redemption) <sup>58</sup> he to open (eyes). <sup>58</sup> blind (men). <sup>59</sup> אָר., to leap. <sup>60</sup> like the hart. <sup>61</sup> a lame (man). <sup>62</sup> p. 93, No. 86 [§ 140 (ô., iii.)]. <sup>63</sup> The Holy ONE of. <sup>64</sup> p. 92, No. 76. <sup>65</sup> the garments of. <sup>66</sup> vengeance. <sup>67</sup> [as] clothing. <sup>68</sup> former things (f.). <sup>69</sup> pix to be righteous. <sup>70</sup> p. 92, No. 45.

<sup>\*</sup> Words marked (\*) need not be given again in the Notes.

<sup>+</sup> by [them that are] not.

<sup>‡</sup> Vocab. I (1).

<sup>§</sup> p. 60 (19).

<sup>||</sup> From Th, see No. 19.

# EXERCISE XXV.

(To be translated into Hebrew, § 11, ζ-μ.).

And God heard\*1 their groaning, and God remembered\*7

His Covenant. Why will the bush not burn ? And Moses hid\*8 his face. And Aaron spake\*11 all'2 the words' which The Lord spake\*11 to Moses. And I will take 11 you (m.) to Me for a people, and ye-shall-know 16 that I The Lord [am] your God.

And Moses wrote\*<sup>17</sup> this Law.<sup>18</sup> In-order-that<sup>19</sup> they (m.)-may-hear<sup>1</sup> [Future Tense], and in-order-that<sup>19</sup> they (m.)-may-learn<sup>20</sup> [Future Tense], and-that<sup>21</sup> they-may-fear†<sup>22</sup>... and-that<sup>21</sup> they-may-observe†<sup>23</sup> to-do<sup>24</sup> all<sup>12</sup> the words<sup>13</sup> of this Law.<sup>18</sup> And Jeshurun<sup>25</sup> waxed-fat,\*<sup>26</sup> and kicked.\*<sup>27</sup> And they (m.)-forgat\*<sup>28</sup> His doings.<sup>29</sup> And they (m.)-spake\*<sup>11</sup> against<sup>30</sup> God. And He-rained\*<sup>31</sup> upon them (m.) Manna.<sup>32</sup>

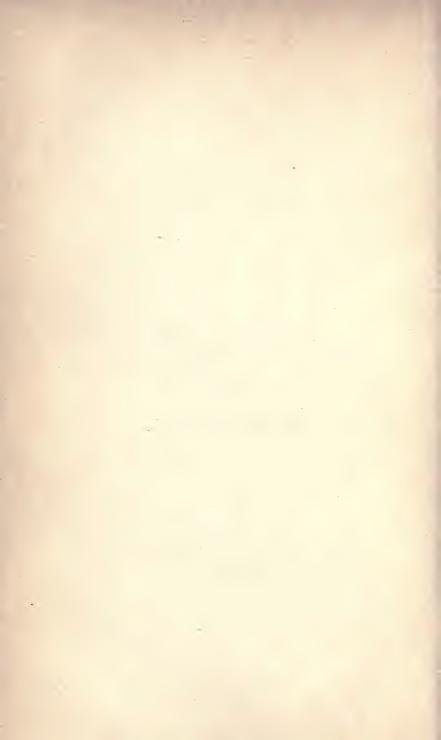
Hear-thou<sup>1</sup> (m.) [w. 7, § 141 (γ, 2)], My people, and I-will speak.<sup>11</sup> And I-will dwell†<sup>33</sup> in the midst<sup>34</sup> of Jerusalem,<sup>35</sup> and Jerusalem<sup>35</sup> shall-be-called†<sup>36</sup> the city<sup>37</sup> of the truth.<sup>38</sup> Let your (m.) hands<sup>39</sup> (f.) be-strong.<sup>40</sup> And proclaim-ye (Hebr. cause-ye (m.) to hear<sup>1</sup>) the sound<sup>41</sup> of His Praise.<sup>42</sup>

בער 6 בער 2 ... בְּרִית ל (Fut. —). ערים לים (Fut. —). Verb to precede Noun. לְּבָּיִם 8 ... פְּבִים 6 ... לְבָּים 9 ... לְבָּים 9 ... לְבָּים 9 ... לְבָּים 10 ... לְבָּים 10 ... לְבָּים 10 ... לְבָּים 10 ... בּרַים 10 ... בּרַים 11 ... בּרַים 12 ... בּרַים 13 Tab. IX. 14 בּרָב 14 ... בּרַים 14 בּרָב 17 ... בּרַב 18 ... בּרַב 19 ... בּרַב 1

# SECOND PART

OF THE

EXERCISE-BOOK.



### SECTION XIII.

# VERBS.—VARIATIONS.

163. For Variations from Tab. XIV. in regard to some additional endings, see § 147; for instead of 73, see § 143.

There are some other important Variations:

### I. PAUSE FORMS.

- 164. Changes of Vocalization [in some forms] occur in Pause,—
  i.e. at the end of a Verse, a Sentence, or a Clause, where a Stop
  is made.
  - (a.) As said in Pt. 1. § 49, Silluk (‡¬) and Ethnakh (¬) are especially the 'Pause'-Accents; but
  - (β.) Pause-forms are found sometimes with other Accents also [see § 167].
  - (γ.) The 2 pl. m. & f. of all Past Tenses are unchanged in Pause.
  - (δ.) The Pause-forms of 'Infs. w. Pron. Affs.' are given in Tab. XV. [The only change is with the 2 s. m. Aff.].
- N.B. All words in Tab. XIV (except the Past 2 pl. m. & f. and Infs. w. Pron.-Affs.) have the ordinary Tone-accent on that syllable in which the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is involved:—whether this 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter
  - (I.) bears a vowel as in 75, or
  - (II.) has Moving as in בַּקְּדֶּה.

The Rules for the 'Pause'-forms of words in Tab XIV (and the like) may be given in regard to these two great Classes (I.) and (II.) as follows:

- 165. (I.) When the 2d Rt-letter bears a Vowel,
  - (a.) if that Vowel be Long, as in הפקרנה, יפקר, etc., the word is generally unchanged in Pause;
  - (β.) if that Vowel be Short, as יְלְבֵּשׁ, פַּקְר, etc., this Short Vowel is generally lengthened\* into the corresponding Long Vowel,† as in אָבֶל; (fr. אָבֶל); (fr. יִקְרָב:, (אָבֶל); etc. But
  - (γ.) the = of a Niph. Future (Tab. XIV.) remains in Pause, as in בּוֹלְבָּלְרָה , וּיְּנָבְּשׁׁ, etc.; and, more generally, it may be said that
- (δ.) [the simple utterance —, which is given sometimes for Euphony and Ease of pronunciation, instead of the more precise —, is found (not seldom) in Pause; thus במער Imper. Hiph. 2 s. m., Ps. lxix. 24, for דְּבְעַרֶּדְּ, etc.].

<sup>(</sup>b). But the - is often retained [see (δ)] not only

<sup>(</sup>i.) in such forms, thus אָלְהֶלְי Ps. eii. 26, זְלְהָוֹתְי G. xxvii. 2, etc.; and so in other Voices as מַנְּרָתְּהוֹ 2 s. m. Past Pi. [§ 138 (β), i.] Ps. lxxxix. 45, יאַנְתָּהוֹ Ps. lxxxviii. 14, אַלְנָה 1 pl. Past Niph. (Jer. vii. 10), אַלְנָה 1 pl. Past Hiph. (1 S. xxx. 22) of נַצְּלָּה XVI.], etc.; but also

<sup>(</sup>ii.) in Fut. forms ending in (בְּלֶּשְבְּנְהָ: – ) as הַּלְּשְׁבְנְהָה 3 pl. f. Fut. K. (Is. xxxii. 3), and so הָּחֲרְשִׁנְה: 3 pl. f. Fut. K. Tab. XVI (1) [Mi. vii. 16], etc.; and

<sup>(</sup>iii.) some others.

<sup>†</sup> For the great Leading Rules, see Pt. I. § 19.

- II. When the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has Shva, a Vowel is given\* to it in Pause. This Vowel is generally the same as either
- (i) the Vowel which the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has in the first word of the Tense or set [see examples below]; or
- (ii) the Vowel which the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter TAKES IN PAUSE in the FIRST word of the Tense or set. Thus,
  - (i.) (a) The Pause-form of בְּלֵלְלָּיִלְ 3 pl. m. Fut. K. is : יְּלְלֶּלְיּיִ; i.e. the Pause-vowel for the 2d Rt-letter is ..., this being the Vowel of the 2d Rt-letter in the first word of the Tense (or set) viz. קוֹבָּלִי 3 s. m.;
    - (, א) So in Niph. Fut., the Pause-form of לְּבֶּקְרָהְיּ 3 pl. m. is לְבָּקְרָיּ, the first word of the set being אָבָּקְרָיִּ 3 s. m. So, in Př., אָבָּקרָרָ 3 pl. m., p. לִּבְּקָרָרָיִּ
  - (ii.) (a) The Pause-form of אָרָהָשָּׁ 3 pl. Past Kal is אָרָהָשָּׁ, the Pause-vowel being because the 2d Rt-letter ארבו ארבו האבי for its Pause-vowel in the first word of the set (viz. אַרַשָּׁ 3 s. m., p. : אַרָּשָּׁ);
    - b) So in the Fut. Kal of the (—)-form, the Pause-form of יִלְבְשׁוּ 3 pl. m. is
       יִלְבְשׁוּ 3 s. m. (the first word of the set) has the Pause-form
       אַלְבְשִׁהוּ So in the 1 s. and 1 pl. w. the הוא 144, thus אַלְבַשְׁהוּ p. יִלְבֵּשׁוּ
- N.B. (iii.) Sometimes we find the of the אָשֶׁ form of Past Tense [ § 188 (A)], instead of the for the בּ סָלּ form in ii (a); thus חָרֵלּוּ, Pause-form of מְרֵלְוּ, Past Kai of חָרֵל , has the [of the unused 3 s. m. Past חָרֵל instead of for the of חָרֵל
  - 166. (a.) Often no further change is made by the Pause. But
- (b.) If a SLIGHT-vowel precedes the Shva which is to be replaced by a Vowel in Pause, that SLIGHT-vowel disappears (there being no longer any need of it) when this Shva has given place

<sup>\*</sup> Except (i.) Infinitives with Affs.; (ii.) Participles, see § 164 ( $\delta$ ) & ( $\epsilon$ ); and (iii.) a few words the regular Pause-form of which is not adopted in Pause.

to a Vowel. The Shva (Simple, or Compound), which had given place to the Slight-vowel, then returns; thus,

- (i.) of בְּקְרָּוּ Imper. K. 2 pl. m. (fr. בְּקְרָוּ) the Pause-form is אָנְלְרָוּ, and of עָלְרָוּ (fr. עָלְרָוּ) the Pause-form is אָנְלְרוּ. אַ
- (ii.) of שָׁמְעוֹ (fr. שָׁמָעוֹ, p. שִׁמְעוֹ:) we have שִׁמְעוֹי. And so
- (iv.) the Pause-form of תַּעַבְרָוּ [see § 171 (i.)] is תַּעֲבְרוּ (fr. תָּעֲבִרוּ; and, of יֶחֶבֶרוּ [§ 171 (ii)], יֶחֶבֶרוּ (fr. יֶּתֶבֶרוּ ).

N.B. generally = is given before 7, for Euphony],

- (d). when the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is ה, the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter has win these Hithp. Pause-forms; thus בְּחֶלֶּהְל 3 s. m. Fut., יְתְּלֶּהְל 2 pl. m. Fut., etc.; and so, with 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter ה, we have מור, 3 pl. Past w. Conv. (of מוהר).
- (e). The j of § 145 is often found at the end of Pause-forms also; thus, in v. 28 of Ps. civ. יְלְקְטֵּוּ (of יִלְקְטָּוּ , fr. יִלְקְטָוּ ). Sov. 22 יִלְבְּצְוּן: (of יִבְּצְוּן: fr. יְבָּצְוּן: p. יִרְבָּצְוּן: (of יִבְּצְוּן: (of יִבְּצִוּן: p. יִרְבָּצְוּן: (i to compensate for the

<sup>\*</sup> This Pause-form occurs Na. ii. 9 with the Accent 7 merely. Cp. § 167 (ii, a).

<sup>†</sup> Except, of course, the 2 pl. m. & f. Past.

ל As in § 6 (d); and so אָרָיֹם fr. בּוֹלָא Tab. XIII. 2, etc.

<sup>\$</sup> Observe, the Accent is brought then upon the last syllable.

Dag. F. of Niph.]; v. 26 יְהַלֶּכֶוֹ (of יְהַלֶּכְוֹ, fr. לְהַלֵּי, so v. 27 etc. So also in § 146.

- 167. (i.) The Pause-form of a word is generally (but not necessarily always)\* adopted in Pause.
- (ii.) In some Pause-forms a more sonorous pronunciation is given to words. And, as there seems to be no reason why the more sonorous pronunciation should be limited to a place of Pause, so we find in the Bible several instances of such †
  - (a). with other Disjunctive Accents (i.e. where there is a stop less than that of a Pause); also, sometimes,
  - (β). with Conjunctive Accents (i.e. where there is no stop at all, but the contrary).

Thus, for example, (1) with = as יְשִׁבֶּבוֹי (G. xix. 4,(2) w. = (very often) as יְשִׁבְּבוֹי (Is. xv. 5, יִבְּיִלְי (Ez. xvii. 15; (3) with to (often) as יְצִין (Is. xiv. 27, יִבְּילִי (xxvii. 10, יִבְּילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְּילָי (xxvii. 10, יִבְּילָי (xxvii. 10, יִבְּילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְּילָי (xxvii. 10, יִבְּילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְּילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְּילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְּילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְּילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְּילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְּילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְּילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְּילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְילְי (xxvii. 10, יִבְירְי (xxvii. 10, xxvii. 10, יִבְירְי (xxvii. 10, xxvii. 10, xxvii

<sup>\*</sup> Thus עַבְּרָּהְ Yhy servant Ps. exix. 65 (instead of עַבְּהָּהְ as in Ps. exvi. 16, w. בְּיִּרְ, So עַבְּרָּהְ [Sect. XV.] Ps. xlviii. 5, and יַרְּהָּאָרְ Ps. xciv. 5.—But יְבָּרְּאָרָ Ps. xlv. 6 may hardly be reckoned here; because the verse has בּ in it [Pt. I. § 68], and in that case ה not seldom occurs without Pause-form (though often also with the Pause-form, as in עַבְּרִר זוֹ, etc.

<sup>†</sup> For expressing energy, or for energy of expression, or for emphasis, or for rhythmic force, etc.)

<sup>†</sup> The three last forms were just mentioned in §§ 138 (A, v), 141 (a, Note). The bare mention of them was all that could well be made then.

The Student may now, for Practice, parse the following Pause-forms. It will be advisable also to write out the SIMPLE WORDS OF WHICH THESE ARE THE PAUSE-FORMS:—

# PRACTICE ON PAUSE-FORMS.

\*\*\* The references (I) & (II) are to the main divisions of § 165.

עָמֵר: (β, Ι, β), שָׁמֵעָהָ (Ι, β), אָכֶלְהְּ, בָּגֵּרְהִּי: וּמָשֵׁל: שָׁמֵעְנוּ וּמְרֵרְנוּ: יִשְׁרְהִי וּמָשֵׁל: שָׁמֵעְנוּ וּמְרֵרְנוּ: יִשְּׁרְתִּי (Ι, β), אֶמְעֵר:, נִסְבֵּלְהָ, נִסְתֵּרְנוּ: יִשְּׁרְתִּי יִשְׁרְתִּי וְתְנַבֵּל:

יִשְׁלְּרוּ: ((a) II.i (a), תִּשְׁלְרוּ: תְּפְּרָצִי, יִלְּבֵרוּ: ((a) II.i (a) יִלְּבֵּרוּ: יְלַבֵּרוּ: (iI.i (a) (a) ווֹ: יְלַבֵּרוּ: יְלַבֵּרוּ: יְלַבֵּרוּ: יְלַבֵּרוּ: יְלַבֵּרוּ: יְלַבֵּרוּ: יְלַבֵּרוּ: יְלַבְּרוּ: (ii.i (a) (ii.i) (b) (ii.i) (a) אַבְּרָרוּ: יְבְּרֵרוּ: (ii.i) (a) (ii.i) (a) אַבְּרְרוּ: יִשְׁבֶּרוּ: (ii.i) (ii.ii) (a) (ii.ii) (i

וְלָרוּ: [(.ii.)] אַלְרִי:, שְׁלְרִי:, שְׁלְרוּ: [(.ii.)] 166. [(.ii.)] שְׁלְרָה:, שְׁלְרָה: שְׁלְרָה: [(.s166.b(iii.)] יִתְפַּלְּצִוּן:, הְתְנָחֵלוּ:, שְׁלְרוּ: [(.s166.b(iii.)] יִתְפַּלְצִוּן:, הְתְנָחֵלוּ:, יְחָרָבוּ:

[The Student may now pass on to the Exercises on pp. 125-127, after looking at the intervening pages sufficiently for him to be able to refer thereto for information which he may require respecting the forms of certain Verbs in the Exercises. References to these pages will be rendered more easy by the following INDEX.]

#### INDEX FOR PAGES 113-124.

§ 1	167 (i.) Pause-forms generally (NOT always) used in Pause p. 113
	(ii.) Pause-forms used also, sometimes, when nor in Pause p. 113
8 1	168 (i.) A Long-Vowel, followed by Quiescent Shva, shortened at the
•	end of a word (a) if followed by (-) Makkeph, (B) when the
	Accent is 'turned back' [Pt. 1, § 46] p. 114
	(ii.) 'Furtive' — to be under A, and under A or y at the end of
	a word, after any Long-vowel except p. 114
	(iii. β). Table of 'Compensation'-vowels for an omitted Dagesh . p. 115
	(iv.) Moving Shva takes a Compound form under any one of the
	four letters y n n x p. 115
	(v.) A 'Slight'-vowel, and a Real Short-vowel, preceding such a
	Compound Shva, adopt a corresponding form p. 115
88	169-179. Verbs having [מ], ה, ה, or y, for 1st Rt-letter pp. 115-120
••	§ 180. Verbs having N, Π, Π, or y, for 2d Rt-letter p. 120
	[& Appx pp. 321 & 322, 368 & 369]
	§ 181. Verbs having 7, 7, or y, for 3d Rt-letter p. 120
	[& Appx pp. 370 to 374]
	§ 182. Verbs having 7 in the Root p. 121
	§ 183. Verbs having ], or N, for 3d Rt-letter pp. 121 & 122
	§ 184. Verbs having one of the six letters חם בוד כנד בו in the
	Root
	§ 185. Verb-forms may have Pron-Affs, attached to them pp. 124
	§ 186. Table of Seven important Classes of Variations pp. 124

## II. CERTAIN NECESSARY VARIATIONS.

- 168. The Student knows already from Pt. I. that
  - (i.) A Long-vowel, followed by Quiescent; is generally shortened if the Accent be removed from it [Pt. I. § 55 (9, b)];
    - (a). for some examples of this Shortening\* when Makkeph (\*) follows the word,† see '[Note]' in the 'Notes on Tab. XIV.'
    - (β). As examples of this Shortening when the Accent is 'turned back' [Pt. I. § 46] ‡ we have לְּבְּׁכְּרֶר שָׁבׁ for [the workers of mischief] to be hid there (Job xxxiv. 22, Inf. N. for לְבְּׁבְּרֶר בְּעָנִי , and בַּלְּיבָּבֶּר בְעָנִי he shall not be visited by evil (Prov. xix. 23, 3 s. m. Fut. N. for אוני אוני , etc.
- (ii.) Beneath  $\neg$  (i.e.  $\neg$  with  $Mapp\hat{e}k$ ), and beneath  $\neg$  & y at the end of a word,  $\neg$  must be put after any Long-vowel except  $\neg$ ; and this  $\neg$  is called 'Furtive Pathakh,' and is pronounced before the letter beneath which it stands; Cp. Pt. I. § 60.

[Obs. We need not say 'at the end of a word' (and so vowelless) in the case of  $\exists$ ; for the dot stands in the  $\exists$  to show that it is not Quiescent, and it is only when 'at the end of a word' \( \) that  $\exists$  is ever Quiescent]:

(iii.) (a). There must be variation from Tab. XIV. by the omission of Dag. F. where it would have to stand in one

<sup>\*</sup> For the Vowel to be chosen, in each case, see the great Leading Rules in Pt. I. § 19.

<sup>†</sup> Thus (fr. תְּנְכֵּל־בָּה (תְּנְבֶּל Zech. ix. 2. But יְגָבּוֹל־אֹתוֹ Josh. xviii, 20, in which is not shortened; and so יְנִבֹב־אִישׁ Ex. xxi. 37.

<sup>‡</sup> But הוֹלֶם פַּעָם Is. xli. 7, in some Bibles;—בּעָם בַּעָם in some.

<sup>§</sup> And therefore at the end of a syllable, and so vowelless.

of the five letters אהרוער which do not receive Dagesh [Pt. I. § 49]; and, by reason of this,

(β). 'Compensation' (as it is called), for an omitted Dag. F., is often made

by lengthening 
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \overrightarrow{-} & \text{into } \overrightarrow{-} \\ \overrightarrow{-} & \& \overrightarrow{-} & \text{into } \overrightarrow{-} \\ \overrightarrow{-} & (\widecheck{o}) & & \overrightarrow{-} & \text{into } \overrightarrow{-} \end{array} \right\}$$
 Cp. Pt. I. § 19:—

- (iv.) A Moving Shva beneath any one of the four letters takes a Compound form [Pt. I. § 24]; and
- (v.) (a). A 'Slight'-vowel, and (β) A Real Short-vowel, preceding such a Compound-Shva, generally adopts the form which agrees with that Compound-Shva [Cp. §§ 3 (d), 4 (d), & 169 (a, ii)].

[Note. There are some further Variations in the case of Verbs having in the Root one of the four letters Unix mentioned in (iv.) above.]

# III. FIRST ROOT-LETTER 7, 7, or y.

169. [Note. (a.) Verbs having as 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter (i.e. \*D) agree in many parts with those having T, T, or Y, as 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter; but, (b.) there are some so important differences between the two sets of Verbs that it is best to give a special Section (XIV.) to the Verbs \*D,—and to proceed now with the others only, to § 179].

Verbs having 7, 7, or y, as 1st Rt-letter have

- (a). A Compound Shva under the 1st Rt-letter not only
  - (i.) where there is Shva Moving in Tab. XIV.; thus, בווע like אַבר אָם etc.; but also
  - (ii.) sometimes where Shva is Quiescent in Tab. XIV; thus יְצֶרֶר corresponding to יְצָרֶר, and so יֵצֶרֶר to prefix-letters generally taking — before ייִ,

and - before -, and - ( $\check{o}$ ) before -. See Tab. XVI(1);—also

- (β). simple = Quiescent, sometimes, under the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter, with a = or = το της PREFIX-LETTER AS IN (a, ii.); thus, for example,
  - (i.) לַחְאָב , לַחְאָב , לַחְאָב , לַחְאָב , etc., (Inf. K. w. ל),\*
  - [(ii.) Σ΄ Is. xlvii. 14, for which see §§ 137 (2, Note •) & 164 (β).]
  - (iii.) געיבין and יעיבין 3 s. m. Fut. K., געיבין 3 s. m. Past and אָעִיבין + s. m. Partic. Niph. [Cp. Tab. XVI (1)], etc.
  - [Note. The simple often occurs under 7 as 1st Rt-letter].
- 170. The Fut. K. (except the 1 s.) has one or other of the four forms יֵעְיָשׁן, יֵעֶכֶּר ;—and it may be said that, as in these four words, the prefixes יתן take
  - (i.) generally -; when the 2d Rt-letter bears -, and
  - (ii.) generally § when the 2d Rt-letter bears -. But
  - (iii.) when, in derived forms, the vowel is removed from 2d Rt-letter, there is sometimes an interchange of these vowels for the יחוֹ (fr. בּוֹלֵלֵה, w. aff. him, Sect. XXII.), (2) יְחוֹלֵל (fr. הוֹלֵל (fr. הוֹלֵל (fr. הוֹלֵל (fr. הוֹלְלַל (fr. הוֹלְל (fr. הוֹלְל (fr. הוֹלְל (fr. הוֹל (fr. ) (fr. h) (f
  - (iv.) N.B. The prefix **X** takes = as in Tab. XIV, and the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter takes sometimes =, sometimes =; thus

<sup>• (</sup>a) But we have also לְחַלֶּף, לְחַלֶּא, לַחֲלֶף, לַחֲלֶף, פֿרָב, etc., like Tab. XVI (1). Also (b) with שו we have בְּעֵוֹר 1 Chr. xv. 26.

<sup>†</sup> For נֵעֶבֶר Eccl. v. 8, some have the anomalous נָעֶבֶר.

<sup>1</sup> With a few exceptions, as יְהֵשְׁף Pr. x. 3, יְהֵשִׁף Ps. xxix. 9, מָהָדְּפֿוּ Ez. xxxiv.21-

<sup>§</sup> The form אָהַלֵּך (3 s. f. Fut. K. of הלך) Ex. ix. 23, Ps. lxxiii. 9, is rare.

אַחְרָלֶה א אַחְרָלֶה א K. Fut. 1 s. (אֶחְרָלֶה), w. the ה of § 144.

- (ו) אָהְלָּדְ , אֶהְטָם־] אָחְבָּל (י. מֶּהֶלֶּדְ , אֶהְטָם־, אֶהֶלֶּדְ , אֶהֶלָד, אֶתֶלָד, etc.
- [Note. (a) Some Verbs have different senses, or shades of sense, in the two forms of (i.) and (ii.) above; thus he will plough, יְהֵרָשׁ he will be deaf (also he will be silent).
  - (b) יְחְפִץ ordinarily, but the other form יְחְפִץ in Pause. So יְחָפְץוֹ, לַּחְפָּץ, & רְאַׁחְשָּׁ, —but אָּחְפַץ: יָחְפַצוּ: תַּחְפַץ: אָרְפַצוּן: יִחְפַצוּ: תַּחְפַץ: אָּרְפַצוּ: תַּחְפַּץ: אָרְפַצוּן: יִחְפַצוּ: תַּחְפַץ:
- 171. A Compound-Shva is always Moving.\* Therefore it can never stand when the following letter is to have Shva, but (unless it gives place to a simple Quiescent) † it must always be replaced by a Slight-vowel. Thus (i.) from איים זיים 3 s. m. Fut. K., we have [Tab. XVI (1)] אַכְּלֶּרָן 3 pl. m., and so אָלֶבֶּרָן 2 pl. m.; the being generally replaced by as Slight-vowel.
  - (ii.) So, from יְעֶרֶבּוֹ we have יֶעֶרְבּוֹ, —fr. יֶעֶרְבָּוֹ, etc.; the being generally replaced by as Slight-vowel. And
  - [(iii.) so -; is replaced by before Shva, in Hoph. § 179].
- (iv.) So, for 1 s. Fut. *K*. w. the ה of § 144, we have אָעָוֹבָה (fr. אָעֶרֹךְ (fr. אֶעֶרֹךְ ;‡ [and, so so fr. אָעֶרֹךְ ;† [and, so so fr. אַרָרָה )]. But observe, for the 1 s. Fut.,
- (v.) forms in which simple Quiescent occurs under the 1st Rt-letter, as אָעָבּרָה (fr. אָעָבּרָה), are the same as אָעָבּרָה (fr. קלקד).

<sup>\*</sup> It is only a Moving Shva that takes a compound form.

<sup>†</sup> As in יַעְלְצוֹ Ps. v. 12 (יַעַלְצוֹ Ps. xxv. 2, lxviii. 4), יְהַרְדוּ Ez. xxvi. 18 (יָהָרְדוּ in five other places), etc.

<sup>‡</sup> The form אַהַרְנָה G. xxvii. 41, with = - is rare.

- (vi.) So the 1 pl. Fut. K. with the ה of § 144, has the forms (וֹ) אָנְהְלְּלֶה , נַעְבְּרֶה , נַעְבְּרֶה , נַעְבְּרֶה , with a Slight-vowel under the 1st Rt-letter; and (²) אין, with the Quiescent.
- 172. It does not follow from § 171 that a Slight-vowel occurs only in such cases. On the contrary, the help of the Slight-vowel is sometimes given in a derived form, although the simple word has Quiescent. Thus, יְעָצֵר occurs only with Quiescent, but we have (w. Aff. הייניצרה him, Sect. XXII.) וייניצרה להוא 2 Kings xvii. 4.
- 173. In the Imper. K. 2 s. f. & 2 pl. m. these Verbs generally agree with Tab. XIV, i.e. the Slight-vowel for the 1st Rtletter is generally -, as in עָּבֶּוֹר, עָבֶּוֹרְ, עִבְּרָן . [But we find עִּבְּרֵי, s. xlvii. 2, where the is a real Short-vowel, (the Quiescent being followed by Dag. L.)].
- 174. In all the instances mentioned in §§ 171-173, the 'Slight'-vowel is no longer needed when, the word being in Pause, the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has a vowel. The Compound Shva then returns to the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter; thus,
  - (a.) יעמרוי (Pause-form of יעמרוי), יווררוי (of יישרוי), etc.;
  - (β.) בְעֲבְרָה (of אֶעֶלְזֶה (of נְעֲבְרָה), etc.
  - (γ.) And so in the Imperative, צֶבְרָי: (Pause-form of עֲבְרָי), (עֲבְרָי (of עִבְּרָר).\* †

<sup>\*</sup> A Pause-form sometimes occurs of a word which itself nowhere occurs; thus, זְּרֶבֶי Is. xliv. 27, for חָרֶבִי which does not occur anywhere.

<sup>[</sup>Obs. (1) The — (in this word הְרֶבֶל is Pause-vowel for —. The Imper. 2 s. m. of אחרב to be dry, would be חַרֶב (like יְחֵרֶב, הַשְּׁרֶב, The only 2 s. m. Imper. of חרב which occurs is חַרֶב lay waste, Jer. 1. 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> The  $\overline{\tau_i}$  (of the  $\overline{\eta}$ ) may be supposed to belong to the same class as the  $\ddot{o}$  of  $\ddot{Q}$  in  $\ddot{\eta}$ . See more in 'Appendix.'

<sup>+</sup> So אַחֲדֶלְה Pause-form of חָדְלְוּ (זְּ 173) fr. בְחַדֶל 2 s. m. And so we should have אַחָבֶלָה for אָהָבֶלָה (זְּ 171, iv).

175. Two examples from the *Niph*. Voice were adduced in  $\S$  169 ( $\beta$ , iii.). Here we may add that

In Niph. (1) the prefix I (Past and Partic.) has generally =\*, but (2) the prefix I (in the Inf. and Imp.), and the prefixes (in the Fut.) have = †; see Tab. XVI (1). Moreover

176. (i.) the 1st Rt-letter has (a) sometimes  $\overline{}_{\overline{}}$ , as in געובר (β) sometimes  $\overline{}_{\overline{}}$ , as in געובר [Cp. § 169 (β, iii.)].

(ii.) When, however, the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has ¬, the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter cannot ever have ¬. It must then have either (1) a Slight-vowel, as in נֶהְלְּבֶּל, נֶקֶרְבֶּל, נֶקֶרְבֶּל, נֶקֶרְבֶּל, But

[N.B. the 'Slight'-vowel of (ii, 1) is not needed in Pause, because then the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has a vowel; thus, we have גָּעָבֶּרָה; 3 s. f. Past Niph. in Pause, and so נְּעָבֶּרָה and נֵּעָבֶּרָה and Past].

177. In Pi., Pu., and Hithp., these Verbs agree with Tab. XIV.

178. In Hiph. the 1st Rt-letter has (i.) sometimes - (preceded by - in Past, and by - in other parts), as in הֶּעְהֵיק, מִעְיהֵיק, מִייָּהָ, etc.;—but (ii.) more often - preceded by - in Past, as in הֵעְבֶּרְתִּי ,הְעֶבֶּרְתִּי ,הְעֶבֶּרְתִּי , הַעְּבֶּרְתִּי , הַעְּבֶּרְתִּי , הַעְּבֶּרְתִּי , בּיִעְבָּרְתִּי , etc., and (iii.) = preceded by - in Inf., Partic., Imp., & Fut. [Tab. XVI (1)] ;—also (iv.) sometimes - preceded by - in the Past, especially

N.B. in the 2 & 1 sing. and 2 pl. when with the pref. ן; thus אָבֶרְהָי וְהַצְבַרְהָי (but הָחֶרַמְהָם), etc.;

<sup>\*</sup> Also — (i) rarely in the Past, as in בְּחָבֶּא, 2 s.m. (for the א ... see Sect. XIX.); and (ii) sometimes in Partic. forms, as in Sect. XX., and so נַּעָלָטָר Ps. lxxxix. 8, and נַעָלָטָר as well as נַחַרְבָּוֹת as well as נַחַרְבָּוֹת

<sup>†</sup> To compensate for the Dag. F., which cannot stand in the letters אהחע.

<sup>‡</sup> A - preceded by -- , as in הַעַבַרָהָ (2 s. m.) Josh. vii. 7, is rare.

but also וֶהֶהוֹלְקְהִי 1 S. xvii. 35 (where the Accent is not thrown forward, § 160).

[Note (a). From some Roots, only — forms occur. So those in (i) and Full Fut. K. And so,

(b) בַּעְשֵׂר (Neh. x. 39) Inf. Hiph. w. ב, as in Deut. xxvi. 12 w. '(see p. 79, Note t); and יַעִשׂר Fut. K.]

179. In Hoph the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter has  $\frac{1}{2}$  generally\* agreeing with the  $\frac{1}{2}$  ( $\delta$ ) of the Voice, and this  $\frac{1}{2}$  is replaced by  $\frac{1}{2}$  ( $\delta$ , as a 'Slight'-vówel) when the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Tab. XVI (1).

[N.B. The 'Slight'-vowel is not needed in Pause, because then the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has a vowel; thus, we have מְּהֶרֶבָה 3 s. f. Past Hoph. in Pause.]

# IV. SECOND ROOT-LETTER X, 7, 7, or y.

180. For the purposes of this Exercise-book, the Variations when the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is  $\aleph$ ,  $\sqcap$ , or y, are sufficiently given in Tab. XVI (2). Some additional remarks shall be given in an Appendix.

# V. THIRD ROOT-LETTER 7, 7, or y.

181. The Variations when the 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is  $\overline{A}$ ,  $\overline{A}$ , or  $\overline{y}$ , are sufficiently given in Tab. XVI (3), with the following additions:—

(1.) (a) The Furtive — under ה, ה, or y, at the end of a word, after any Long-Vowel (other than —), is dropped when, by any addition being made to the word, the 3d Rt-letter is no longer at the end. Thus, fr. Inf. Constr. לשלוח (Abs. שלוח or שלוח), we have ישלוח s. m., we have שלוח pl. m.; & fr. שלוח s. m., we have שלוח or שלוח s. f., etc.

<sup>•</sup> But we have - also; thus הָּהְפַּךְ Job xxx. 15, which is just like הָּפָּקַר.

(β) The dot of ה is no longer wanted when, by any addition being made to the word, the 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is no longer at the end. The dot (Mappêk) is always dropped then; thus, fr. בָּבָה 3 s. m. Past, אָבָה Ez. xxxi. 5 (for בְּבָהָה) 3 s. f., בְּבָה 2 s. m., etc.

Further remarks will be given in the Appendix.

# VI. VERBS WITH 7 IN THE ROOT.

- - (ii.) Verbs whose 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is ¬ agree with Tab. XIV except that, in Pi., Pu, & Hθ.,
    - (a) the Dag. F., for those three Voices, cannot appear; and
    - (β) compensation is made by lengthening
       into -, into -, into -, in accordance with Pt. I, § 19;

[for these Verbs in (ii), see "APPENDIX TO TAB. XVI (2)."]

(iii.) Verbs whose 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is ¬ agree generally with Tab. XIV; but sometimes — occurs (instead of some other vowel) before the ¬, as in אבר 3 s. m. Past Pi., and sometimes — as in ¬בר 3 s. m. Past Pi. often. But this is not limited to these Verbs; see Tab. XIV Note (e).

# VII. VERBS WHOSE THIRD ROOT-LETTER IS OR I.

183. When in the process of word-forming, a letter would occur twice together and the first one would have — Quiescent, this letter with — Quiescent is dropped; and Dag. F. (as imply-

ing a letter with - Quiescent, before it) is then given\* to the next letter. For example,

- (a) נְתַנּלְ), is 1 pl. Past K. of נְתָנְלְ), like בָּקְרָנוּ, like בָּקְרָנוּ, like בָּקְרָנוּ, like בָּקְרָנוּ, like בָּקְרָנוּ, βimilarly,
- $(\beta)$  with  $3^d$  Rt-letter בָּרֶתְּ: Pause-form of בָּרֶתְּ [for בְּרֶתְּ: [ike בָּרָתִּי [like בָּרָתִּי [like בָּרָתִּי [like בָּרָתִּי [like בָּרָתִּי [like בָּרָתִּי [like בָּרָתִּי , שׁחַת , שׁחַת , שׁחַת [like בַּרָתָּם , בַּּקַרְתָּם , בַּּקַרְתָּם , בַּקַרְתָּם [like בַּרָתִּי [like שׁחַת (2) ( $(\alpha, 3)$ ], שׁבַת [like שׁבָּתִי , הִשְּבָּתִי , הִשְׁבַּתִּי , הִשְׁבַּתִּי , הִשְׁבַּתִּי , הִשְׁבַתִּי , הִשְׁבַתְּי , הִשְׁבַתִּי , הִשְׁבַתְּי , הִשְׁבַתְי , הִשְׁבַתְּי , הִשְׁבַתְּי , הִשְׁבָּתִי , הִשְׁבָּתִי , הִשְּרָתִי , הִשְׁבַתְּי , הִשְׁבַתְּי , הִשְׁבָּתִי , הִשְׁבַּתִּי , הַשְׁבַּתִּי , הַשְׁבַּתִּי , הַשְׁבַּתִּי , הַשְׁבַּתִּי , הַּעְּי , בּיבּתְּי , הַשְׁבָּתִי , הַשְּׁבְּתִּי , הַשְׁבָּתִּי , הַשְׁבָּתִי , הַשְׁבָּתִי , הַשְׁבָּתִּי , הַּעְּי , בּיי , הַּשְׁבָּתִּי , בּיי , הַּעְּי , בּיּי , הַּעְּי , בּיי , הַּעְּי , בּיי , הַּעְּי , בּיי , הַּעְּי , בּיּי , הַּיּי , הַּעְּי , בּיי , הַּיּי , הְּיּי , הַּיּי , הַי
- (γ) So האונה G. iv. 23, Is. xxxii. 9 [given by some with א, and by some with בָּה instead of ,\_\_ (see Note \*].

VIII. VERBS HAVING ANY OF THE SIX בגרכפת in the Root.

184. The Root has two of these in it. There are reasons for preferring this for Tab. XIV, or it might have been well to choose a Root such as to write (of which all the Rt-letters are of those six). For, as the Student knows already [Pt. I, 47], those six letters have Dag. Lene

- (i) at beginning of a word (except as in § 48, Pt. I).
- (ii) after a Quiescent -.

And [N.B.] the Dag. L. cannot stand after aught else than Quiescent —.

Hence the presence of these letters is useful to the Student as shewing him at once where a - preceding one of them is

<sup>\*</sup> This Dag. F. is sometimes not put in ז; thus מַּאֶּמֶנְנְה: Is. lx. 4 [for מִּאָמֶנְנִי, מַּאָמְנְנִי Is. lx. 4 [for מָּאָמֶנְנִי Isle מְּאָנְנָה [for מְּעָנְנָה Ps. lxxi. 23; [for מְּשְׁבְּנָה like מְּשְׁבְּנָה [isle מְשְׁבְּנָה [for מְשְׁבְּנָה]. So מִשְׁבְּנָה given in the margins of several Bibles for מִשְׁבְּנָה [i.e. מְשַׁבְּנָה like מְשַׁבְּנָה [i.e. מִשְׁבְּנָה [i.e. מִשְׁבְּנָה]. Ez. xvii. 23.

<sup>†</sup> For the forms of this Irregular Verb, see 'Notes on Tab. XIX.'

Quiescent or Moving. This, so far as regards the 1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letters, is sufficiently shewn to him by Tab. XIV. We have therefore to deal here with those Verbs only which have one of those six letters as Second Rt-letter. See below, (a)- $(\delta)$ . [In (a), the — is seen to be (1) sometimes Moving, but also once or twice Quiescent, after the prefixes 2 & 2; and (2) mostly Quiescent, but also sometimes Moving, after the prefix 2 & 3.]

- (α) Inf. K. (i) w. בּרְבְּוֹת ,בּנְבָּל ,בּנְבָּל ,בּנְבָּל (בּבְתוֹב (Tab. XXIII], בּרְבָּוֹת (בּנְבָּל Eccl. xii. 4 [p. 79, Note \*]; but also בּשְׁבָּן .—

  - (iii) w. לְבְּלָּב , לְבְּלָּב , לְבְּלָּב four times, and so at least forty others; but also לְנְתִיץ & לְנְתִיץ (each thrice), אָבָא and אָבָא [followed by צָבָא Nu. iv. 23, viii. 24], but לִצְבָא Is. xxxi. 4.
  - [Note. When the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter is  $\overrightarrow{h}$  or  $\overrightarrow{y}$ , these generally have  $\overrightarrow{=}$  as in Tab. XVI (1). So a 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter  $\overrightarrow{h}$  has often  $\overrightarrow{=}$ , but also often  $\overrightarrow{=}$  [see § 169 ( $\beta$ , i)]. Simple  $\overrightarrow{=}$  under  $\overrightarrow{h}$  is followed by Dag. L. in one of these six letters [(Pt. I, § 25].]
- (A) Fut. K. הְלְהֵבׁל , בְּלֶבׁל, etc., with Dag. L. in 2d Rt-letter, as in the ב of הִלְבָשׁ ,יִרְבָּשׁ , etc., in Tab. XIV; and so others:—
- (у)  $N\phi$ . [of שבר] Past נְשְׁבֶּרָה, נְשְׁבָּרָה (p. ;בּרָה;), etc. Partic. בְּישְבֶּר etc.; and so others:—
- (δ) Ηφ. [of לבשׁ Inf. הַלְבֵּשׁ (Abs.), לְהַלְּבֵּישׁ (with pref.), מַלְבֵּישׁ (apref.), הַלְבֵּשׁ (γεία (αργία), פֹלְבֵּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבֵּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלֵבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלֵבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלֵבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלֵבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלֵבְישׁׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִּישׁ (γεία), פְּלֵבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלְבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלבּישׁ (γεία), פֹלבּישׁ (γεία), פֹלבּישׁ (γεία), פֹלבִּישׁ (γεία), פֹלבִישׁ (γεία), פֹלבישׁ (γεία), פ

(7)

(the Imper. would be ילבישׁי הלבשׁי etc.), Fut. ילבישׁי פנישׁי (וילבש), etc.; and so others.

### IX. FURTHER VARIATIONS.

- 185. (i) Verb-forms of the Voices Kal, Pi-ėl, Hiph-il, may have Objective Pronouns in the form of Affixes. For these, and any consequent changes of the Verb-form, see pp. 208-212.
- (ii) Pronoun-forms so attached as Affixes to Verbs may serve not only Objectively, but also sometimes where in English we require some Preposition (or other word) after the Verb, and so they occur a few times with Verb-forms of a Passive or Reflexive Voice, and with Intransitive Verbs.
- 186. There are some important 'Variations' in the case of some Verbs of the following Classes :-
- (1) having 1st Rt-letter N, N'D, as to eat. י, מב ל to sit. as לישב to be good. (2)שׁבּל, as לֹבֶל to fall. ٦, (3)22 iy, as or to rise. " 2ª Rt-letter (4) (or ', 'y, as to put.) ,, 2ª & 3ª Rt-letters the same, בפולים as בכל to go round. (5)N. N', as NYD to find. " 3d Rt-letter (6)מ'ל, as

These are dealt with in the following Sections XIV to XX.

To reveal.

[The above is adopted as the least artificial arrangement. We might, however, put the I's first. There are some advantages in so doing. But the arrangement adopted above appears to be the simplest and best.]

#### VOCABULARY III,

- 1. its (f.) an ear, Tab.
- 2. דבר Pi, to speak.
- 3. קֿבֶּךְ (m. & f.) a way, Tab. X (1).
- 4. אַ Tab. IV (2), on, upon, over, on account of, against, etc.
- 5. אַטְיָם a wicked man,
  Tab. IX,

6. ප්රූපූ් (m. & f.) Sun.

N.B. The abbreviations Nφ., Hφ., Hθ., are used below for Niph-ŭl, Hiph-ll, Hithpă-êl.

### EXERCISE XXVI

[To be translated into English, § 11  $(a-\epsilon)$ .]

<sup>\*</sup> Words marked thus (\*) need not be given in the Notes again. † Pu. to be slain.

יִּבְשִׁקוּצִיהֶם " נַפְּשָׁם דְפֵצָה ": הַבַּרְתִּי וְלֹא שָׁמֵעוּ ": וְעַל יְיָ יִשְּׁעֵנוּ ": אַיוֹן שָׂרָה " מַחָרֵשׁ": תִּתְיַפֵּחַ " תִּפְרָתִּי וְלֹא שָׁמֵעוּ ":

וְהַרְבִּי בּיּ צִיּוֹן אֲבֵלוֹת ּיּ: נַם הִיא נָאֶנְחָה + יִּי... בָּל עַפָּה ּיּ נָאֶנְחִים ּיּ:
בַּעָטֵף יֹּ עוֹבֵל יֹּ וְיוֹנֵק יֹּ: שָׁאֲגוּי יֹּ צוֹרְכִיךְ יֹּ: שָׁרְקוּ יֹּ נִיְנִקְרִי יִּ נָאֶנְחִים יְחָבֶף יֹּ צִרְיִי יִּ יְנָאֵן יִּ בִּעְנִוּ יִּי: עַר יִּ טְתֵי יִ אֲלֹהִים יְחָבֶף יֹּ צִר יִּ יְנָאֵץ יִּי בִּעְנִוּ יִּי: עַר הִיּוֹם יִּ נָתְשְׁבְנוּ יִּ יְנִי בִּי בֹוֹרְ יִּי יִי: הוֹרַנְנוּ יִּ נְבִילְנוּ יִּי: עַבְּאוֹת אוֹיֵב יֹּ בֵּוֹרְף יֹּ יִי: הוֹרַנְנוּ יִּי בָּאִיקְהִים יְאָצְעָקְהִיי: נְבְאַלְנוּ יִּי יִי צְבָאוֹת יִּי שְׁמִוֹ: בְּטֶבְּח יִּי: נְבְּאַבְּעִהְיי שְׁמִוּ יִּי בָּבְּאוֹת יִּי בְּבְּאוֹת יִּי בְּבְּעִּנְיִים יִּי נְבִּבְּעוֹן יִּי: נְבִּעְּנְהִייּ עָם וְיִצְבֹרוּ יִּי: נְבִּצְוֹן יִּי: נְבְּאוֹת יִּי לְדְּיִבְּרִוּ יִּי בְּעִבְּרִוּ יִי בְּבְאוֹת יִיּ בְּבְּאוֹת יִיי בְּבְאוֹת יִיי בְּבְּאוֹת יִיי בְּבְאוֹת יִיי בְּבְאוֹת יִיי בְּבְּאוֹת יִיי בְּבְּעִרְיִם יִּי שִׁבְּעִרְיִים יִּי שִׁבְּרִוּ יִי: נְבִּבְּעִנְתִי יִיי בְּבְּעוֹן יִי: נְבְשְׁבְּעְּתְייי בְּלִי וְנִישְׁבִּעְנִיי בְּעִבְּרִוּ יִי: נְנִשְׁבְּעְנְתִי יִי בְּבְּאוֹן יִי: נְבְשְׁבְּעְנְתִי יִי בְּבְעִרְנִי יִבְעִבְּיוֹי בִּי בְּעִבְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִבְּיִבְיִי בְּיִי בְּעִבְּיִי בִּיי בְּעִבְּיִי בְּיִבְּיִי בְּעִבְּיִי בְּעִבְּיִי בְּיִבְיִי בְּעִבְּיִי בְּעִבְּיִי בְּיִבְיִבְיִי בְּיִּבְיִי בְּעִבְּיִי בְּיִבְיִי בְּיִבְיִי בְּיִּבְיִי בְּיִבְיִי בְּיִבְּיִבְּיִי בְּיִבְיִי בְּיִבְיִּבְיִי בְּיִבְיוֹי בְּבְּעִרְ בְּיִי בְּבְּעִי בְּיִבְייִי בְּיִבְיִי בְּיִבְּיִּעְיִי בְּיִבְיִי בְּיִבְּיִי בְּיִבְּיִי בְּיִבְּיִבְיִבְּעִייִי בְּיִבְיִינְיִי בְּיִבְּבְייִי בְּיִבְיִיוּ בְּיִבְיבְּיִי בְּיִבְיִים בְּיִבְייִי בְּיִבְּבְּעִיִי בְּיִבְיִי בְּיִבְייִי בְּיִבְיְבְיּבְייִי בְּיִבְּיִבְיּבְיּבְייִי בְּיִבְּיִבְּיִי בְּיִבְייִּבְייִי בְּיִי בְּבִּיבְיוִיי בְּיִּבְּיִבְייִי בְּיִבְייִי בְּיִי בְּבְּבְייִייִי בְּיִבְייִייִיי בְּיִבְייִי בְּיוּ בְּיִי בְּבְּבְיוִיי בְּבְּיבְּבְּיוּ יִּי בְּבְיבְּיוּ יִיבְיוִייִּיוּ בְּבְיּבְיּיִיי בְּיִבְיוּ בְּיִבְיוּ בְּיוּי בְּיבְיבְייִייִייי בְּיִבְיוּ בְּיִייִיי בְּבְיבְּיבְייִבְיוּיִייִינְ

and in their abominations. <sup>42</sup> שען Np. to lean. <sup>43</sup> [as] a field. <sup>44</sup> דרש to plough. של 45 של 10 He hands. 48 פרש 46 Pi. to spread out. 47 her hands. 48 לפת ל 15 אבל mourn [§ 139 (δ, iii)]. <sup>49</sup> אנה Nφ. to sigh. <sup>50</sup> her people. <sup>51</sup> אָטָל Nφ. to swoon [§ 137 (3, †)]. 52 babe, 53 and suckling. 54 שאני to roar. 55 Thy foes. 56 סרק to hiss. 57 חרק to gnash. 58 a tooth. 59 אמר to say. 60 בלע to swallow up. 61 חרף Pi. to blaspheme [§ 168 (i,  $\beta$ )]. 62 an adversary. 63 Exerc. XX (52). 64 for ever. 65 727 to remember [§ 168, (i, a)]. 66 the day. 67 منسد to think, to reckon. 68 as sheep of (or for). 69 slaughter. <sup>70</sup> אצעק to cry out (in pain). <sup>71</sup> שבח to search. <sup>72</sup> הקר to enquire into. 73 p. 93 (No. 86). 74 [God of] hosts. 75 before that. 76 mountains. 77 DC K. to sink, Hö. to be founded. א לבר פון to pass, pass over, to transgress.\* א His commandment (lit. mouth). 80 a bound. 81 Thou hast placed. 82 Ly Pu. to be troubled (E.V.). 83 the young lions. 84 for the prey. 85 Exerc. XIX. (33). 86 70% to gather, gather away. פין משנה a dwelling (here "a den"). או לכין to crouch down. פין יקש to crouch down. אין משנה לא to lay a snare. או לכד to take. או ידע to know. עש to shake. או דרד to shake. או דרד ניים לכד tremble. 94 from sea, from [the] West. 95 [the] ends of. 96 υωυ Νφ. to swear.\* 97 liveth. 98 ΣΤΣ Κ. & Pĭ. to bless, Hθ. to bless oneself. 99 Ex. XX. (45). 100 not.

<sup>\*</sup> Words marked thus (\*) need not be given in the Notes again. + Cp. § 176 (ii, 1).

## EXERCISE XXVII.

# (To be translated into Hebrew, § 11, $\zeta-\mu$ .)

And Abram<sup>43</sup> passed-over<sup>\*1</sup> into<sup>2</sup> the land.<sup>3</sup> And he-moved<sup>\*4</sup> thence <sup>5</sup> towards <sup>6</sup> the mountain.<sup>7</sup> Before <sup>8</sup> The Lord's destroying † <sup>9</sup> Sodom <sup>10</sup> and Gomorra.<sup>11</sup> And God remembered \* <sup>12</sup> Abraham, <sup>41</sup> and sent-away \* <sup>13</sup> Lot <sup>14</sup> from the midst <sup>15</sup> of the overthrow, <sup>16</sup> on <sup>2</sup> overthrowing † <sup>17</sup> the cities <sup>18</sup> in which Lot <sup>14</sup> dwelt.<sup>19</sup>

He-will-bless <sup>20</sup> the fearers <sup>21</sup> of The Lord. The generation <sup>22</sup> of upright-ones <sup>23</sup> (m.) shall be blessed. <sup>20</sup> He-that-blesseth-himself <sup>20</sup> [H\theta. Partic.] in the earth <sup>24</sup> shall-bless-himself <sup>20</sup> in The God of Truth. <sup>25</sup> For as-heaven-is-high (Hebr. as being-high-of † <sup>26</sup> heavens <sup>27</sup>) above <sup>28</sup> the earth, <sup>24</sup> mighty-hath-been <sup>29</sup> His Mercy <sup>30</sup> on those-that-fear-Him (Hebr. His fearers <sup>21</sup> m.). Asa-father-is-merciful (Hebr. as being-merciful-of † <sup>31</sup> a father <sup>32</sup>) to (Hebr. on) children, <sup>33</sup> Merciful-hath-been <sup>31</sup> The Lord to (Hebr. on) those-that-fear-Him. And I-will-be-merciful-to ||<sup>31</sup> whom <sup>34</sup> I-will-be-merciful-to. <sup>31</sup> In Thee an orphan <sup>35</sup> shall-find-Mercy (Hebr. shall be compassionated <sup>31</sup>). Lock-forth <sup>36</sup> from Thy-holy-habitation (Hebr. from the habitation <sup>37</sup> of Thy holiness <sup>38</sup>) from <sup>39</sup> the heaven, <sup>27</sup> and bless <sup>20</sup> Thy people <sup>40</sup> Israel. For Thou, O-Lord, hast-blessed, <sup>20</sup> and [one is] blessed <sup>41</sup> (m.) for-ever. <sup>42</sup>

## SECTION XIV.

VERBS & 5, i.e. WHOSE FIRST ROOT-LETTER IS & [Tab. XVII].

187. Many forms are like those of Verbs whose 1st Rt-letter is \$\bar{n}\$, \$\bar{n}\$, or \$\bar{y}\$.

- 188. (a) The Chief Variations from Tab. XVI (1) arise from some prefixes taking  $\dot{-}$ , as in the Fut. K. forms
  - (i) יאָכֵר etc., fr. אבל etc., fr. אבל etc., fr. אבל etc., fr. אבל etc., fr. יאָבֶר etc., fr. אבל etc., fr. אבל etc., fr. אבל etc., fr. אבל etc.,; and forms used in Pause, such as יאבֶר; etc.,\* which are of the following Class (ii) riz.
  - (ii) אָהָוֹ, etc., fr. וֹאָהָן; for some other instances of which (\_\_) form see Tab. XVII.
  - [(iii) For a few forms of  $N\phi$ . and  $H\phi$ . see § 190 ( $\beta$ ).]
- (\$\beta\$) Some other Variations from Tab. XVI (1) in the \$Kal\$, are but slight. Thus, (i) in place of in place of
- \*\*\* The Student's attention may be specially called to the Great Rule in the following § (189), Variations in accordance with which will be found to occur in some other Classes of Verbs as we proceed.

189. These Verbs (\* 5) offer us the first opportunity of bringing forward the following very important

RULE: The Convers. of the Fut. has the power of drawing back the Accent from the last to the penult. syllable, as in

<sup>•</sup> The ( - ) form also occurs in Pause; thus אַבֶּלי: G. iii. 6, etc. But,

N.B. The (---) form of the Fut. is always adopted when (as in § 165, II) a - has to be replaced by a Vowel in Pause; thus אֹבֶלְּא fr. אֹבֶלְא , etc.

\* וְיֵּאׁקֶוֹ 2 S. vi. 6, fr. יאָקוֹ (and so וְיֵּאֹקֶוֹ v. 9, fr. the unused יאָקָוֹ 2 K. xix. 23, fr. האָבֶר; but

- Obs. (i) Nor so in 1 Sing.; thus אָלָהְ G. xx. 13, etc.; also
  - (ii) NOT if there be a Shva† between the last two Vowels [thus, יְאַבֶּקְר and יְיִאָבֶן remain unchanged]; and
  - (iii) NOT if the Accent be a Pause-Accent; and
  - (iv) sometimes also not, if the Accent be less than the 'Pause'-Accents, in a case of § 164 ( $\beta$ ).
- Note. (a) The Accent is generally nor drawn back if there be more than one vowel between the Convers. and the last syllable [thus we have קַנְיּאָבֶן and קָבָּיִין], but
- (b) it is sometimes drawn back in such Nφ. forms, as in ξοκή.
   G. xxv. 8, etc.
- ( $\beta$ ) There are a few instances of  $N\phi$ . and  $H\phi$ . forms having  $\mathbb{R}$  Quiescent in  $\dot{-}$  (thus  $\dot{\mathbb{R}}$ ), or lost in  $\dot{\mathbf{j}}$  or  $\dot{-}$ ; thus
  - (i) Nφ. Past 3 pl. נֹאְדְוֹן Jos. xxii. 9, וְנֹאָדְוֹן w. ו Conv. Nu. xxxii. 30 (fr. אוו);
  - (ii) Ηφ. Fut. 1 s. אוֹכֵיל Hos. xi. 4 (fr. אבֹידָה, אבִידָה w. ה Jer. xlvi. 8 (fr. אבר).

<sup>\*</sup> N.B. When, as here, the last letter of the word has Shva (which is *Quiescent*, being at the end of a word),—a long vowel in the last syllable is shortened on the removal of the Accent from that syllable [Pt. I, § 55 (9,  $\delta$ )]. So we have the = here instead of the = in 17.5°, in accordance with Pt. I, § 19.

<sup>†</sup> Even if it is merely implied by Dag. Forte, as we shall see.

191. The א is sometimes dropped in Pi. as in Job xxxv. 11 for מֵלְכָּנוֹ Partic. s. m., w. Pron. Aff. for 1 pl.; and in Hφ., as in מֵנִין Job. xxxii. 11 for מֵנִין Pr. xvii. 4 for מֵנִין See more in Appendix.

192. With the exception of (i) the special (—)-form of the Fut. K., viz. יאברי, in Pause,\*—and (ii) the retaining of the — unchanged in the אמני form when this is used in Pause,—the Pause-forms of these Verbs א'ם agree generally with §§ 165–167.

[Note. In the above, with Tab. XVII, enough is given for our present purpose. It is unnecessary to give here in detail forms which, as said in § 187, are like some or other of those in §§ 169-179.

For the τρκ: form of Fut. K., see Tab. XVII (2, ε, i).]

## ADDITIONAL NOTE.

The form אֹכֵל (or אֹכֵל ) K. Fut. 1 s. takes the ה of § 144 thus אַכְלָה: (p. אֹכֵלְהוֹ: So, with this ה, the 1 pl. Fut. would be נאֹכֶלְהוֹ: (p. נאֹכֵלְהוֹ: (p. נאֹכֵלְהוֹ:

See Tab. XVII (2, γ) for Pause-forms of the Fut. Kal.

# APPENDIX ON VERBS N'D.

As said in § 187, many forms are like those of Verbs whose 1st Rt-letter is 7, 7, or y. But

- (i) The Infin. K. has not only the forms בְּאַכֹל, אָבֶל and so (with -ö on account of the removal of the Accent), but also—with בַּאַבוֹר בָּאָבוֹר בָּאָבוֹר בָּאָבוֹר.
  - Note (a) Sometimes the N has as in אמר ...
    - (A) The common word לאבור (generally rendered 'saying') is Infin. K. fr. אמר [for לְאָמֹר or לֶּאָמֹר [ [for אמר ]].
  - (ii) In the Imper. K.,
    - (a) The א has 🚽 as in אֱכֹר, אֱכֹר, and אֶכֶּלן, אֱכָן (p.:עָמֶלִין: (p.:עֶמֶלִין: יַּ, מֶּבֶּלָּרְ
    - (β) The Slight-vowel, which the takes in the 2 s. f. and 2 pl. m., is generally as in אַבָּרְיּ & אָבָרְיּי,
    - (γ) But before the X takes the Slight-vowel —, as in אֶהֶלוּ and אֶהֶלוּ. The Pause-forms of these are and and אַהְלוּ [§ 166 (b, i & ii].
    - (δ) With the  $\pi$  of § 141 ( $\gamma$ ) we have the 2 s. m. Imper. K. forms (1) אָכְיֶלה like אָכְיֶלה, and (2) with אָכָּלָה with אָכָּלָה.
  - Note (1). In אָרָוֹן 2 s. f. Imper. K., Ruth iii. 15, the refers to the of יָּהָ Some however give there אָרָוֹן like the 2 pl. m. אַרָּוֹן אַ
    - (2). For אָהֶבֶּל 2 pl. m. Imper. K., Ps. xxxi. 24, some give אָהֶבֶּל.
    - (3). For the rare form 2 s. f. Imper. K., comp. § 141 (ζ).

<sup>\*</sup> For this some give לְאָהְהֹ in Eccl. iii. 8. From the Root אחב we have often the form with ה, thus בְּאַהְבָה . The form אַהְבֶּה gives, in direct Construction, the form בַּאַהָבָה in בַּאַהַבָּה בָּאַהָבָה , בְּאַהַבָּה Comp. § 137 (4, iii) p. 80. And the same form with Pron-Affixes gives בְּאַהַבְּהוֹ ecc., see § 137 (4, iii).

The form בְּאֶהְהֶבֶּם Hos. ix. 10 (Infin. K., fr. אהה, w. בּ pref. and Aff. their m.) has - (ö), as in Tab. XV, and the ה has - in agreement with the ö of the R.

- (iii) (a) The Verbs which REGULARLY take to the prefixes of the Future, as in § 188 (i & ii) are אבר to perish, אבר to hold, to eat, and אבר to say,—together with the Verbs אבר and for which see pp. 267 & 270.
  - (β) Several Verbs N'D have Fut. K. forms such as
    - (a) תארב יארב, etc.;
    - (b) אסר (as well as אסר), and so איא Lev. viii. 7;
    - (e) אבל fr. אמץ fr. אבל, etc.;
    - (a) נְאִשֶׁם (מֶאְשֶׁם (מֶאְשֶׁם (מֶאְשֶׁם 1 pl., fr. אוֹם 1 pl., fr. אלף און האַלָּך (אטר זה זה 3 s. fr. אלף האַלָּך (אַמְשָׁם הַ
    - (e) אַלְבּוֹי 3 pl. m., etc. So some forms with Affixes have —.
- (γ) Some Verbs have more than one of the Future forms:
  - (a) From গ্ৰাম the usual Future K. forms are গৃত্যু, গৃত্যুট, etc.; but we find also once গৃত্যু 3 s. m. (with ) Convers.) for গৃত্যুট, and once গৃত্যুট 2 s. m. for গৃত্যুট,—which are of the forms নেত্ৰু, গুলুমান.
  - (b) So from אהב we have not only the usual Fut. K. forms אָהֶבּב, יֶאֶהֶב, and so אָהָב: (contracted, and in Pause, for אָהָב 1 s.), etc.; but also אָהָב (like אָהָב), once in אָהָב 1 s. w. ו Convers. and three times w. Pron.-Affs. [אַ 185].
  - (c) And so, conversely, from inw we have as Fut. K. forms not only
    - (י) אַחָן 3 s. m., אַחָאָן 3 s. f., (and זְהָאָן 2 S. xx. 9 for זְהָאָרָן 3 s. f. with ז Convers.), זְהָאָ 1 s. (and, with ה, הְּוָהָוּלְי, זְלְהָאָרִי), but also
    - (2) אולם 3 s. m. with 1 Convers., and זְהָאָהָן 2 s. m., like מארב and מארב and מארב.
    - (s) There may be in place of -; thus, אמר 1 s. Fut. K. w. אומר, fr. אאר, etc.
- (iv) Besides the contracted forms mentioned in § 191, we may mention here the following:—
  - (1) לְּהָבִיל Infin. Hφ. (Ez. xxi. 33), supposed by some to be for לְהָבִיל
  - (2) אַצֶּל Fut. Ηφ. 3 s. m. (Nu. xi. 25), for וְיָאצֶל or וְיָאצֶל ;
  - (3) בְּרֶב Fut. Hop. 3 s. m. (1 S. xv. 5), supposed by some to be for בְּיָבֶב ;
  - (4) לְחֵי (Is. xiii. 20), which is taken (a) by some as Hφ. Fut. 3 s. m. for לְּחָרֵי (Job xxv. 5), and (δ) by others as Pĭ. Fut. 3 s. m. for אַהָּר which last is possible if we may assume a Pĭ-ėl Voice of the Root אַהָּר. The Pĭ. of אַהָּל occurs nowhere in the Bible.

## EXERCISE XXVIII.

(To be translated into English, §§ 11.  $\alpha-\epsilon$ .)

וַיּאֹמֶר׳ אֵלִי הַלוֹא׳ יָדְעְהָ יּ מָה הַמָּה׳ אֵלֶּה וָאֹמֵר׳ לֹא אֲדֹנִי׳ יִּ וְיִּאֶלִי יְדָעְהָ יּ מָה הַמָּה׳ אֵלֶה וָאֹמֵר׳ לֹא אֲדֹנִי׳ יִּ הוּא הוֹרוּ יּ זֶה דְּבַר יִי אֶל וֻרְבָּבֶל יּ לֵאמֹר׳ ...: וַאֲמַרְהָם י בִּיוֹם׳ ההוּא הוֹרוּ יּ לִיי; חִוֹקוּ יְּ וְיַאֲמֵץ יִּ לְבַבְּכֶם יִי: אֶת אֲשֶׁר יָאֲהַב יִּ יִי יוֹכִיחַ יּי: אֲנִּי אַהָב יִּ יִ וֹאַהַב יִּ יְיִ יוֹכִיחַ יּי: אֲהָר יִּ אַהָב יִּ יִ וֹאַהַב יִּ אָת יַצְּקֹב יִּ וְתֹּאֹמְרִי׳ לְעוֹלְם יּי אָהָנְה יִּ אָרָב יִּ יִּ אָהָב יִּ יִּ נְעָקֹב יִּ פָּח יּי: וּבְּכָל יִּ אַרְצָה יָאָנִק הַיִּ חָלְלְיִי: יְּאֹתְוֹן יִּיּ אֶת מוֹנִיְדְיִּ אֶת בְּשָׁרְם יִּי: וְדֶּרֶךְ רְשָׁעִים הּאֹבֵר יִּי: אַמַרְי לִייִ מַחְסִי יִּ וֹמְצִּקְר יִּי: אֲמֹר ּ לְנִבְשְׁי יְשָׁעָתְך יִּי אָנִרְ הִיּי אָבר יִּ אִמְרוּ בְּנִיִים יְיִ מְלְּךְ יִּי: מִחְסִי יִּ וֹמְלְב בְּלְּךְ יִּי: אֹמְלְר יִּ בִּי אֲבָב יִּ בִּבְר : אִמְרוּ בְּנִייִם יְיִ מְלְךְ יִּי : אֹמְבְּר : אִמְרוּ בּנִייִם יְיִ מְלְרְ יִּי בִּלְם יִּי אָבְר יִּי אָמָר יִּ בִּבְּי יִ אַבְר בּי בְּלְךְ יִּי: אִמְלְר בּי בְּלְך יִי בִּיְלִם יִּי עִּלְר בּי בִּלְרְ יִּי : אִמְלְר יִי בָּרְעִים יִּי וְיִשְׂבְּעוּ יִייִּ אָּבְלוּ בּי בְלְרְ יִּי : אִבְּבוּ יִי אָבְלְר יִי בִּלְם כִּי בְּיִבְּיִים יִיִי מְלְר בּי בִּלְר יִי בִּיְרִם יִּי עָלְר יִי בִּבְּר יִי אָבְר יִי אָבְר יִּבְי בְּיִים יִי בִּלְר יִי אָבְרְים יִּי וְיִשְּבְּעוּ יִי אָבְלְר יִי אָּר בִּיּ בִּי בְּיִישְׁבְּעוּ יִי אָבְלוּ בִּי בְּיִבְּיִים יִי בְּלְר יִי בִּין בִּיִים יִּיּבְּר יִּי אָּבְרִים יִּי בְּרְיִי בְּיִים יִּיִבְּלְנִים יִּי בְּיִבְיִים יִּיִי בְּיִבְיִים יִּי בְּבְר יִּי אָר בִּיּי בְּיִבְים יִּי בְּיִים בְּיִי בְּרְים בְּיִי בְּיִבְּר יִי בְּיִרְים יִּי בְּבְרִים יִּי בְּיִים בְּיִבְי בִּיּי בְּנְיִים יִּי בְּעִרְים בּיּי בְּיִבּר יִי אִבְּבְיי בְּיִי בְּיִבְיִי בְּיִבְייִי בְּיִי בְּי בְּיִבְי יִי בְּיִבְיי בְּיִבְּיִי בְּיִבְיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בִּי בְּיִי בְּיִיְיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִּיְיִי

<sup>\*</sup> A Verb in Hiph. has sometimes two Objects expressed. So here, Nos. 24 & 25,—the first Object those caused to eat, the second Object that which they shall eat.

## EXERCISE XXIX.

(To be translated into Hebrew, § 11. ζ-μ.)

N.B. All Verbs χ' a in this Exercise have the Fut. K. as in § 188 (α, i). For Pause-forms, see Tab. XVII. (2, γ) and § 192.

Wicked-ones  $^1$  (m.) will-perish  $^2$  [§ 162 (d, i)]. By  $^3$  the breath  $^4$  of God  $^5$  they (m.)-will-perish  $^2$  [Pause-form  $^6$ ]. All  $^7$  my bones  $^8$  shall say  $^9$ , Lord, who  $^{10}$  [is] like  $^{11}$  Thee? And Zion (f.) hathsaid,\*  $^9$  The Lord hath-forsaken-me  $^{12}$  [§ 162, (d, i)]. Saythou  $^9$  (m.) to  $^{13}$  the house  $^{14}$  of Israel, So  $^{15}$  have-ye-said  $^9$  (m.), saying,  $^{16}$ ... What shall-we-say?  $^9$ 

Tell-ye <sup>9</sup> (m.) a righteous-one <sup>17</sup> (m.) that <sup>18</sup> [there is] good, <sup>19</sup> for <sup>18</sup> the fruit <sup>20</sup> of their (m.) deeds <sup>21</sup> they-shall-enjoy <sup>22</sup> [Pauseform <sup>6</sup>]. Comfort-ye <sup>23</sup> (m.), comfort-ye <sup>23</sup> My people, <sup>24</sup> your (m.) Goo <sup>24</sup> will say <sup>9</sup> [§ 162 (d, i)]. And He-said, \*9 Verily <sup>25</sup> My people <sup>24</sup> [are] they (m.). I will say <sup>9</sup> to the North, <sup>26</sup> Give-up. <sup>27</sup> And I-have-said: \*9 "my Father!" <sup>28</sup> shalt-thou (f.) call <sup>29</sup> Me (Hebr. to Me). And we-will not say <sup>9</sup> any-more <sup>30</sup> "our God!" <sup>24</sup> to the work <sup>31</sup> of our hands. <sup>32</sup> The Glory <sup>33</sup> of Thy Kingdom <sup>34</sup> they (m.) shall tell <sup>9</sup> [Pause-form <sup>6</sup>].

<sup>\*</sup> Fut. w. \ Convers.

## SECTION XV.

VERBS '5, i.e. WHOSE FIRST ROOT-LETTER IS . [Tab. XVIII].

193. Some forms agree entirely with those in Tab. XIV; thus (i) the Inf. Abs. and the Past\* Tense & Participles K., (ii) a few forms of particular Verbs, (iii) the Pi.†,  $P\check{u}$ ., and  $H\theta$ .‡ forms.

The special Variations are the following:-

194. The is dropped in (a) the Inf. Constr. K., and (β) the Imper. K.; thus, from Σ΄,

- (a) Inf. K. יָּלֶשֶּבֶת שֶׁבֶת, בְּשֶׁבֶת, בְּשֶׁבֶת, but לְּשֶּבֶת, שֶׁבֶת יִּ, but לִּשֶּׁבֶת, w. לִּי, etc.;
- (β) Imper. K. ¶ שֵׁבֵי, etc.; see Tab. XVIII.

<sup>\*</sup> Thus (fr. יְרֶדְהָּ ,יְרֶדְהָ ,יְרֶדְ (ירד, Ju. xix. 11, is given by many as 3 s. m. Past K. of ירד "by aphæresis." But this is somewhat doubtful.]

<sup>†</sup> Except in some instances of the loss of the 'by Contraction, as in בַּיַּדּלּ Lam. iii. 53 (for נְלָה like נְלָה, cp. Tab. XXIII), and a few other words.

<sup>‡ (</sup>a) Thus הְּתְיַצֵּב , יְתְיַצֵּב (בּגְּיִבְּב Ex. ii. 4, is irreg. 3 s. f. with 1 Convers.), וְלִר (a) בוֹ (לְ) וַיְתִילַרְוּ (לְ) מַתְיַצְב (מִר זְּתִיַצְבְּר and so וְתִיַצְבָּר (לְ) 3 pl. m. Fut. w. ו [רלד 1], and ניעץ fr. יעץ;

<sup>(</sup>b) But, in some, ' is replaced by '; as in בַּהְתְוַבְּע Inf. Constr. (w. ב) of ידע, '3 s. m. Fut. of ידע ', and יבו ' s. Fut. of ידע (Pause-form).

<sup>§ (</sup>a) In Pause :שֶׁבֶּח:

<sup>(</sup>a) From דַּעַת, יִרע, p. בָּרֵעַת; , בְּרֵעַת, בְּרַעַת, יִרע, בְּרַעַת, לָּרַעַת, לָּרַעַת, בְּרַעַת, בְּרַעַת, בְּרַעַת, בּרַעַת, בּרַעָּת, בּרַעַת, בּרַעָּת, בּרַעָּת, בּרַעָּת, בּרַעָּת, בּרַעַת, בּרַע, בּרַעַת, בּרַעַת, בּרַעַת, בּרַעַת, בּרַעַת, בּרַעַת, בּרַע, בּרַעַת, בּרַעבּעת, בּרַעַת, בּרַעבּעת, בּרַעבּעת, בּרַעבּעת, בּרַעבּעת, בּרַעבּעת, בּרַעבּעת, בּרַעבּעת, בּרַעבּעת, בּרַעבּעת, בּרַבּעת, בּרַעבּעת, בּרַעבּעת, בּרַעבּעת, בּרַעבּעת, בּרַעב, בּרַעבע, בּרַעבע, בּרַעבע, בּרַעבע, בּרַעבע, בּרַעבע, בּרַעבע, בּרַעבע, בּרַעבע, בּרַבע, בּרַבע, בּרַבעבער, בּרַבעבער, בּרַעבער, בּרַעבער, בּרַעבער, בּרַבעבער, בּרַבעבער, בּרַבעבער, בבּרַעבער, בברבעבער, בברבעבע

ן (a) But [fr. לֶּכְתָּוֹ [ילֹךְ, etc., forms like those in § 62 (iii). And,

<sup>(</sup>b) from ידע, ידע, etc., forms like those in Tab. X (1).

א (מ) w. ה, הבָשָּי. So (fr. לֶרָה, לֶךָה, לֶדֶר, לֶדֶר, לֶדֶר, לֶדֶר, אַבָּר, בְּרָב, (p. לֶכָה). Also,

<sup>(</sup>b) from דעו , דעו, דען, אירע. And,

<sup>(</sup>c) from הַב, יהב give thou (m.) הָבָה] (i.e. הַב, w. ה) is used as an Interjection for "Come!" "Come on!" or such like], הָבָּל give thou (f.), קבָּל give ye (m.).

195. The is (a) sometimes Quiescent in - [see § 197] as in

Fut. K. יִשְׁב , תִּישָׁב , תִּישָׁב , etc. (or יִשֶּׁב , etc., Pt. I, § 12);

- (β) sometimes Quiescent in '- as in the Hφ. forms מִימֶיב , הֵימֶיב , בּוֹמֶב , etc., Tab. XVIII.;
- (γ) sometimes lost in as in the forms

  Fur. K. השבי השבי פושבי etc. [see § 198]
- ( $\delta$ ) sometimes replaced by  $\gamma^*$ , either
  - (i) Consonantal,—as in the Nφ. Inf., Imper.,
     & Fut., see Tab. XVIII; and in some
     Hithpa-ėl forms [§ 193, Note (‡, b)];
  - (ii) Quiescent in † †,—as in the Nφ. Past & Partic., and in the Hφ. בוֹשֵׁב , הוֹשֵׁב , יוֹשֵׁיב , etc.; or
  - (iii) Quiescent in \$\pm\$, in the Hoph-al;
- (e) sometimes dropped, and Dag. F. placed in the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter [thus, for instance, in some forms of אָצֶּק (1 s. Fut. K.), אַצֶּק (1 s. Fut. K.), אַצָּק (1 s. Fut. K.), אַצָּק (1 s. Fut. K.) (1 s. Fut. K.) (1 s. Fut. K.) (1 s. Fut. K.) (2 אַבֶּה (1 s. Fut. K.)) (1 s. Fut. K.) (1 s. Fut. K.) (2 אַבָּה (1 s. Fut. K.)) (2 אַבָּה (1 s. Fut. K.)) (3 s. f. Past Nφ., אַבָּה (1 s. Fut. K.)) (2 אַבָּה (1 s. Fut. K.)) (3 s. f. Past Nφ., אַבָּה (1 s. Fut. K.)) (3 s. m. Past Hφ., מַצָּב (1 s. Fut. K.))

196. These Verbs may be dealt with in the three following Classes:—

I. those that retain the 'as in § 195 (a);

II. those that lose the as in § 195 (7);

III. those that drop the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter, and take Dag. F. in the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter, as in § 195 (ε). [But

N.B. a Verb has sometimes forms belonging to more than one of these Classes, and like those in Tab. XIV.]

<sup>.</sup> Some imagine Roots 1's for forms having 1 thus.

<sup>+</sup> For which there is - some few times.

<sup>‡</sup> For which there may be - [Pt. I, § 14] as in מַּעַרְוֹת Ez. xxi. 21.

197. Class I.—(a) The forms ייבשׁ, (or ייבשׁ, (or יִיבשׁ, Pt. I, \$ 12), etc., are really the same as יִלְבַשׁ, etc., in Tab. XIV.

[But the 1st Rt-letter , becoming Quiescent in the preceding -, the - is not required beneath it. Pt. I, § 29.]

There are a few varying forms which will be given in the Appendix.

- (β) In Pause the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has -, as in תִּיבֶשׁ: תִּיבֶשׁ: , יִיבֶשׁוּ: אִיבְשׁוּ: (or יִבְשׁוּ: Pt. I, § 12).
- (γ) With Convers. the Fut. form יימב retains its Accent on the last syllable; thus וְּהִימֵב and so וְהִימֵב, etc. But,
- (δ) fr. יקץ we have once וייָקץ G. ix. 24. וייָקץ, however, occurs four times, and ויִקץ twice (\* ויִבֶּר חׁ once, 1 K. iii. 15). So fr. איצר † G. ii. 7, and ניצר † v. 19.
- (є) The 1 s. & 1 pl., w. ה (§ 144), drop as usual the vowel of the 2<sup>a</sup> Rt-letter; thus, (fr. איעצה 1 s., and (fr. ירש 1 pl. But, in Pause, these would become איעצה; Ps. iii. 6, 1 s. Fut. K. w. \ Convers.
- ( $\zeta$ ) Some of these Verbs retain the 'in the  $H\phi$ . also; ‡ thus, the  $H\phi$ . forms fr. מובי in Tab. XVIII,—and so (fr. הינִיק (ינק (ינק אָנוֹיִנִיק Pt.I, $\S$ 12), etc.; and so הינִיק פּמִינִיק Pt.I, $\S$ 12), etc.; and so יוֹטָר 2 s.f. Imper.  $H\phi$ . fr. ילך [But the usual  $H\phi$ . forms from ילל etc., in Tab. XVIII.] So also, fr. ילל, etc., in Tab. XVIII.]

<sup>\*</sup> This form belongs to Class III.

<sup>†</sup> In the Bible, the Accent here is \_ which stands over the last letter of the word. That is the place for the Accent \_ . But it affects the penult. syllable here.

<sup>‡</sup> The 1st Rt-letter ' belonging to these forms is (i) sometimes dropped, as in ניבקהו (D. xxxii. 13) 3 s. m. Fut. Hp. of ינקהו (Fect. XXII), and

In the form cited in Note (‡, i).

הילל (for הילילי) 3 s. m. Past, הילל Imper. 2 s. m. and היללי 1 s. Fut. w. ה. But

- (η) In some Hφ. Fut. forms of ילל the ' is retained consonantally [cp. page 135, Note (‡, ii)], thus אַיֵלִיל 3 s. m., אַילִיל 3 pl. m., דְּיַלִיל 2 pl. m. [For יוֹלְילֹל see § 201.]
- (θ) When the Fut. Hφ. of form יִמִיב has ' Convers., the Accent is generally drawn back; and the Long Vowel of the last syllable is then shortened.\* Thus, וַהָּיטֶב 3 s. m., ינק זוֹרָ, etc.
- (i) But most Verbs of this Class (I) have  $H\phi$ . forms like those of  $\Box \mathcal{V}$  in Column V. of Tab. XVIII. For such forms of Fut.  $H\phi$ . see § 198 (c, etc.).
- 198. Class II.—(a) In the forms מָשֶׁבֶּי ,מֵשֶׁבֵּ ,מֵשֶׁבֵּ , etc., the 1st Rt-letter is not written, but is understood and implied in the of the Prefix-letter.
- (β) In Pause, is given to the 2d Rt-letter of Fut.† forms which have in Tab. XVIII; thus, מֵלְכָּל 2 s. f. Fut. K. of מֵלְכָּל is in Pause מֵלְכָל and so יֵלְכָּל gives מֵלְכָל, בּוֹלְכָל gives מֵלְכָל, etc. Cp. § 165 (II).
- (γ) So fr. בֶּלְכָה & אֵלְכָה the 1 s. & 1 pl. w. ה (§ 144), we have in Pause . נֵלְכָה:
- (δ) With \ Convers. (1) the Accent of נָשֶׁב , הַּשֶּׁב , נַשֶּׁב , נַשֶּׁב , הַשָּׁב , וֹשָׁב (2 s. m., מַשֶּׁב 3 s. f. & 2 s. m., וְנָשֶׁב 1 pl. [see also (η)]. But (2) the

<sup>•</sup> Cp. § 189 (Note \*) [on p. 129].

לְבוֹי (אַ פּרָבְי for לְבִי for לְבִי for לְבִי for לְבִי for לְבִי for לְבִי 2 pl. m.,—as לְבָה 2 s. m. Imper. K., w. ה, is in Pause לְבָה [ § 194 (\$\beta\$, Note ¶ )].

† אַלְבָה Mi. i. 8, with the 1st Rt-letter standing.

1 Sing. remains unchanged, thus אָלָשֶׁבְ. Also (3) in Pause we have נְּשֶׁבֶּן, etc., cp. § 189 Obs. i & iii. See also (θ) below. So

- (e) the Fut.  $H\phi$ . (יוֹשֶׁיב', etc.) w. ) Convers. is \* יוֹשֶׁב' 3 s. m., 3 s. f. & 2 s. m., † (נְּנִשֶּׁב ) 1 pl.
- (ζ) With הֹ, § 144, the '- remains; as in אוֹלֵיכָה 1 s. Fut. Ηφ. fr. אֹלָכָה, and so ירע 1 pl. fr. ירע. So אֹלֶפָּה 2 S. xii. 8, with for j and for י-.
- (θ) The 2d Rt-letter has sometimes in the Fut. K. and Hφ., especially in Pause; thus (from וֹיֵלֶךְ Job xxvii. 21, נֹילֶךְ G. xxiv. 61, etc., Fut. K.; and וַיִּלְרָ Lam. iii. 2, Fut. Hφ. and so (fr. קוֹסְרָּ: (יִסְרָּ) נִיסָרָּ: Job. xl. 32.
  - 199. When the 3d Rt-letter is Guttural,
- (a) the Fut.§ K. has instead of to the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter; thus אָרָע 3 s. m., אָרָע 3 s. f. & 2 s. m., אָרָע 1 s., ערָע 1 pl.,
  - [(β) of these, the Pause-forms are :נְרֵע: ,מֵּרֶע: ,מֵּרֶע: ,מֵרֶע: ,מֵרֶע: ,מֵרֶע: ,מֵרֶע: ,מֵרֶע: ,מֵרֶע: ,מֵרֶע: ,מֵרֶע: ,מֵרֶע: ,מַרֶּע: ,מַרְע: ,מַרְ
  - (γ) also, in Pause, replaces the of 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter in 2 s. f.,

<sup>•</sup> Once ליוֹשֵׁב G. xlvii. 11, a Pause-form not in Pause.

<sup>†</sup> The ' (for the ' of the Root) is implied in the ב. So in בְּיֵלֶן 2 K. vi. 19, etc., as well as אַלָּן Ex. xiv. 21. See also (θ).

<sup>‡</sup> For which we find once אָל־תְּוֹסְנָּ Pr. xxx. 6.

<sup>§ (</sup>a) For the Inf. Constr. K. nya, etc., see § 194, Note (§, b). And,

<sup>(</sup>b) for the Imper. K. 2 s. m. y, see § 194, Note (¶, b).

<sup>||</sup> For which, once, ייִרע: Ps. exxxviii. 6.

- and 3 & 2 pl. m. Fut.; thus, בְּרְעִי Pause-form of הֵרְעָוּ, and of הֵרְעוּ; and so
- (δ) the 1 s. & 1 pl. w. ה, viz. בְּרְעָה and בְּרְעָה, are in Pause מְרָעָה; and בֵּרְעָה: Cp. § 165 (II, ii.)].
- (ε) In the Hφ. Imper. 2 s. m. the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has as in fr. ישׁע, יכח fr. הוֹבֶח fr. ישׁע. But,
  - (ζ) w. הושע) הושיעה appears as in הושיעה 2 s. m.
- $(\theta)$  The Rules in Tab. XVI (3) may be referred to, as for several of the above, so also for other forms not mentioned here.
- 200. The Partic. forms are sufficiently given in Tab. XVIII. The s. f. and pl. m. & f. endings agree with those in § 139 (β). But when the 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is Guttural, the s. f. form is אבי ביי instead of אבי ביי [Cp. Tab. XVI (3)]. Thus, אבי Kal, and אבי הוואל הו
- 201. The ה of the H\$\phi\$. Voice cometimes appears, as in יהוֹשֵׁיעֵ (1 S. xvii. 47 & Ps. cxvi. 6) 3 s. m. Fut. H\$\phi\$. fr. ישׁעֵי (1 S. xvii. 47 & Ps. cxvi. 6) 3 s. m. Fut. H\$\phi\$. fr. ישׁעֵי (1 S. xvii. 47 & Ps. cxvi. 6) 3 s. m. Fut. H\$\phi\$. for יוֹבוֹלָי (1 So in יְהוֹבְּוֹלָי (1 So in יְהוֹבְּוֹלָי (1 So xvii. 18) 3 pl. m. Fut. H\$\phi\$. for יבוֹל (1 So too in יִבוֹלִי (1 So too in יִבוֹלִי (1 So too in יִבוֹלִי (1 s. lii. 5) 3 pl. m. Fut. H\$\phi\$. for ייבוֹל (1 s. lii. 5) 3 pl. m. Fut. H\$\phi\$. fr. ייבוֹל (1 s. lii. 5) 3 pl. m. Fut. H\$\phi\$. (1 s. lii. 5) 3 pl. m. Fut. H\$\phi\$. (1 s. lii. 5) 3 pl. m. Fut. H\$\phi\$.

- 202. Class III.—The forms in which the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter is dropped and implied by Dag. F. in the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter, as in § 195 (ε), agree with those in the next Section (XVI). Compare § 212.
- 203. Such forms as היצא (G. viii. 17 Kri) 2 s. m. Imp. Hp. fr. אבי [and so היצא (Ps. v. 9 Kri), w. for because of the ה, fr. הישר agree with Tab. XIV. So וייי (G. viii. 12, 3 s. m. Fut. Np.) is like ביל יוֹר, i.e. יוֹרָ שׁׁׁׁׁר with the Accent drawn back by Convers. And so some others, which need not be given, as they are not Variations from the forms of the Verb as given in Sect. XI.

#### OBSERVATIONS XII-XV.

- Obs. XII. The prefix \(\gamma\) (and) has sometimes \(\phi\) before a letter bearing an Accented Vowel, especially if the Accent be Disjunctive; thus, \(\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin
- Ols. XIII. The Interrogative הוא has sometimes followed by Dag. especially where it could not be mistaken for the 'Def. Art.' Thus, הַכְּמַבָּת (Is. xxvi. 7) Whether according to the stroke of [מַבָּחַ] ?
- Obs. XIV. Personal-Pronoun forms are sometimes used with a Verb Reflexively, as in יוֹלָשֶׁב לְּה go for yourselves (i.e. betake yourselves), אָלָבוּ בְּלָה and she sat for herself (i.e. and she sat her down).
- Obs. XV. The expression "A son of so-many years" is used for "A person so many years old;" thus, אָבֶע שָׁבָע שָׁבָע שָׁבָע שָׁבָע שָׁבָע שָׁבָע (i.e. seven years old) [was Jehoash at-his-becoming-king (בַּעַלְכוֹ)] 2 K. xii. 1.
  - N.B. (i) In Niph. of 'B Verbs, the 1st Rt-letter' (which is but rarely retained as in the Fut. form "", 288) is mostly replaced by thich is
    - (a) sometimes Consonantal, as in the Infin. and Imper. בּוֹיָשׁב etc., and Fut. אַיָּשׁיִן etc.;
    - (β) sometimes Quiescent, as in the Past לוֹשֶׁב etc., and Partic. בוֹשֶׁב etc.
    - (ii) In Hiph. the 1 is
      - (a) sometimes itself Quiescent, as in הַוֹּשֶׁב (Infin. Abs., and Imper. 2 s. m.) etc., and
      - (A) sometimes replaced by I Quirscent, as in בולשב etc. [Tab. XVIII];
    - (iii) In Hoph. the ' is replaced by ' Quiescent, as in בּוֹשֶׁב etc.;
    - (iv) For the HITHPX-£1, see § 193, and Note (‡), on p. 133.

#### VOCABULARY IV.

- 1. 2% a father, Tab.
  XIII (1).
  2. 11% a brother, Tab.
- 2. The a brother, Tab.
  XIII (2).
- 3. יחוד together.
- 4. לְחַם (m.) bread, Tab. X (1).
- 5. אָלֶךְ a king, Tab. X (1).
- 6. טֶבֶּר (m.) a servant, Tab. X (6).
- 7. 100 Esau.
- 8. na here.
- 9. 12 lest, that not.
- 10. בְּרְעָה Pharaoh.
- 11. [7] (f.) spirit (Exerc. xxiv. 58).
- 12. Siny the pit, or grave.

## EXERCISE XXX.

(To be translated into English, § 11.  $\alpha - \epsilon$ .)

אַשְׁכְּבָה <sup>36</sup> וְאִישִׁן <sup>36</sup>: הָאִירָה <sup>78</sup> עֵינֵי פֶּן אִישׁן <sup>36</sup> הַפְּעָת †: וְיוֹמַף <sup>36</sup>

הוּרַד <sup>3</sup> מִצְרַיְמָה <sup>3</sup>: יִי מוֹרִיד <sup>3</sup> שְׁאוֹל וִיְּעַל <sup>36</sup> ... לְהוֹשִׁיב <sup>42</sup> עָם

נְרִיבִים <sup>40</sup>: וִיִּיכַץ <sup>41</sup> פַּרְעֹה וַיִּישׁן <sup>36</sup> וַיִּחַלם <sup>42</sup> שׁנִית <sup>36</sup>: בְּמִישַב <sup>41</sup>

הָאָרֵץ הוֹשֵב <sup>42</sup> שֶׁת אָבִיך וְשֶׁת אַמִיך: הַאֵּלֵד וֹ וְקָרָאתִי <sup>36</sup> לְדְ

אִשְׁה <sup>36</sup> מִינֶקֶת <sup>71</sup> וְתִינִק <sup>71</sup> לְדְ שֶׁת הַיָּלֶד <sup>31</sup>: וַתּאֹמֶר <sup>12</sup> בַּת פַּרְעֹה לְבִי וֹ: הֵילִיכִי <sup>1</sup> שֶׁת הַיֶּלֶד <sup>34</sup> הַנָּה ...: וַבֵּדע <sup>31</sup> אֱלֹהִים : וַיִּשַׁע <sup>31</sup>

מַנֵּר <sup>30</sup> הְנָק <sup>31</sup> שֶׁבִיוֹן <sup>32</sup>: וְהָיָה <sup>32</sup> בִּי <sup>32</sup> תֵלְכוּן <sup>1</sup> לֹא תַלְּכוּ וֹ רִיקִם <sup>33</sup>: וְנִוֹדְעָהִי <sup>31</sup> בָּי בַּיֹי <sup>32</sup> תַלְכוּן <sup>1</sup> לֹא תַלְּכוּ וֹ רִיקִם <sup>35</sup>: וְנְיִדְּתָהִי <sup>31</sup> בָּי בִּיֹי תַלְכוּן <sup>1</sup> לֹא תַלְּכוּ וֹ רִיִּבְם <sup>35</sup>: וְנִינְהִי <sup>31</sup> בָּי בִּיֹּי תַלְכוּן <sup>1</sup> לֹא תַלְּכוּ וֹ בִּין בְּיֹּי בַּי

נוֹרַע<sup>13</sup> יָיָ : הוֹשִׁיעָה <sup>14</sup> לוֹ יְמִינוֹ <sup>56</sup> : הוֹרִיעוּ <sup>13</sup> בְּעַמִּים <sup>76</sup> עַלְילֹתְיוֹ <sup>56</sup> : מּוּרַעַת <sup>13</sup> זֹאת: הוֹרִיע <sup>13</sup> יָיָ יְשׁוּעָתוֹ <sup>59</sup> : לֹא בְּחֶרֶב <sup>60</sup> עַלְילֹתְיוֹ <sup>61</sup> : יִהְשִׁע <sup>40</sup> יִיָּ: וְאֶת רַּבְּאֵי <sup>62</sup> רוּח יוֹשִׁיע <sup>43</sup> : הוֹשַׁע <sup>49</sup> עַבְרָּךְ אַתָּה אֱלֹהֵי : הָאֵר <sup>63</sup> פָנֶיךְ <sup>63</sup> וְנָנְשֵׁעָה <sup>49</sup> :

<sup>\*</sup> Words marked thus (\*) need not be given in the Notes again.

<sup>† [</sup>In] death; or, as some give, '[the sleep of] death.'

<sup>‡ § 145. §</sup> Nφ. to be saved. \*\* Pt. I, § 12.

## EXERCISE XXXI.

(To be translated into Hebrew, § 11.  $\xi-\mu$ .)

And the thing 1 was-good \*2 in the eyes 3 of Pharaoh. Forasmuch-as-God-hath-shewed-thee (Hebr. after4 causing-to-knowof 5 God thee m.) all this,6 there-is-none 7 [so] prudent 8 and wise 9 as-thou.+ And the brethren 10 of Joseph went-down.\* 11 By this 6 I-shall-know 12 that true-men 13 ye [are]....—The lad 14 will-not be-able 15 to leave 16 his father. If your (m.) little 17 brother 10 shall not come-down, 11 ye-shall-no-more-see (Hebr. yeshall-not add 18 to-see 19) my face. 20 And-we-said 39 to our father, we-shall not be-able 15 to go-down. 11 If thou (m.)-art-not [Tab. XIII (t, 8)] sending,21 we-will not go-down.11 Could-wecertainly-know (Hebr. whether to-know 22 could-we-know) that hewould-say [Fut.], bring-down 23 your (m.) brother?

And-offspring-was-born \* 24 to Joseph. And his bow 25 abode \* 26 in strength.27 Come-down-thou (f.) 11 and sit 26 on 28 dust.29 Who [is] like the wise 9 [One]? and who knoweth 30 the interpretation 31 of a thing? 1-And He-hath-brought-down \* 23 the might 32 of her confidence. 33 Save, 34 O Lorp, Thy people 35.... O-now, 36 Lord, save-Thou, 37 we-pray! 38

ימב 2 m. 2 מתרי (Class I, § 197). 3 Vocab. II (6). אחרי 5 Inf. Hiph. of ירע <sup>6</sup> . זאת <sup>6</sup> . זאת <sup>8</sup> . נבון <sup>8</sup> . נבון <sup>9</sup> . זאת <sup>10</sup> Tab. XIII (2). ירע (Class II<sup>†</sup>), וירע ירע <sup>11</sup> . זאת <sup>12</sup> . ירע § 199. איב 16 בנים 15 Fut. Hoph. of יכל 16 בנים 17 בנים 18 Fut. Hiph. of סף (like that of יכף וישל אין). אין יכף 20 Vocab. II (קראות 21 בין Pi. 22 Inf. Abs. of (12) [followed by the Fut. of (12)]. 23 Hiph. of (11). 24 Niph. of 75. 25 קשׁת (f.) decl. like Tab. X (1). 26 איתן 27 איתן 28 על 28 . 20 יעפר 29 על 30 Partic. (1) Kal of (12). אוֹ בּישׁר 33 עוֹ ג'י (N.B. Put → before the ה when it has → under it.) 34 Hiph. of yw'r (§ 199, e). 35 Vocab. I (14). 36 Kan. 37 § 199, 6. 38 Ka. 39 70%, § 188 (a).

## SECTION XVI.

VARIATIONS IN THE CASE OF VERBS 1'5, i.e. WHOSE FIRST ROOT-LETTER IS 1 [Tab. XIX].

204. Some forms are like those in Tab. XIV, viz. the Inf. Abs., the Past Tense, and Participles Kal,—the Infin., Imper., and Fut. Nφ.,—and the whole of the Pi., Pü., & Hθ.

205. The chief Variations are the following:

- (i) the disappearance\* of the 1st Rt-letter (a) in the Infinitive Constr. Kal [thus, "μς" fr. υ΄, the h being added as in the 'D Verbs, § 194 (a)], and (β) in the Imper. Kal,—see Tab. XIX;
- (ii) the dropping of the I (when it would have Quiescent)† and the placing Dag. F. in the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter,‡ as in wir for wi(I), etc. This is seen [Tab. XIX] to be the case in Fut. K., in the Past & Partic. Nφ., and in the Hiph. & Höph. Voices. Also,

206. When the 2d Rt-letter is Guttural,

- (a) instead of the אַיּיִי Inf. form, § as in אָטֶׁן, we have אַ as in בּיִשְׁן, we have אַ as in בּיִשְׁן. [See also Note (a) on Tab. XIX.]
- (b) It scarcely need be said that the Rules of Tab. XVI (3) [cp. § 181] hold for these Verbs also.

<sup>\*</sup> Only in the case of some of the Verbs which take — to the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter in the Fut. [Cp. § 207]. See also 'Notes on Tab. XIX.'

<sup>†</sup> Forms in which the 3 is not dropped agree with Tab. XIV, and therefore do not fall under this head, viz. of 'Variations.'

<sup>†</sup> The Dag. F. is sometimes dropped when the 2d Rt-letter has -- ; thus, from מָּעָר [instead of אָשָׁר for אָשָׁר], and so אָשָׁר, etc.

- 207. Some Verbs 15 have the (-) form of Fut. K.; thus 21, etc., as in § 205 (ii). And, of these, some drop the 1 in the Infin. Constr. and Imper. 2 s. m. K., as said in § 205 (i). But
- 209. Before a Guttural 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter, the 3 is generally not dropped. But
- (a) it is so dropped, and Compensation (for the Dag.) is made, in the K. Fut. הַוֹחָת, and
- (β) it is so dropped, and Compensation is Nor made, in the Nφ. Past נְחָם, נְחָלָה, מָחָם, and Partic. נְחָם, of מוֹם; and so in the Nφ. Past נחתוֹם.
- 210. (a) Some Verbs have forms like those in Tab. XIV, besides corresponding forms like those in Tab. XIX; thus, fr. יְנְמֵוֹר and יְמֵוֹר also יִנְמִוֹר (מוֹר).
- 211. The 1 s. and 1 pl. Fut. K., w. the הו of § 144, drop the Vowel of the 2d Rt-letter (except when the word is in Pause). Thus, אַפְּלֶה: † 1 pl. Fut. K.; אָפָּלֶה: (in Pause אָפָּלֶה:) 1 s., & בּּלֶה: (which would be in Pause בּלֶה:) 1 pl.; etc.

<sup>\*</sup> In Pause the D would have -, thus :ּוֹמֶעָה:

<sup>†</sup> See Pt. I, § 72 (Note •, e) for (i) the help given to the pronunciation by dropping the Dag. F., as in § 205, Note ‡, and (ii) the additional help sometimes given by a Compound Shva [as in אַלָּשָׁלָּה, fr. צָּישׁׁלָּ, fr. צָישׁׁלָּ, 1 K. xix. 20].

Similarly, in other Voices, except the  $H\phi$ ., in which the  $\overline{K}h\bar{e}rik$  remains as usual (thus, נגירה אַנירה).

212. As said in § 202, some Verbs whose 1st Rt-letter is drop their 1st Rt-letter and take Dag. F. in the 2d Rt-letter, and so have forms like those of the Verbs 15 in Tab. XIX. Thus, from

יצב (נצָב), Past נצָבה, פנצָב, etc. Partic. נצָב, etc.;  $H\phi$ . Inf. (w. לְהַצֶּיב (ל Past הָצָיב, etc., Fut. יַצָּיב, etc.; etc.;

Hö. Partic. こころ So, from

איצי, Ηφ. Inf. רְצֵּיֹן, Past רְצֵּיֹן etc., Fut. יצי (בֶּיֵּ), etc., Ηδ. Fut. אַנְיֹי (p. :גִּיִּן). So, from

יצע, Ηφ. Fut. יצע, etc. Ηδ. Fut. צע So, from

יצת,\* *K.* Fut. [יצת], חצח, etc. ;

אφ. Past אָלְי, etc., Fut. יְצַּתוּרָ: Is. xxxiii. 12 (for יִצְּתוּרָ: the - being resolved into - followed by Dag.);

 $H\phi$ . Past הצהי הצהי etc.; Fut. [יצית, etc.

213. So ינה is given by some authorities as a Root which drops its ' and takes Dag. F. in the 2d Rt-letter in H\$\phi\$, and H\$\var\ceit\$. thus, H\$\phi\$. Inf. ינה (w. י), Past הַּבָּיה (& הַבָּה (Zech. v. 11) 3 s. f. Past, is partly H\var\var\var\ceithar\

214. Besides the above, there are some occasional forms of Verbs 'b which are like forms of Verbs 'b in Tab. XIX.

<sup>\*</sup> As given by some authorities.

<sup>†</sup> Some, however, discard this Root, and suppose that there are two forms of the  $H\phi$ . &  $H\ddot{o}$ . of [1], with different significations.

215. The Verb לקלו to take drops its ל as the dropped [§ 205, i & ii] in the Verbs description. Also,

N.B. on account of the ה, this Verb has ה — in the Inf. K. instead of the ה ה ה of the form ה ינש fr. ענש fr. § 206.

[For this Verb לקח see 'Notes on Tab. XIX,' Column (A).]

217. For the Pause-forms of the Verbs 15, it is sufficient to refer to §§ 165 & 166.

<sup>•</sup> This word has - instead of a Short-Vowel followed by Dag. F.

#### VOCABULARY V.

1. בּבּוֹר (m.) מְילֵה (m.) מְילָה (m.) פְבּוֹר (m.) פְבּוֹר (m.) produce, increase. (m.) בְּבּוֹר (m.) produce, increase. (m.) נְבָּוֹל (m.) vengeance. (m.) יַבּוּל (m.) captivity (i.c. the same).

## EXERCISE XXXII.

(To be translated into English,  $\S 11$ ,  $a-\zeta$ .)

תְּסֶר י נָאֶמֶת י יִצְּרוּ י מֶלֶך י שְׁמִע י בְּנִי וְקַח י אֲמָר י י לְקַחת י נִאָּרָה י י יִמְן י י לְקַחת י עַרְמָה יי י אם תִּקְח י אֲמָר י י אַמְרָי י י לְקַחת י עַרְמָה יי י אָמָר י י י לַתְּבוּנְה י י תָּנִה י י לְבָּר יִ י וְעִינִיךְ דְּרָכִי תִּצִּרְנָה י י וְעִינִיךְ דְּרָכִי תִּצִּרְנָה י י וְעִינִיךְ דְּרָכִי תִּצִּרְנָה י י וְעִינִיךְ דְלַנְם י י וְעִינִיךְ דְלַנְכח י י וְנִינִיךְ לְנֹכְח י י וְנִינִי י י וְנִינִיךְ יִ יְעִינִיךְ דְּלַכְם רִּוְחִי י תַבִּימִר י י וְנֵינִי י יִּבְּימִר י י וְמֵן י מְוֹי י יְבִימוּ י י וְנִינִי י י י וְנִייִ י יְּלְהִיי י וְמָן י י יִבְּימוּ י י וְנִינִי י י י וְנִיי י י י וְנִיי י י י וְנִי י י י וּנִין י י י וּנִין י וּנִין י י וְנִיי י י וְנִיי י י י וּנִין י י וּנִין י וְנִין י וְנִין י וְנִין י וְנִין י וְנִין י וְנִין י וּנִין י וְנִין י וְנִבּים י וְנִין י וּנְנִין י וְנִין יִי וּיִי וְנִין י וְנִין יִי וּנִין יְיִי וְנִין יִי וּיִי וְנִין יִי וּנִין י וְנִין יִי וְנִיי וְיִי וְנִייִי וְיִי וְנִייִי וְּנִין יִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְיִיִּי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְיִיִּיִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְּיִי וְנִיִי יִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְיִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְיִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְיִיִּיִּיִי וְנִיִּיִי וְיִייִּיְיִי וְיִיִיִיִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְיִי וְנִייִי וְנִייִי וְיִיי וְנִייִי וְיִיִיי וְיִייִי וְנִייִי וְיִייִי וְיִייִייְי וְיִיִיי וְיִייִיי וְיִי וְיִייִי וְיִייִי וְיִיי וְיִייִי וְיִיי וְיִייִי וְיִיי וְיִייִיי וְיִייִייִי וְיִייִי וְיִייִייִייִיי וְיִייִייִייִייִיי וְיִייי וְיִייִי וְיִייִיי וְיִייִייִייְיִייִייִיי

י mercy. אַרָּרִים to hear. אַרָּרִים to hear. אַרָּרִים to take, to receive; אַרָּה. אַ אַנִּרִים to be taken. אַנְרִים sayings. אַנְרִים instruction. אייני wisdom, intelligence. אַרָרִים to give, to set, to give forth or utter [one's voice]. אייני to simple ones. אייני אי

<sup>\*</sup> Words marked thus (\*) need not be given again in the Notes.

רוּח : אֶצׂק כֹּנֹ רוּחִי עַל זַרְעָך : וְהִקְרַבְּתִּיוֹ כֹּנְעַשׁ זֹנְ בָּשׁ זֹנְ בָּשׁ זֹנְ בָּעִר בְּנִּ מִי בִּי מִי בֹּנִ בְּיִּ עָרַב כֹּנִ אֶת לְבּוֹ זֹּ לְנָשֶׁת זֹּנֹ אַלִי נְאָם וְיָ: מַנִּיִד וֹּ דְּבָרִיוֹ לְיַעֵּלְב : וְהִשָּׁב יֹּ מַהַשְׁבוֹת וֹּ לְבְלְתִי יַּ וְהַיְּבְּ בְּשִׁר יֹּ יִבְּח בֹּּ יִבְּח בְּּי בְּעִר בִּי יִבְּח בְּי בְּעִר בִּי יִבְּח בְּי בְּעִר בְּי יִבְּעֹר בִּי בְּעַר בִּי יִבְּח בְּי יִבְּח בִּי יִבְּח בִּי בְעַר בִּי בְעַר בִּי יִבְּח בִּי יִבְּח בִּי בִּעִר בִּי בְּעִר בִּי יִבְּח בִּי בִּוֹר יִבְּח בִּי בְעַר בִּי בְּעִר בִּי בִי בִּיר בִּי בִּיר בִּי בִּיר בִּיִּ בְּיִי בְּבִּר בִּי בְּיִר בִּי בְּיִי בִּי בְּיִי בְּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִּי בְּיִי בְּיִּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִּי בְּיִי בְּיִּי בְּיִבְי בְּיִי בְּיִבְּיִי בְּיִּי בְּיִבְיִי בְּיִבְּיִי בְּיִבְּיִבְּתְיוֹ בְּחִבְּי בְּיִבְייִי בְּבְּיִבְייִי בְּבִּי בְּיִי בְּיִבְּיִי בְּיִבְייִי בְּבִּבְּי בְּיִייִי בְּיִּי בְּבִּיי בְּיִבְּיִי בְּבִּי בְּיִבְּנִייִי בְּבִּי בְּיִי בְּיִבְּי בְּיִייִים בְּבִּי בְּעִיי בְּבִּי בְּיִייִי בְּבִּי בְּבִיייִי בְּבִּיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִייִי בְּבִּי בְּיִייִי בְּבִּי בְּיִייִים בְּיִי בְּיִבְּיי בְּיִי בְיִייִבְיּיִים בְּיִבְּייִים בְּיִבְּייִים בְּיִים בְּיִבְּיים בְייִּבְייִים בְּבִּיל בִּייִים בְּיִבְּיים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִיבְייִבְיים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִבְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִיים בְּיִבְיים בְּייִים בְּיים בְּייִים בְּיִים בְּיים בְּיים בְּיים בְּיבְיים בְּייִים בְּייִים בְּיים בְּייבְּיים בְּיִיים בְּייִים בְּייִיים בְּיבְיים בְּייבְייִיוּ בְּיִיים בְּיי בְּיִייּיוּ בְּיבְייוּ בְּייִים בְּייִּבְייוּ בְּייִייִּיוּיוּבְייוּ בְּייִייּיוּ בְּייִּייִיוּ בְּייִּייִיוּ בְּייִייִּיוּבְייוּ בְּיִייּיוּ בְּייִייּי בְּייוּי בְּייִייּיוּיי בְּייי בְּיייִייּי בְּייִייְיוּי בְּייִייּי בְּיייִיי בְּיייי בְּיייי בְּייִי

<sup>\*</sup> Words marked thus (\*) need not be given in the Notes again.

## EXERCISE XXXIII.

(To be translated into Hebrew, § 11. ζ-μ.)

And Jacob vowed \*1 a vow.2 And Jacob told \*3 to Rachel 4 that 16 the brother of her father he [was]. Tell-thou 5 (m.) to me what 6 [shall be] thy reward.7 Better 8 [§ 82, i.] is mygiving her to thee (m.) than my-giving her to another 10 man 11: abide 12 with-me.22 And it-was-told \*14 to Laban 15 that 16 Jacob had-fled 17 [§ 152]. And he-took \* 18 his brethren 6. with 13 him. Recognize 19 for-thyself 20 (m.) what 21 [is thine] with-me,22 and take 18 [it] to thee.—And he-took \* 18 of 23 that-which-came-to-hand (Hebr. the-coming 24 into 25 his hand) a present 26 for Esau his brother. And-he-bowed-himself 27 earthwards 28 seven 29 times 30 until 31 his-approaching 32 unto 31 his brother. And the women-servants 33 approached \* 32 . . . . And Leah 34 also approached \* 32.... And afterwards 35 thereapproached 36 Joseph and Rachel.4—And they (m.)-journeyed \*37 from Beth-el.38 And Jacob placed \*39 a pillar 40 over 41 her grave.42 And Israel journeyed \*37.—And HE-conducted \*43, like the sheep, 44 His people.45 And a new 46 spirit 47 I-will-give 48 withinyou,49 And I-will give +48 in Zion Salvation 50 for Israel My glory.51

That-which thou (m.)-shalt-vow, 52 pay-thou. 53

<sup>\*</sup> Fut. w. 1 Convers.

#### SECTION XVII.

Variations in the case of Verbs 'y, and Verbs 'y [Tab. XX].

- 218. There are two great Classes of Verbs whose 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is ) or ', viz. those
  - (I) in which the ' (or the ') is Consonantal,
  - (II) in which the \ (or the \) is Quiescent.
- 219. The forms of the First Class agree with those of ordinary Verbs,\* and therefore do not require detailed mention here. But
- 220. Important Variations take place when the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is 1 (or 17) Quiescent.
  - (i) The is sometimes Quiescent in i; as in [see Tab. XX]
    - (a) Kal,—Infin., Partic (2), Imper. and Fut.,
    - ( $\beta$ )  $N\phi$ .,—Past 2 s. & pl. (m. & f.), and 1 s. & pl. But

<sup>†</sup> See §§ 225-228.

- (ii) The is sometimes Quiescent in Khoulem; as in
  - (a) the Inf. Abs. K. בוֹם,
  - (β) some other Inf. K. forms, as בְּטִּוֹת, בְּטָוֹת, בְּטָוֹת, בְּטָוֹת, בְּטָוֹת, and with Pron. Affs., his dying, etc., from מות to die,
  - (y) some Fut. K. forms, as הְשֶׁב , etc., besides the more usual יְשִׁב , etc.; and
  - ( $\delta$ ) throughout the  $N\phi$ ., except the forms in  $(i, \beta)$ .
- (iii) The is sometimes dropped † as in the K. Past [קר] 3 s. m., יקט 3 s. f., פְּלָהָת 2 s. m, etc.], and Partic (1) מְלֵה s. m., הקל s. f., etc.], etc.; see Tab. XX.
- (iv) The is sometimes replaced by i, either
  - (a) written, as in לְהָקִים Inf. Hφ. with , and הֵקִים Past 3 s. m., etc., or
  - (β) understood, as in the Inf. Abs. Hφ. בְּבֶּבֶם, and the Fut. forms § לְבָּבֶּם, etc.; and
  - (γ) the Long Vowel is sometimes shortened into as we shall see.
- (v) The Höph-al Voice of these Verbs has the same form as in the Verbs '5 [see Tab. XVIII]

<sup>\*</sup> This, and the like words fr. אום, may however be (as some take them to be) Declension-forms of the Noun מְנֵה death, with Pron. Affs. as in Tab. XIII (‡, є). There are also מְנֵה my dying, הֹוֹת her .., מוֹת (מַתְנוֹ \* ) our ..., and מְנֵה their (f.) ..., like the forms from קוֹם

<sup>†</sup> For which a Quiescent-letter is understood, generally. But sometimes such a letter appears, as the א in אור (= אַרָּב 3 s. m Past K.) Hos. x. 14, etc. So, for אָנָג 3 s. m. Fut. Hp. of נגאין we find נגאין Eccl. xii. 5 (See, also, p. 295).

<sup>‡</sup> Once בְּיֵלֶם, Jer. xliv. 25.

<sup>§</sup> These — forms are used (rather than the '— forms) in the three cases mentioned in § 162 ( $\epsilon$ , ii).

- (vi) Instead of Pi-êl, Pŭ-ŭl, Hithpŭ-êl forms, these Verbs
  have הַּתְּפּוֹלֵל פּוֹלֵל forms, i.e. the 2d Rtletter is Quiescent (and therefore cannot be
  doubled by Dag. F.), but the 3d Rt-letter is
  repeated. See Tab. XX.
- 221. The Past Tense forms in the second column of the *Kal* in Tab. XX, מָת מָתה, מתוּ מָתוּ , and the Partic. מָת , correspond to the לְּעֵל forms of Past-Tense and Partic. K. in the 'Full' Verb [see § 138(A)]. But,
  - Obs. (i) the which, in the 3 s. f. and 3 pl. Past of the לַטֵּל form of 'Full' Verbs, appears in the Pause-forms only, stands regularly in the forms מַּתְה 3 s. f.,
    - (ii) the Partic (1) K. s. f. and pl. m. and f. are מֶּתֶה \* בֶּתֶה בּתְּיִם \*, בּתָּיִם בּתְּיִם בּתְּיִם בּתִיּם בּתִּים בּתִּים בּתִּים בּתִּים בּתִּים בּתִים בּתִּים בּתִים בּתִים בּתִים בּתִים בּתִּים בּתִּים בּתִּים בּתִים בּתִּים בּתְיּם בּתְּיִּם בּתְיִּם בּתְיִּם בּתְּיִּם בּתְיִּם בּתְּיִּם בּתְּיִם בּתְּיִּם בּתְּיִּם בּתְּבִּם בּתְּיִּם בּתְּיִּם בּתְּיִּם בּתְּים בּתְּים בּתְּיִּם בּתְּיִּם בּתְּים בּתְּיִּם בּתְּיִּם בּתְּים בּתְּים בּתְּים בּתְּים בּתְּים בּתְּים בּתְּיִּם בּתְּיִּם בּתְּים בּתְּים בּתְּיִּם בּתְּיִּם בּתְּיִּם בּתְּיִּם בּתְּים בּתְּים בּתְּיִּם בּתְּיִּם בּתְּיִּם בּּתְּיִּם בּתְּיִּם בּּתְּים בּתְּים בּתְּים בּתְּים בּתְיּם בּתְּים בּתְּים בּתְּים בּתְיּבּם בּתְיבִּים בּתְיבִּים בּתְיבִּים בּתְּיבּים בּיּבְּיבּים בּתְיבִּים בּתְּיבּים בּתְיבִּים בּתְּיבּים בּתְיבְּיבּים בּיבּים בּתְּיבּים בּתְיבִּים בּתְּבּים בּתְּבּים בּתְּבּים בּתְּבּים בּתְּבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיתְיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיתְיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיתְיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּ
    - (iii) the Imper. and Fut. of מות are like those of קום.
    - [(iv) The Verb אם having א for its 3d Rt-letter drops this א on receiving an additional syllable beginning with א, and this latter receives Dag. F.; thus, אָם for אָנְתְּא, אָנָתְא, לְּנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לִנִתְא, לְנִתְא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לִנְתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לִנְתְּא, לִנְתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לִנְתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לִנְתְּא, לִנְתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לִנְּתְּא, לִּנְתְּא, לְנִתְּא, לִנְּתְּא, לִנְּא, לִּנְתְּא, לִנְּא, לִנְּתְּא, לִנְּא, לִּנְא, לִנְּא, לִּנְּא, לִּנְּא, לִנְּא, לִנְּא, לִּנְא, לִּנְא, לִּנְּא, לִּעּת, לִּנְּא, לִנְּא, לִנְּא, לִּנְא, לִּעְּא, לִּעְּא, לִנְּא, לִנְּא, לִנְּא, לִּנְא, לִּנְא, לִנְּא, לִנְּא, לִנְּא, לִנְּא, לִנְּא, לְנִיּא, לְנִיּיּץ, לְנִיּא, לְנִיּיף, לְנִיּיף, לְנִיּיף, לְנִיּיף, לְנִיּיף, לְנִיּיף, לְנִייּיף, לְנִייף, לְנִייְּיִיף, לְנִייף, לְנִייף, לְנִייף, לְנִייף, לְנִייף, לְנִייף, לְנִייף, לְנִי
- 222. The Past-Tense forms in the third column of the Kalin Tab. XX, viz. בְּשֶׁה, etc., and the Partic(1) בְּשָׁה, correspond to the יַּבָּשָׁה form of the Past-Tense and Partic. in the 'Full' Verbs [see § 138 (A)]. But,

<sup>\*</sup> Thus לְבִים Neh. xiii. 21, pl. m., fr. לין or לין. (The corresponding s. m. would be לָבִים Song. v. 2, fr. לָן.)

- Obs. (i) the which in the 3 s. f. & 3 pl. Past of the פָּעִיל form of 'Full' Verbs appears in Pause-forms only, stands regularly in the forms בְּשִׁר 3 s. f. and בַּשׁר 3 pl.—
  - (ii) The Partic (1) K. s. f. and pl. m. & f. are [בּוֹשֶׁה], בּוֹשֶׁים].
  - (iii) In the Imper. (the form is corresponds to the form is with -). The stands regularly in the forms is 2 s. f. and is 2 pl. m.; but it appears in the corresponding Pause-forms, merely, in the case of 'Full' Verbs. So also
  - (iv) in the Fut. forms מֵבשׁוֹ 2 s. f., מֵבשׁוֹ 3 pl. m., מֵבשׁוֹ 3 pl. m., בשׁוֹ 3 pl. m., בשׁוֹ 1 s. w. ה:—for
    - (v) the Fut. forms בְּבְשׁ , יֵבְשׁׁ , etc., correspond to the (-) forms הַבְּשׁׁר, etc., of the 'Full' Verb,—the of the prefix-letters being lengthened into in order to avoid the occurrence of the Short-vowel in an open syllable.
- 223. Some Verbs have here and there forms such as in § 221 or § 222, as well as others like those fr. קום in Tab. XX.
- 224. Some Verbs have (cp. § 220, ii, γ) Fut. K. forms such as בְּלְחָנוֹ (fr. בְּוֹח) Ps. lxxii. 13, בְּלְחָנוֹ Ez. v. 11, as well as others such as בּלְחָוֹל , בְּלְחָנוֹ בִּלְ

The forms in Tab. XX, of which the chief features are sketched above, will be sufficient for this Exercise book—with the following additions [§§ 225-248].

- 225. Some few Verbs have (being 'y therefore) where the noccurs in the Kal of Dip [Tab. XX]; thus
  - (i) Infin. בָּין (Absol.) of Root שִׁים, בּין (Constr.) of Root (שִׁיח (שׁיִח (שׁיִח (שֹּיִח (שֹּיִח (שֹּיִח (שׁיִח (שֹּיִח , and (w. Aff. יִּבְיִּח (שִׁיִּח (שִׁיִּח (שִׁיִּח my) שִׁיִּח (שִׁיִּח [ Pt. I, § 12] of Root (שׁוֹת = ) שִׁיִּח (שׁוֹת = ).
  - (ii) Imper. שִׁים 2 s. m. (and w. ה, ה, (שִׁיכְה), שִׁים 2 s. f. (and y ביים ), ישִׁים (and y ביים (שִׁים );
  - (iii) Fur. יְשִׁים 3 s. m. (also יְשָׁים and יָשָׁים, etc.
- 226. Such Verbs have other forms like those in § 220 (iii); [thus, fr. D'' in Kal,†
  - (i) Past שַׁמְתְּ 3 s. m., אָמָהָ 3 s. f., שָׁמְתָּ 2 s. m., אָמָרָ 2 s. f., etc. ;
  - (ii) Partic (1) שַׁכ s. m., אשׁכה s. f., etc. Also
- (iii) there are sometimes איש as well as איש forms having the same 1st and 3d Rt-letters; thus, איש Inf. (Abs.) and איש in § 225 (i); and so ציש Ex. iv. 11, besides the more usual ישים, etc., in § 225 (iii). So ישים Is. xxxv. 1 (3 pl. m. Fut. K. with Aff. them m., Sect. XXII) from שוש although the usual Imper. and Fut. forms are from שיש.

227. there are also a few forms, as רִיבוֹת (Job xxxiii. 13) 2 s. m. Past, בְּינֵר (Dan. ix. 2) 1 s. Past, and בִּינֵר (in דֵּינֵר (in בֵּינֵר, Jer. xvi. 16, 3 pl. m. Past with Aff. — them m.), which are like Hiph-il forms without the הַּבָּר.

<sup>\*</sup> Sometimes — occurs as in לַבְּקְ Job xvii. 2 (3 s. f., fr. לין); and, in Pause, אל תְּבֶּן וֹ עִנִי (2 s. m.). But also תְּבָין 3 s. m., הָבֶּין 3 s. f. & 2 s. m., אָלְין, וְנִיבֶּן 1 pl.; and אַלְין 1 pl.; and צַּבְין 1 pl.; and צַבְין אָבְין אָבָין אָבִין אָבָין אָבָין אָבָין אָבָין אָבָין אָבָין אָבָין אָבִין אָבָין אָבִין אָבִין אָבָין אָבִין אָבָין אָבִין אָבָין אָבָין אָבין אָבִין אָבִין אָבָין אָבָין אָבִין אָבּין אָבִין אָבּין אָבּין אָבִין אָבּין אָבּין אָבִין אָבּין אָבִין אָבּין אָבּין אָבּין אָבּין אָבין אָבּין אָבּין אָבּין אָבִין אָבּין אָבִין אָבּין אָבּין אָבְין אָבּין אָבּין אָבְין אָבּין אָבְין אָבְין אָבְין אָבְין אָבְין אָבְין אָבְין אָבְין אָבְין אָבְיין אָבְין אָּבְּין אָבְין אָּבְּין אָבְין אָבְיין אָבְין אָבְיין אָבְין אָבְין אָבְין אָבְין אָבְיין אָבְין אָבְיין אָבְין אָבְין אָבְיין אָבְין אָבְין אָבְין אָבָין אָבְיין אָבְיין אָבָין אָבָין אָבָין אָבְיין אָבְין אָבְין אַבְיין אָבְיין אָבְיין אָבְיין אָבְיין אָבְיין אָבי

<sup>†</sup> They agree generally with Tab. XX in other parts also.

<sup>†</sup> The full  $H\phi$ . forms would be הָבִילָתִי, הָבִילָתִי, and הַבְינִנּוּ fr. הַרִינָנּ w. Aff. ב— (Sect. XXII).

[Note. Some have supposed that these forms, and also these in § 225 (i & ii), are really  $H\phi$ . forms without the  $\Pi$ . This may fairly be doubted, especially in regard to the forms in § 225 (i & ii)].

228. The Fut. K. forms of שׁים, viz. הְּשָׂים, etc., being exactly the same as the Hφ. forms הָקִים, בּיָקִים, etc., the 3 & 2 pl. f. would be הְּגֵלְנָה So we find \* הְּגֵלְנָה 3 pl. f. Fut. K. from הָגִיל יָגִיל, etc.

[Note. As in § 220 (iv,  $\beta$ ), the '— of these forms is often replaced by —; thus  $\Box$  for  $\Box$  for  $\Box$ , etc. Cp. Note (§) on § 220 (iv.  $\beta$ ).]

229. Some few Verbs have forms like לְבְוֹם, 3 s. m., קרום 3 s. m., הַרְבוֹם, 3 s. m., הַרְבוֹם, as well as the more usual forms יָשֵׁב פּנוֹם, יִבְּוֹם, etc. [cp. § 220 (ii, γ)]. And so יָבוֹן, Gen. vi. 3, fr. דון, but the more usual Fut. is (fr. דין, יְבִוֹן, etc.

230. Of the 3 & 2 pl. f. Fut. K. two forms are given in Tab. XX. The first of these two, viz. הָּלְמְנָה, corresponds with the Imper. 2 pl. f. קְמְנָה (in הַּפְּקְרָנָה with בְּקְרָנָה And so we have, (ו) fr. הָשִׁבְנָה (in הַשִּבְנָה I S. vii. 14; cp. Ez. xxxv. 9 Kri, and הָשִׁבְנָה twice in Ez. xvi. 55). Similarly (2) fr. ותראנה (in הָאַרְנָה for וַתְּאַרְנָה אוֹר Kthiv, 1 S.

<sup>\*</sup> Like קַּמְנָה 3 pl. f. Fut. Ηφ. of שוב ; and so תְּלֶמְנָה in Tab. XX.

<sup>+</sup> Sometimes such forms are used where there is a positive or negative Wish. But it is unsafe to limit the usage to that case. If we might assume such forms from Roots which have them not, we might say that the - (3) of Dp. (§ 232) is obtained from the - of Dp. [which does not occur] instead of the i of Dp. But no advantage is gained by the assumption, and some objections might be raised.

xiv. 27). And (3) fr. אוב, הְבְאֹנְה \* (and once הְבָוֹאנָה , once הְבָוֹאנָה). But

231. several of the 3 pl. f. Fut. K. forms which occur are like קלונה several of the 3 pl. f. Fut. K. forms which occur are like קלונה, the second form given in Tab. XX. Thus (1) fr. סוט, לונה, סוב (Ez. xvi. 55); (5) fr. קוב לונה, כנוא ינה, לונה once (Ez. xvi. 55); (5) fr. קוב לונה, כנוא ינה, לונה once; but the form in § 230 (3) occurs about a dozen times.

- 232. The DRAWING BACK OF THE ACCENT by the Convers. of the Fut. produces, in the Kal and Hiph., some remarkable changes in these Verbs. Thus,
  - (i) in Kal, אבן has [in accordance with Pt. I, § 55 (9, b)] the Accent on the last syllable. But the Convers., as in § 189, draws away the Accent to the Penult. syllable. Consequently the Long-Vowel would then (if left) be unaccented and yet followed by Shva Quiescent understood with the D. To avoid such a breach of the great Rule in Pt. I, § 55 (8), the is shortened into (ö) [Pt. I, § 19], and so we have the form \$ \text{DP}. Similarly DP gives DP. So, fr. I'. Sivilarly DP gives DP Great Rule in So.

<sup>\*</sup> The N being Quiescent, there is no Shva beneath it. For the Verb N1⊒ see pp. 272-275.

<sup>†</sup> Also הְמוּמֶנָה Zech. i. 17, הְמוּמֶנָה Ez. xiii. 19.

<sup>§</sup> So לְשָׁוֹב 1 pl. Fut. K. gives לְנָשְׁב, which appears in the form נְשָׁוֹב (with ז 'superfluous') in Neh. iv. 9.—Cp. 2 S. xiii. 8.

- (ii) in Hiph. וְיָכְם gives וְיָכְם with = in the place of the ישוב. So, fr. יִקִים So, fr. שוב. Similarly הַּכְים gives וַהְּכֶּם. So, fr. שוב, נוּשֶׁב gives וְנִישֶׁב gives וְנִישֶׁב gives יְשִׁיב , etc.
- [N.B. The Pause-forms of רָיֶּקֶם, etc., are :בְּיָּקְם, etc.]
- (iii) The Fut. forms in § 225, viz. יְשִׁיה, etc., are treated like those in (ii) here. Thus יְשִׁיה gives רְיָשִׁיה, etc.
- (iv) Similarly when from any other cause the Accent is removed from the last syllable of יָקִים, יִקִים, and such like, the forms are as above in (i)–(iii). Thus אַנֶּב בּוֹ, Job xxii. 28, יִשֶּב־נָא 2 S. xix. 38, יִנֶּב בּוֹ, † Ju. vi. 32, ‡ בְּנֵב בּוֹ, 1 K. ii. 20.
- 233. In the case-of the 1 s. Fut., the Accent is not drawn back by the 'Convers.; and so אָקִים and אָקִים remain unchanged in אָקִים Kal and אָקיִם μφ.

<sup>\*</sup> If we might say that "יַּרְי would have the יִּר replaced by — on receiving the the Convers., and in the other two cases mentioned in § 162 (e, ii), then it would be the — of בַּיְרָ which is shortened into — in בַּיִר [But, as in § 189 (i), the יִּר itself remains in בַּיְצְיִן ; and so in בַּיִּצְיִן, etc. We have, however, אָאָיִר as well as נְאָאָיִן, etc.]

<sup>†</sup> So too the Imper.  $H\phi$ . הָרֶם 2 s. m. becomes הָהֶם when the Accent is removed from the last syllable. See 2 K. vi. 7.

<sup>‡</sup> The Accent is not always drawn back so after אַל; we find also אַל תְּשֶׁב. Also fr. ריב, we find אֵל תְּרֶיב (Krî) Pr. iii. אַל תרוב. אַל אָרָיב אַל אָרָיב.

<sup>§</sup> An Accented — also appears sometimes, as in Tab. XVI (3) (Β, β); thus יְבָהָן, etc. So יְבָהְ (for יְבָנֵעְ in צָאַל יְבָעָ 2 K. xxiii. 18.

Similarly נְיָנֵעְ fr. אָנַיִּע may be (so far as form is concerned) either Fut. K., fr. יְנָיִעְ, or Fut. Hp., fr. יָנָיִעְ; and the context alone can decide which of the two it is. So, also,

235. when the 3d Rt-letter is א, sometimes — is chosen instead of — (ö) in the Kal, and instead of — in the Hiph. Thus, fr. אוֹם to turn aside (Intrans.) the Fut. K. אוֹם 3 s. m. gives מוֹם and he turned aside [to see, etc.] Ju. xiv. 8, and the Fut. Hph. Thus, fr. and he turned aside [i.e. removed the ashes from his face] 1 K. xx. 41.

So too when the Accent is removed from any other cause, as in יצר־ 1 K. viii. 37, אַל הָצֶר D. ii. 9,—but these may, perhaps, not be from צור

- 236. (a) The Fut. 1 s. and 1 pl., with ה, are unchanged.

  Thus אָקוֹנְה 1 s., דְקוֹנְה 1 pl., of the Kal; and so
  the Hiph. נְקִיעָה (כוֹן 1 s. (כוֹן 1 pl. (of דָרָיעָה 1 pl. (of רוע),
  etc.\* And so,
  - (β) the Hφ. Imper. 2 s. m. with הֹ; thus הָרֶימָה (הְרָבְּ) from הַרֶּי etc.
  - (γ) The K. Imper. 2 s. m. with הוא has not only the Accent Penultimate as in קוֹם, from לוֹם; but also sometimes the Accent is on the last syllable as in which is exactly the same in appearance as the s. f. Partic (2) K. [The context alone enables us to distinguish, then, between the two words.]

For מְיִקִישָׁה, 3 s. m. with ה, see § 144 (γ).

237. The corresponding variation in regard to the position of the Accent is found also in the 2 s. f. Imper. K. (מְלֵבֶּי \*), and sometimes in the 3 s. f. Past K. (מְלֵבֶּי †); and more often in the 3 pl. Past K. (מְלֵבֶּי).

[Further remarks on the forms in § 236 ( $\gamma$ ) and § 237 will be given in the Appendix.]

## Notes.

- 238. (i) In the Past K. of the Verb אוב, the בו takes in the place of as in באתו (& באתו באתו באתו באתו באתו 1 s., etc. This is because the א (being Quiescent in these forms) has not Quiescent Shva, as the באתו השל האום, etc.; and therefore, the syllable being now an 'open' one, the Short Vowel is lengthened into —. Many other instances of this will be found to occur. Comp. Obs. XXIII., p. 185 [For the Verb אום see pp. 272–275.]
- (ii) We find (instead of —) in בּילִישׁרָם 2 pl. m. Past K. from שֹּלִישׁ with pref. This, as also the in בּילִישׁרָם 2 pl. m. Past K. of ירשׁרָם and the in בּילִישׁרָם 2 pl. m. Past of בילישׁרָם are supposed by some to be obtained from the of the בּילִישׁרָם form of Past Tense K. This is possible; and thus the would be in analogy with the (ö) of the 2 pl. m. & f. of the בּילִישׁרָם form of Past Tense. But the statement of § 138 (A) (ii) should

<sup>\* \*</sup> Pron. Aff. my. The context alone can decide between the two, when the Imper. 2 s. f. is so accented.

<sup>†</sup> ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ (with the Accent on the last syllable) might be, instead, the Partic (1) K. s. f; and the context alone can decide between the two, when the 3 s. f. Past is so accented.

<sup>‡</sup> The - occurs also, sometimes, instead of the usual -, in some forms with Pronom. Affs.,—as will be seen in Sect. XXII.

be borne in mind by the Student. This matter must be dealt with by and by.

(iii) The position of the Accent on the last syllable of some Past-Tense forms,—instead of the last but one as in Tab. XX,—must be dealt with hereafter, as said above. But, moreover,

N.B. the Accent is on the last syllable sometimes, not always, in accordance with § 160.

- (iv) It need scarcely be said that לָנוֹ (in לְלֵּנוֹ Ju. xix. 13) is 1 pl. Past K. for לְנוֹ לָנוֹ fr. לִין . Cp. § 183 (a).
- (v) The form וְלֶנֶה Zech. v. 4 is 3 s. f. Past K. fr. ל"ו, with in the place of -.
- 240. In Niph., (a) when the 1st Rt-letter cannot receive Dagesh, we find Compensation made in the Infin. לְבֵּאוֹר (for Job xxxiii. 30 fr. אור, and so in the Fut. יַּעָוֹר yi. 22, etc., fr. אָנור.\*
- (β) Instead of the יו of נקומה 2 pl. m. Past, we have in בפצותם Εz. xi. 17, במתם Εz. xx. 43.
- (γ) Instead of the in the Partic. Nφ. we have, also, Shūrik;
   thus בַּכִים pl. m. Ex. xiv. 3 (Pt. I, § 14).

<sup>\*</sup> This form is adopted, in the word גְּטְלוּ, Zech. ii. 17, for the Past Niph. 3 s. m. Once, also, we find מרר 3 s. m. Past Nop., in Pause, for גָּמָר (as if fr. מרר, Sect. XVIII).

241. Instead of הֵ in the Hiph. Past we find (a) sometimes as in הֵבְיֹשֵׁוֹתְ Ps. xliv. 8, הֵבְיִשׁוֹתְ Ps. exxxix. 18; also (β) — before a Guttural, as in הַעָּרָתִי Jer. xi. 7.

242. Besides the long forms of the 2 s. & pl. and 1 s. & pl. of the Past Hφ. in Tab. XX, there are also a few forms which are more like to הַּבְּקְרָתִּי , הְּבְּקְרָתִי , etc., in Tab. XIV. Thus הַנְּבָּתְּ , etc., in Tab. XIV. Thus הַנְבָּתְּ s. m. fr. מוֹר Ex. xx. 25, etc.; בְּמַלְתִּר , מוֹר Jer. xvi. 13. Similarly, from הַמָּתְר , מוֹר 2 s. m. with הַמָּתְר , בוֹן 1 s., \* הַמְּתָּה , מוֹר 1 הַכְּנֵּר , כוֹן 2 pl. m., \* הַכְּנָּר , כוֹן 2 pl. f.; and, from הַכְּנֵר , כוֹן 1 pl. (2 Chr. xxix. 19) [cp. § 183].

244. As other instances of 'Borrowed' forms we may mention here (1) הוֹבְישׁר 3 s. m. Past Hp., הבִישׁר 3 s. f., הוֹבִישׁר 2 s. m., 3 s.f., הוֹבִישׁר 3 s.f., when used in the sense of 'being ashamed' which belongs to the Root הוֹב to be dry (Hos. xiii. 15).—So, on the other hand, יבוֹשׁ in the sense "he or it will be dry." This sense belongs to the Root בוֹשׁ belongs to the Root יבוֹשׁ belongs to the Root.

Observe the — here, instead of —. Further remarks on these, and some other forms, will be given hereafter.

<sup>†</sup> See Tab. XXV.

<sup>‡</sup> In the sense murmuring.

Many other instances of 'borrowed' forms will be found to occur. Under this head may be classed the forms referred to in §§ 212, 214. Also the usual *Hoph-al* forms of the Verb 'y are 'borrowed' from the '5 [cp. § 220 (v)].

So, too, we find forms 'borrowed' from the Verbs dealt with in the next Section (XVIII); as 13 (for 13 he despised) Zech. iv. 10, and so 15 Is. xliv. 18 in the sense of 15 Lev. xiv. 42.

245. The main Rules for Pause-forms [§ 165] hold in the Verbs 'y. And, as in § 166 (c), we have the — in such Hθ. Pause-forms as : הַּתְבּוֹנְנוּ 3 s. m. Past, בּתְבּוֹנְנוּ 3 plu. Past, etc., מֹי 3 s. f. Imper., יְתְעֹרֶר: 3 s. m. Fut., etc.

246. The rare form הְּתְשׁוֹטְטְּנְה, Jer. xlix. 3, may be mentioned here. It is the 2 pl. f. Imper. Ho. from אושׁ, the שׁ being not transposed with the הוח of ההוש probably to avoid having the immediately before the מַטְנָה, as would be the case if the form השׁהוֹטְטִנְה were adopted.

[Obs. The — of the p here is in accordance with the ( ) form in Tab. XIV (VII)].

248. as these Verbs differ so much from the 'Full' Verbs, it may be well to give here the following

## TABLE OF PARTICIPLE-FORMS.

Plu. f.	i.c.	Plu. m.	i.c.	Sing. f.	i.c. Sing. m.
קָלְוֹת	1	קָמִים	חב	קָבָּה	۵) (۱) را مراد (۵) (۲) مراد (۵) (۱)
מַקוֹת	9 (	מָתָים	חַ	מֶתָה	(ו) מָת (β)
בוֹשְוֹת	9-00	בושִים	n	בוֹשֶׁת	
קוּמָוֹת	1-00	קומים	n	קומה	ל (2)
נְקוֹמֻוֹת	,	נְקוֹמֶים יקוֹמֶים	חַ	נְקוֹמֶה	נקום נקום נקום נקום אום ביקום
מְקוֹמְמֻוֹת	1	מְקוֹמְמָים	n_	ן מְקוֹמְמֶה	ימקוֹמֶם (III) Pĩ.
				( מְקוֹמֶמֶת	4
מְקוֹמָמֻוֹת	יָםֵי.	מקוממים	- מָת	ן מקוממה	ם (IV) Pa.
				ל מקומֶמת	
מְקימָוֹת	100	מְקימֶים	n <sub>e</sub>	מְקימֶה	לַקים (v) Hiph.
מוקמות	יִם,	מוקמים	-ָּקָת	מוּקמֶה	ליב סויקם (VI) Hoph.
מִתְקוֹמְמֻוֹוּ	<del>1</del>	מְתְקוֹמְמֶים	π <u>.</u>	( מִתְקוֹמְמֶה	מְקְקוֹמֶם (VII) Hithp.
			וֶמֶת	7	

- \* (a) As in Note (†) on § 220, iii, so also an א stands in שַּאמָים pl. m., and pi pl. f., (which are like מְמִים and חֹמָמָוֹם in r (1, a), above); and so in הַאמִוֹת Pr. xxiv. 7.
  - (δ) The Noun בּירֻים (2 Chron. ii. 16), is of the form מַּהְים in r (1, β); but with standing after the ... (We find י-, in קיָבְוּנוּ Job xxii. 20, our adversary according to some.)
  - (c) Instead of קְמִים pl. m., we find once קֹמִים (2 K. xvi. 7) like בּוֹישֵים in ι (1, γ).
  - (d) As Partic (1) forms with ז (or —) some have taken הוהה (Is. xlix. 21), and others such, as שׁוֹבֵי Mi. ii. 8, הַשִּׁים Nu. xxxii. 17. But these seem to belong rather to r (2).
- † With for ז (Pt. I, § 14) we find טָלֶים Josh. v. 5.—The word זוּגָה Is. lix. 5, for זוּגָה s. f., has for -; cp. § 238 (v)
  - ‡ (a) נְפִוֹצֶח occurs as s. f. in 2 S. xviii. 8 (בּוֹצֶח Kthiv.),
    - (b) For נָבֶכֶים see § 240 (γ).
  - § For n'pp see § 243 (2).

#### VOCABULARY VI.

1. אַדְרָיְי The Lord, O Lord.
2. אָצָּ (m.) anger, w. Aff.
אַצָּ his . . . etc.

3. אֶּכֶץ (f.) earth, a land, country. In Pause אֶכֶץ. See also Exerc. XIII. 5. [See Tab. X (1) for the Sing., and Tab. XII (1) for the Plu.]

4. יְבִין (f.) a right hand
[§ 56 and § 59].
5. חֹשׁ (m.) strength
[§ 74 (a)].

[§ 74 (a)].
6. N.; now, I pray, we pray.
7. חַלְּכָּוֹה (f.) prayer.

### EXERCISE XXXIV.

(To be translated into English, §§ 11.  $a-\epsilon$ .)

ביות אלונים אל

<sup>\*</sup> Words marked thus (\*) need not be given again in the Notes.

איוֹן ִיִּ בִּי בָּא יֵּ מוֹעֵד יֵּ : נָסֹגוּ יֵּ אָחוֹר יְּ : רָמָה יַ קַרְנִי יִּ בַּייָ: אָרִץ : וְיָרֵם ֹ כֶּרֶן יִּ מְשִׁיחוֹ יִּ : מִמְּחְקוֹמְמֵי יַ יְיָרֵם יִּ בָּרֶן יִּ מְשִׁיחוֹ יִּ : מִמְּחְקוֹמְמֵי יַ יִּיִרָם יַ בֶּרֶן יִּ לְעַמּוֹ :

הְּמֹוֹתֵת '' רָשָׁע רָעָה '': שְּׂבְעוּ '' וְיָרֶם ' לְּבָּם : אָרוּר '' הַנֶּבֶר '' וְיִרְם ' לְבָּם : אָרוּר '' הַנֶּבֶר '' וְיִי יְסוּר '' לְבּוֹ : אֲשֶׁר יִבְּטַח '' בָּאָדָם '' וְשִׁם '' בָּשָׂר '' וְרִעוֹ '' וְלֹא שָׁב '' מֵרִשְׁעוֹ '' : וְעֹמִי הַמִיר '' בְּבוֹרוֹ בְּלֹא '' יוֹנִיל '' : וְיֹאמֶר יִי נָם אֶת יְהוּדְה '' וְיַמַר '' מַעָל '' פָּנִי '' בָּאֲשֶׁר '' עְוִרִים '' : וַיֹּאמֶר יִי גָם אֶת יִהוּדְה '' אָמִיר '' מַעַל '' פָּנִי '' בַּאֲשֶׁר '' וְמִבְּעִהם '' : הְעֵר '' הַעְרֹת '' הַעְרַת '' הַעְרַת '' הַעְּרָת '' הַעְּרָת '' הַנְעַלִי '' בְּעִיר '' בִּעִיר '' בִיי בִּעִיר '' בִּעִיר '' בִּעִיר '' בִּעִיר '' בִּעִיר '' בִּי בִּעִיר '' בִּעִיר '' בִּעִיר '' בִּעִיר '' בְּעִיר '' בְּעִיר '' בְּעִיר '' בְּעִיר '' בְּעִיר '' בִּיר ' בִּעִיר '' בִּי בְּעִיר '' בִּיִיי בְּעִיר '' בִּיב בּיִיי בִּיב בְּעִיר '' בִּיי בְּעִיר ' בִּיי בְּעִיר ' בִּיי בְּעִיר ' בִּיי בְּעִיר ' בִּיבְיי בְּיִבְּיִי בְּיבְּיי בְּעִיי בְּעִיר ' בִּיבְּיִי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי

32 hath come. 33 an appointed time. 34 אָרָן a horn (Tab. X, 1). 35 אָרָן to judge. 36 the ends of. 37 His Anointed. 38 Thou wit defend me. 39 בוט to slumber, sleep. 40 their sleep. 41 אָרָן גע to die,\* Př. to kill, Hp. to cause to die, (and so to kill). 42 evil. 43 אַרֵע to be satisfied, satiated, to be full. 44 איל אָרָע to cause to die, (and so to kill). 42 evil. 43 אַרְע to be satisfied, satiated, to be full. 44 איל די ליי נוער אַרָּע אָרָע אָרָע הוּשׁר אָרָע אָרָע

<sup>\*</sup> Words marked thus (\*) need not be given again in the Notes.

מות ׳׳ נְמוּת ׳׳ : אָבֵן ׳ۥ בְּאָדֶם ؞ הְמוּתוּן ׳׳ : מַרְמָם ׳׳ : הְמִּרְנוֹ ״ וְמְרָאוֹ ״ לַמְקוֹנְנוֹת ׳׳ : הָבאנָה ׳׳ נְּדִלִּים ؞ וּקְשַנִּים ׳׳ : הַתְבּוֹנְנוּ ״ וְקִרְאוֹ ״ לַמְקוֹנְנוֹת ׳׳ : אַפָּךָ … : עַר ״ יְכוֹנֵן ׳ וְעַד ״ יִשִּׁם ׳׳ … :

84 verily, but. 85 as Adam, or man. 86 great. 87 and small. 88 בול ג' א בין 89 בול לון 85 as Adam, or man. 86 great. 87 and small. 88 בול ג' א בין 89 בין 100 בין 100

<sup>\*</sup> Words marked thus (\*) need not be given again in the Notes.

† Go to!, come!—

### EXERCISE XXXV.

## (To be translated into Hebrew, § 11, $\zeta-\mu$ .)

\*\*\* All Verbs 'y here are to be Conjugated as in Tab. XX; and Verbs 'y as in §§ 225-228.

GoD¹ will-arise,\*2 His enemies³ will-be-scattered.\*4 When-GoD-shall-arise-for-the-judgment (Hebr. on⁵ arising-of² for⁶ the judgment¹ GoD¹). Earth² shall-greatly-reel \*9 like the drunkard,¹⁰ and shall-shake †¹¹ like the night-lodge.¹² Spare-Thou, ‡¹³ O-LORD, Thy (Hebr. over¹⁴ Thy) people.¹⁵ Raise-high ‡¹⁶ Thy (m.) foot-steppings.¹७ They-have-made¹² their (m.) banners¹⁰ tokens.¹⁰

I-made-to-turn-away<sup>20</sup> from a burden<sup>21</sup> his shoulder.<sup>22</sup> And Mine eye<sup>23</sup> spared\*<sup>13</sup> them (Hebr. over <sup>14</sup> them (m.)). And I-will-make † <sup>18</sup> all My mountains <sup>24</sup> the-way (Hebr. for <sup>6</sup> the way <sup>25</sup>), and My high-ways<sup>26</sup> shall-be-exalted (m.). <sup>16</sup>§

My steps <sup>17</sup> make-Thou (m.)-firm. <sup>27</sup> I-have-placed <sup>28</sup> in The-Lord my trust. <sup>29</sup> My heart <sup>30</sup> was-glad, \*<sup>31</sup> and my glory <sup>32</sup> rejoiced. \* <sup>33</sup> After-Thee <sup>34</sup> we - will - run. <sup>25</sup>—Awake (f.), <sup>36</sup> awake, <sup>36</sup> put-on <sup>37</sup> strength, <sup>38</sup> O-arm <sup>39</sup> of The-Lord! . . . Art-

<sup>\*</sup> Verb to precede its Noun, or Nouns.

<sup>‡</sup> With 7 at the end.

<sup>†</sup> Past w. 1 Convers.

With at the end.

not thou (f.) the-same 40 that 41 made 18 [3 s. f. Past] the seadepths (Hebr. depths-of 42 a sea 43) a way 25 for-redeemed-ones-to-pass-over (Hebr. for 6 passing-over-of 44 redeemed-ones 45 (m.))? And the-ransomed-of 46 The Lord shall return 47 \mathbf{s} and shall-cometo \(^{+48}\) Zion amid 49 glad-singing, 50 . . .; rejoicing 51 and joy 52 shall-they-attain-to 53 \mathbf{s}, sorrow 54 and sighing 55 [shall] have-fled-away (pl.).\*56

 $^{39}$  עבר  $^{40}$  .  $^{41}$  The Prefix  $\alpha$  as in  $\S$  6. Cp.  $\S$  98.  $^{42}$  יוְרוֹשָ  $^{43}$  .  $^{45}$  .  $^{45}$  .  $^{46}$  .  $^{46}$  .  $^{47}$  .  $^{48}$  .  $^{48}$  .  $^{49}$  .  $^{49}$  .  $^{48}$  .  $^{46}$  .  $^{46}$  .  $^{47}$  .  $^{49}$ 

The Student may write out for Practice :-

<sup>\* † §</sup> See Notes on p. 167.

<sup>(1)</sup> the Fut. K., and the Fut.  $H\phi$ ., of Din to be high;

<sup>(2)</sup> the same two Futures with \ Conversive.

### NOTE.

[Those who are eager to begin to read The Bible itself may proceed to do so now by help of the following Outline-sketch of the remaining Classes of Verbs and by

continual reference to the corresponding Tables.

But we strongly advise the Student not to do so,—but, instead, to work carefully through not only these pp. 169-178 but also the Observations XVI-L (on pp. 179, etc.) and the additional Exercises XXXVI-L. It is scarcely possible to get the requisite familiarity with some of the remaining Verb-forms without carefully working through the Exercises upon them. Wise Students will find themselves well rewarded for this additional toil.]

- (I.) Section XVIII has to deal with 'Variations from Tab. XIV when the 2<sup>d</sup> and 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letters are the same.' [As, for instance, in Verbs from the Roots בנד, כבנ But
  - (a) in many forms from such Roots there is no 'Variation' from Tab. XIV; and
  - (β) for the 'Variations' we may refer to Tab. XXI.
    [See also Obs. XVI-XXII, & Exerc. XXXVI & XXXVII, pp. 179-184.]
- (II) SECTION XIX has to deal with 'Variations from Tab. XIV when the 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is **X**.' The chief 'Variations from Tab. XIV' are:—
  - (a) the 2d Rt-letter has followed by & Quiescent,
    - (i) instead of followed by a letter with Shva-Quiescent [see Tab. XXII], and
    - (ii) in a few instances, in 3 s. f. Past forms, as הָבָאת (instead of קְרָאָה), and so הָבָאת G. xxxiii. 11 (instead of הובאה like הובאה);
  - (β) in the פֿעל form of Past K., the is retained in the 2<sup>d</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> Persons,—as in בראת 2 s. m., etc.;
  - $(\gamma)$  The  $\aleph$  form is the common one in the other Voices.
  - Obs. Some words, which belong in signification to Roots &', have forms that are 'borrowed' from Roots , for which see Tab. XXIII.

[See also Obs. XXIII-XXV, & Exerc. XXXVIII & XXXIX. pp 185-189.]

[See also Obs. XXVI-XXX, & Exerc. XL-XLII, pp. 190-201.]

- (III.) Section XX has to deal with 'Variations from Tab. XIV when the 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is 7 Quiescent.' These 'Variations' are many and great, as seen in Tab. XXIII. The Student may observe
  - (a) the Inf. Constr. endings in הוֹ, (we have also מְנִלְּוֹת, as Inf. Abs. K., Is. xlii. 20 Kri, נְלְלֵוֹת Abs. Np., 2 S. vi. 20);
  - (β) the endings יְהִי, בְיֹתִי, etc., (sometimes בְּיֹתִי, etc.), in Past Tenses;
  - (γ) the endings \, \, \, and \, \, \, in certain other parts;
  - (δ) ESPECIALLY,—the Imperative and Future forms without the 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter ¬, thus
    - (i) Imperatives 2 s. m.,—as גַּלְה for גַּלֶּה for הַּרְבָּה for הַּבְּלָה fr. עלה, fr. הָעַל for הַּתְקל, fr. הַתְּחָל for הַתְחַל for הַתְחַל for הַתְחַל for הַתְחַל for הַתְחַל for הַתְחַל for הַתְחַל

N.B. Such are often called 'APOCOPATED forms.'\*

(є) There are several varying forms, of which the following may be mentioned here:—(1) אַיָּשֵׁע (ג. fr. שׁעָה, (2) יַהְיּ (ג. and יַהָר fr. הרה, (3) יַהָּר (corresponding to יִהָּי (יִהִי: (יִהִי: (p.:יָהִי (p.:יָהִי (p.:יָהִי (p.:יָהִי (p.:יָהִי (p.:יָהִי (p.:יִהִי (p.:יהִי (p.:יהִר (p.:יהִי (p.:יהִר (p.:יהִר (p.:יהִר (p.:יהִי (p.:יהִי (p.:יהִי (p.:יהִי (p.:יהִי (p.:יהי (p.:יהִי (p.:יהִי (p.:יהי (p.:·)))) (p.:יהי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·)))) (p.:·הי (p.:·n)))) (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·n))))) (p.:·הי (p.:·))))) (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·))))) (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·))))) (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·))))) (p.:·הי (p.:·הי (p.:·ה· (p.:·)))) (p.:·ה· (p.:·ה· (p.:·)))) (p.:·ה· (p.:·ה· (p.:·)))) (p.:·ה· (p.:·ה· (p.:·))) (p.:·ה· (p.:·ה· (p.:·)))) (p.:·ה· (p.:·ה· (p.:·))) (p.

<sup>\*</sup> These forms are often used with Convers. But see also p. 171, Note (‡).

K. fr. היה\*, and so יְהִיֹי (p. יְהִיֹּי:) fr. היה\*. (5) Also the K. forms יִשֶּׁל 3 s. m. fr. שׁלה 3 s. f. fr. מָבָה, and so יַשָּׁל 3 s. m. etc.; and (6) אַכּה, and so יַשָּׁל 3 s. m. Fut.  $H\phi$ . fr. פֿתה, etc. [(6) For forms from עשה, and others such, see ( $\zeta$ ).]

(ζ) The Fut. K. forms יְעֶלֶה 3 s. m., תְּעֶלֶה 3 s. f. & 2 s. m., בַּעֶלֶה 1 pl., and their apocopated forms בְעֵל, הַעָּל, הַעָּל, are the same as those of the Fut. Ηφ.

Also the 1 s. Fut. K. אָעֶלֶה and the 1 s. Fut.  $H\phi$ .

The  $N\phi$ . forms יָּנֶלֶה, etc., and so תְּעָשֶׁה  $\dagger$ , etc., merely lose the  $\pi$  when apocopated. Thus 3 s. f. (w. 1 pref.), and so יְרָאָה of הראה זיין סייראָה.

- (η) The 3 s. m. Fut. K. יְרָאֶהוֹ he will see, and the 3 s. m. Fut. Hφ. יְרָאֵהוֹ he will cause to see, (or will shew), have, both of them, the same shortened form נִירָאׁ with convers.
  - N.B. It is only the 3 s. m. which has this shortened form from אר. But we have also זיקה 3 s. f. Fut. Hp. fr. שקה.

<sup>•</sup> From היה to be the 2 pl. m. Past K. הְיִיתֶם w. ו pref. becomes וְהִייָתֵם. So the 2 pl. m. Imper. K. וְהִייָּלְ becomes וְהִייִּלְ But the 2 s. m. Imper. K. הָיִילְ becomes בְּיִלְה. Similarly fr. הְיִיתָם to live we have הַיִּרוּ, וְחִיִיתָם, but הִיה, but הִיה, נְחִייִם,

<sup>†</sup> Once הַּיְעָשֶׂה Ex. xxv. 31 (with '- instead of -).

<sup>‡</sup> Sometimes forms occur, with 1 Convers., not shortened; thus, וְיִרְאֶה, פּנכ.

- - Dbs. Such forms may be said to belong to Roots ; but more must be said on this, elsewhere.
- (c) A Consonantal stands in some forms,—from a few Roots. Thus מְטַרְוּנֵי ; שֵׁלֹה 1 s. Past K. fr. מְטַרְוּנֵי ; שֵׁלֹה Př. Partic. pl. m. (i.c.); etc.;—which may be said to belong to Roots ל". For the forms fr. שׁרוּה, with introduced at the end, see Tab. XXIII, Notes † to ¶.
- (к) The ending יִּ in הַּלְּמֶין Josh. xiv. 8 is Aramæan, cp. Dan. v. 4.
- (μ) No difficulty will be caused by the appearance of — for — in Pause, or by the ending הַּרָּהְּיָה for — in 3 s. f. Past forms. Cp. also § 167 (iii).—

  In Lev. xxv. 21, we find the contracted form ועשות for העשות for מונים אונים מונים מונים
- (ν) The Partic. forms will be sufficiently understood from the following addition to Tab. XXIII:—

\*\*\* In other Voices the only change from the s. m. forms given in Tab. XXIII, is in the endings—which are

Plu. 
$$(f.)$$
 | i.e. Plu.  $(m.)$  | i.e. Sing.  $(f.)$  | i.e. Sing.  $(m.)$ 

- Obs. (i) The Plu. (f.) Partic.-forms are the same in Constr.
  - (ii) The Partic.-forms K. הֵיה (p. מְהִי ) living s. m., הַיָּה s. f., pl. m., הְיִּה pl. f., are "borrowed" from a Root הַיִּים אווים, being like בסב s. m., בכב s. f., etc., fr. בכב.
  - (iii) Also the Past K. form יְּהָ (p. ; יְהַ) 3 s. m. is "borrowed" from (היה (היה ), being like 3 s. m. Past K. of But
  - (iv) קיוֹת Partic. K. pl. f., Ex. i. 19, is like קיוֹת from Past K. 3 s. f., Ex. i. 16.
- (o) The word [5], Ps. lxxx. 11 and Pr. xxiv. 31, is 3 pl. Past P\u00fc. of TDD with \u00cc (\u00fc) instead of \u00cc.
- (π) There is sometimes א instead of ה: thus אישנא 3 s. m. Fut. K. of שנה, etc.

<sup>\*</sup> With א standing for the א נאָאים s. m. 1 S. xxii. 2; — Neh. v. 7 has א 'superfluous.'

ל עטיה fr. עטה fr. בוֹכיָה fr. בכה, etc.; cp. (θ) above.—הקם G. xlix. 22.

<sup>±</sup> אתיות Is. xli. 23, fr. אתיות .

<sup>ְּ</sup>גְּשְׁיָּ in נְּשְׁשְׁ Job xli. 25 (Ṣ 6, d. ii). In Job xv. 22 אָבָּץ is Krt for אוֹנָ צָּלּי. N.B. As in Pt. I, Ṣ 14, we may have — for ז.

[See also Obs. XXXI & XXXII, & Exerc. XLIII & XLIV, pp. 202-207.]

- (IV.) Section XXI is to deal with Verbs belonging to more than one of the Seven Classes in Sects. XIV-XX. The following few examples will sufficiently illustrate this.
  - (a) From לכה to be beautiful, which is both בלים (Sect. XV), and לים (Sect. XX), the 3 s. m. Fut. K. would be ייבּה \* This with 'Convers. becomes בייבּר Ez. xxxi. 7 and he was beautiful.
  - (β) From מֹם, which is both במה (Sect. XVI) and מֹל (Sect. XX), the 3 s. m. Fut. K. is מֹל This gives the apocopated form מֵל in מֵל Zeph. ii. 13, etc. And so from מַל 3 s. f., & 2 s. m., we have מַל
  - (γ) Similarly the 3 s. m. Fut. Hφ. of מוֹם is מְשֵׁרְ which gives מֵי in מֵין; and so תְּשֶׁה gives מַה, and מְשָׁה gives מַה, and מּשָׁה gives מָנָה 3 s. m. Fut. Hφ. of מְּשָׁה מִיּנְה מִּיְּבָה מָּשְׁה מָּנְה מִיּבְּה מָּשְׁה מִּנְה מִיּבְּה מִיּבְּה מָּנְה מִיּבְּה מָיִּבְּה מִיּבְּה מָיִר מִיּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיִּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיִּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיִּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיִּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיִּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיִּבְּה מִיּבְּה מִיבְּה מִיִּבְּה מִיבְּה מִיבְּה מִיבְּה מִיבְּה מִיבְּה מִיבְּה מִיבְּה מִיבְּה מִיבְּה מִּבְּה מִיבְּה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִּיבְיה מִּיּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִּיבְיה מִּיבְיה מִּיּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִּיּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּיה מִיבְיה מִיבְּייה מִיבְּיה מִיבְּי
  - (δ) Similarly also for other parts of the Verb; thus, (i) בְּהֹרֵבְּוֹת Inf. Hφ. of הַכָּה and (ii) בָּהַה 3 s. m. Past Hφ., (iii) בְּהַבָּה Partic. s. m., (iv) בְּהַבָּה Imper. 2 s. m.; etc.

[Other forms and Verbs must be reserved at present.]

<sup>\*</sup> The '- agreeing with that of Σμ΄, etc., in Tab. XVIII,—and the π with that of πζι, etc., in Tab. XXIII.

<sup>†</sup> The Dag. F. of the \( \mathbb{D} \) standing instead of the 1st Rt-letter, as in \( \mathbb{D}\_{\overline{\text{2}}\)} \) Tab. XIX; and the \( \pi\_{\overline{\text{2}}\)} \) being as in Tab. XXIII.

<sup>1</sup> Compare Tab. XXIII.

(V.) Section XXII is to deal with the Verb-forms having Pronom.-Affixes. These will be sufficiently understood from Tables XXIV-XXX, with the help of Observations XXXIII-L which are given in connection with Exercises XLV-L [pp. 208-220].

It is not necessary to trouble the Student with any more Exercises. The remaining pages, including the Appendix, are intended to supply him with some useful help while he is reading The BIBLE.

- (VI.) Secrion XXIII is to deal with some other Voice-forms:—
  In § 220 (vi) the Voice-forms בּוֹלֵל, פּוֹלֵל, and דְּתְּפֵוֹלֶל, were mentioned. There are some other varying forms of Pi-ėl, Pū-āl, and Hithpā-ėl,—chiefly in the case of Verbs such as those in Tabs. XX & XXI, but also in a few forms of other Verbs.
  - (a) The 1<sup>st</sup> and the 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letters are sometimes both of them repeated, as in
    - (1) the Infin. בּלְבֵּל fr. לוֹל, the Past בּלְבֵּל 3 s. m.
      (whence the Voice-form is called בּלְבֵּלְת, וְפַּלְבֵּל 3 s. f., בַּלְבֵּלְת, 2 s. m., etc., the Partic. מְבַלְבֵּלְת, 3 s. m., and the Fut. יְבַלְבֵּל 3 s. m., etc.;
    - (2) the Passive בְּלְפֵּל (בְּי, סׁ), corresponding to פִּלְפֵּל as Pù-ŭl to Pi-el,—thus the Past בְּלְבֵּל, whence זְבִּלְבָּלְ 3 pl., fr. כול;
    - (3) the Reflexive הְתְּבֶּלְבֵּל , corresponding to בּלְבֵּל as Hithpă-êl to Pi-êl,—thus הְתְּלְחֵל, whence the Fut. ז 3 s. f. w. ו Convers.

- (β) Sometimes also such forms occur from Verbs having the 2<sup>d</sup> and 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letters the same. For these Verbs,—having the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter (the y, § 117) repeated as 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter (i.e. as , § 117),—the designation 'Verbs yyb' is appropriate.\* Such forms as those in (a), from these Roots which have the 'y' in the place also of the ''' (§ 117), are ybyb (or ybyb) ybyb(-, o), ybyb(-, o), ybyb(-, o), ybyb(-, o));†
- (γ) A form לַּעְבֶּׁלְ from the Root לֹּמְים occurs in Ps. xlv. 3, viz. יֹבֹית Past 2 s. m.
- (8) In the case of 'Full' Verbs also, sometimes
  - (a) the 3d Rt-letter is repeated in forms (1) בּעָלֵל (or בְּעָלֵל, or צָשָׁ, or צָשׁ, and (2) בָּעָלַל;
  - (b) both the 2<sup>d</sup> and 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letters are repeated in the forms (1) פַּעַרְעֵל and (2) מַּעַרְעַל of which the קּמַרְעָל and (2) מַּעַרְעָל 3 pl. Past) corresponds to the or (ŏ) of Pŭ-ăl.
- ( $\epsilon$ ) There are a few instances of other Voice-forms; thus,
  - (a) בעל (instead of Př-él) in לְמִשׁלְּמֵי Job ix. 15, Partic. s. m., w. pref. and Aff. '— for 1 s., fr. שמט,
  - (b) פֿפַל (instead of Pi-êl) in יְעָעֶרוּ: Is. xv. 5, Fut. 3 pl. m. fr. עור,
  - (c) אָלֶעָשׁ (instead of Pŭ-ăl) in בּעְלֵעָע Ex. xvi. 14, Partic. s. m. fr. קסח,

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;y'y" is bad. It means, rather, 'having y as Second Rt-letter.'

- (d) הְּבְּעִיל (instead of *Hiph-îl*) in הְּבְּעִיל Hos. xi. 3, Past 1 s. fr. רגל.
- (e) Some Mixed-Voice forms, as (1) נְּפַעֵּל (No. and Pu), (2) נְחְפַּעֵל (No. and Ho.), (3) הָּתְפָּעַל (Hö. and Ho.), belong to Sect. XXIV.
- (ל) The הו of  $H\phi$ ., as also that of  $H\theta$ ., is some few times replaced by א—an Aramaism;—thus, אַלְּאָלְהִי, & in Pause) Is. lxiii. 3, אָרְיִּבְּרִי, (for הַּעִי) 2 Chr. xx. 35, אָשְׁתּוֹלְלֵּלֵלְ (for הַעִּי) Ps. lxxvi. 6. The word הָּאָלְיִרוּן Is. xix. 6 may be said to belong to Section XXIV, being mixed up of the two forms הוֹנִיחוֹ and 'אַ.
- (ח) There are words in which MORE THAN THREE Rt-letters appear; thus, בְּרְשֵׁן Job xxvi. 9, Past 3 s. m. fr. לברשׁן; and בְּרַשֵּׁן Job xxxiii. 25, Past 3 s. m. fr. לברשׁן; ברשׁן 1 Chr. xv. 27, Partic. s. m. fr. יכרם בּלְּהָּה; כרבל Ps. lxxx. 14, Fut. 3 s. m. with Aff. ברבל it (f.) fr. ברבם; etc. Some take such Roots as 'Quadriliteral.' Others consider them as either 'reducible to 3 letters,' or as 'Composite.'
- (VII.) Section XXIV is to deal with forms which may be said to be 'Compounded' of two Ordinary forms 'mixed up' together. Some instances of 'Compound' or 'Mixed' Voices were noticed in (e, e) above. The following is a translation of § 260 in the 5th edition of the Hebrew Grammar [תלמוד לשון עברי] by יהודה ליב בן־ואב:

"Sometimes there occurs a single word compounded of two Voice-forms; as (1) אַיָרוֹךְ Ps. vii. 6, which is compounded of

וֹרְדְּקְ R. and יְרָדְּקְ Př.; (2) נְגִאָלוּ Is. lix. 3, compounded of נגאלו Νφ. and באלו Pŭ.; (3) \* ונכפר D. xxi. 8, Nφ. and Hθ.; (4) \* הכבס Lev. xiii. 55 & 56, הטכואה D. xxiv. 4, compounded of Hoph. and Hithp.; or perhaps they are of Hothpä-êl form (the \( \) sometimes having \( -(\) \( \) and sometimes \( -\) as in \( Hoph-\) al); and [in the last word] the הת [of המו is swallowed up in Dagesh before b, and its signification is that 'another was caused to do the action involved in it' (she has let herself be defiled). † And so there is [sometimes] a word which is compounded of two Tenses, as וְיֹלֵרָתְּ G. xvi. 11, t which is compounded of Past and Present [or Participle (for Present)] §; and so (?) משתחויתם Ez.viii.16. And so there is [sometimes] a word which is compounded of two Gender-forms; as וישרנה 1 S. vi. 12, the beginning of which is m., and its end f., so that it is a word partly of one Gender and partly of another (אנדרוגינום). There are also many such-like abnormal forms; but this is not the place to treat of them at length."

This will suffice for the present.

<sup>\*</sup> The n of nn is dropped here, and Dag. F. is then put in the D.

<sup>†</sup> Sie hat sich verunreinigen lassen.

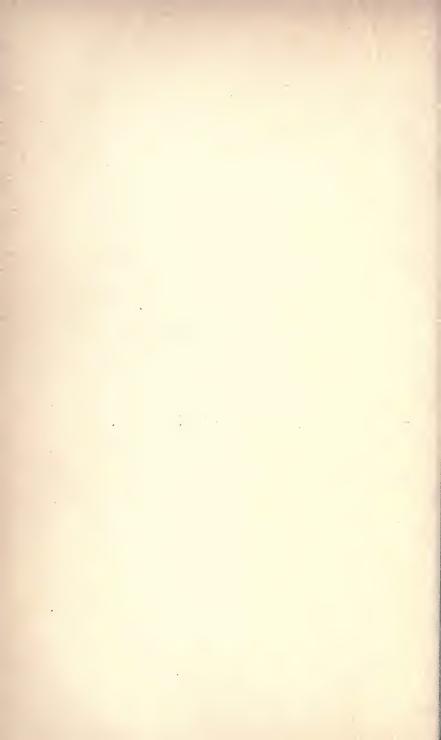
<sup>†</sup> The word occurs also in Ju. xiii. 6, 7.

<sup>§</sup> i.e. compounded of יֶלֶרֶתְּ Past 2 s. f. and אָלֶרֶת Partic. s. f.—There are also some other opinions, somewhat different from this,

# CONCLUDING PORTION

OF THE

EXERCISE-BOOK.



#### OBSERVATIONS XVI-XXII.

- Obs. XVI. The statement of Obs. XII on p. 139 is a general one,—viz. that

  "The prefix is has sometimes—before a letter bearing as
  Accented Vowel, especially if the Accent be Disjunctive." The
  cases that come under this statement may be divided into three
  great Classes, as follows:—
  - (1) Simple cases of Obs. XII, as וְאֵרֶין Is. xxvi. 19, and so יְמֵרוּר (with Gen. xxxiii. 13, and with Deut. xxii. 24), etc.; and with a Conjunctive Accent as in יְלֵבִיא וַלְיִשׁ Is. xxx. 6; but this last word, being the second of the 'Couple' לֶבִיא וָלִישׁ, belongs rather to (2);—
  - (2) Cases of the second of two words (or first word of the second group of two groups of words) forming a "Couple"; thus in אַב וְאָבּוֹ (father and mother) Ez. xxii. 7,—See more on this particular head in Rule I on pp. 223–225;
  - (3) Cases of the third of three words taken together; thus in נְּדוֹל וְרַב וְנְיִם (ox and sheep and goat) Lev. vii. 23, בְּדֹל וְרַב וְנְיִם (great and numerous and tall) Deut. ii. 21, etc.

This is more fully illustrated in Pt. II, § 94.

- Obs. XVII. Verbs which have the SAME LETTER for their 2d & 3d Root-letter are sometimes called מַבְּבֶּלְיִם geminata, because their 2d Rt-letter or מַ (§ 117) is repeated in the place of the 3d Rt-letter or ל (§ 117),—so that
- Obs. XVIII. They might be said to have the Root-form פעל, instead of פעל, and Obs. XIX. These verbs might therefore be called 'Verby y's.'
- [Obs. XX. The expression 'Verbs y'y,' by which some designate these Verbs, is not a good designation for them—because,
  - As the expression 'Verbs 'y' stands for 'Verbs having ' for their Second Rt-letter.'
  - and the expression 'Verbs 'y' stands for Verbs having ' for their Second Rt-letter,'
  - so the expression 'Verbs y'y' would stand rather for 'Verbs having y for their Second Rt-letter' (such as אנער, בעת בעת פנים, etc.), which is an utterly different set of Verbs.]

- Obs. XXI. (1) From these Roots (having the 2d & 3d Rt-letters the same) there are often forms in which there is no 'Variation' from Tab. XIV; thus, from בשבט we have the forms אָבֶנְי 3 s. m. and בשבט 3 pl., Past Kal, agreeing with Tab. XIV,—besides the special forms 'קבָנִי (or 'קבֹנִי 1 s., and בּבּנִי 1 s., and בּבּנִי 2 pl. m. (all of which are Past Kal, as in Tab. XXI).
  - (2) As the 'Special Variation' for this set of Verbs we may mention
    - (a) the DROPPING of the 2d Rt-letter, and
    - (B) the occurrence of DAGESH F. in the 3d Rt-letter (to imply the omitted 2d Rt-letter), as in 12D, 72D, etc., the Infin. K. with Pron.-Affs.,—and so in the Past-Tense forms (except the 3 s. m.) and in the Imperforms 12D 2 s. f., etc.,—of Tab. XXI. But

[Note. For particular forms in the Exercise, the Notes there given and Tab. XXI, will it is hoped be sufficient.]

EXERCISE XXXVI [on Verbs whose 2<sup>d</sup> & 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letters are the same (y'yz)—Table XXI].

(To be translated into English, § 11.  $a-\epsilon$ ).

אָב " נְאֵם " הַקּלּוּ " בְּדָ : וַהַּסִּבּתִי " פָּנֵי " מֵהֶם : וְהוּא · · אֲשֶׁר לְּבּוֹ " בְּלֵב " הָאַרְיֵה " יִשְּׁם " : יִבּל " בְּבוֹר " יַעֲקֹב " : הַבּלּוֹנוּ " בְּבוֹר " יַעֲקֹב " הַבּלּוֹנוּ " בְּבוֹר " יִעֲקֹב " הָאָר " וְהִבּוֹז " תְּבּוֹז " בְּלֹּ " עוֹבֵר " עָלֶיהָ יִשֹׁם " : הָבּוֹק " הָבִּר " : וּבְרוֹתִי " מָבֶם הַפּוֹּרְדִים " : וּשְׁאִיָּה " יִשְׁאִיָּה " שָׁעַר " : וּמַהּתִי " פְּעֻלְּתָם " הִאשׁנָה " שֶׁעַר " : וּמַהּתִי " פְּעֻלְּתָם " הִאשׁנָה " שֶׁעַר " : וּמַהּתִי " פְּעֶלְתָם " : יְשַׁה " בּוֹבְיִים " : יִּבְר מִי בִּייִ בְּיִים " : יִשְׁה " בִּיֹב שִׁים " :

#### (continued.)

1 how? בבב 2 to be many. אורה a foe. 4 שחח to bow down, to be depressed, Ho. to bow oneself down. 5 unto. 6 exceedingly (N.B. 5 and 6 together signify "very exceedingly"). 7 DDW K. to be waste or desolate, No. to be wasted or desolated (also to be astonied), Hφ. to waste or make desolate. 8 3 all, 5 when unaccented. <sup>9</sup> מַרָה an assembly. <sup>10</sup> אָרֶץ land or earth. <sup>11</sup> for. <sup>12</sup> שׁרָה Hp. to break, break off. 13 a covenant (the same 'in Construction'). 14 eternity. [Cp. § 86.] 15 Γυν Ηφ. to do badly (and, with D following, "to do worse than"). 16 38 a father, Table XIII, 1. 17 38 a mother (For the 1 see Obs. XVI, p. 179). 18 כלל K. to be of light esteem, to be vile, Hφ. to make light of. 19 מבב K. to go round or about, to turn, Hφ. to make to go round or turn away. 20 מַנִים a face (a Plural Noun). 21 2 a heart (the same 'in Construction,'—with Affs. 127, etc.). 22 the lion. 23 DDD No. to be melted. 24 557 to be weak, low, become low. 25 the glory of. 26 Jacob. 27 ροΣ Nφ. to be emptied. 28 11 Nφ. to be spoiled, plundered. 29 עבר to pass. 30 a sword. 31 חרד Hoph. to be sharpened. 32 ברר or away. 33 the rebels. 34 and [with] destruction. 35 התת Hoph. to be smitten, pounded. 36 a gate. 37 770 to measure. 38 their work. 39 first. 40 their bosom. 41 loftiness. 42 men. 43 DYD to be few, to become few. 44 DYD trespass.

וַיְמְעֲמוּ " וַיָּשׁׁחוּ " : בִּי " רַבּוּ " פִּשְּׁעֵיהֶם " : שׁמוּ " שָׁמִים " עַל " זאת : אָכַל " אֶת יַעֲלְב " וְנָוֵהוּ " הַשַּׁמוּ " : יֵשֵׁב " בָּדְד " וְיִהֹם " : דּוֹם " אֶל יָי וְהִתְחוֹלֵל " לוֹ : וַיָּחָן " יְיִ עֲלֵיהֶם :

בַּה ' הִשְּׁתּוֹחָחִי נַפְּשִׁי ' הוֹחִילִי ' לְּצְּחִי ' זְּנְמֵקוּ ﴿ הִּנְּי ﴿ הָּנִי ﴿ בִּנִי בִּי בִּשְׁתִּי בִּי בִּנִּשִׁ ﴿ בִּנִי בִּי בִּשְּׁמִים ﴿ בִּנְרַךְ ' לְנָצַח ' זִ נְנְמַקוּ ﴿ בִּנִי בִּי בִּשְּׁמִים ﴿ בְּבֶרֶךְ ' לְנָצַח ' זִ נְנְמַקוּ ﴿ בִּי בִּי בְּבָּעִי י בְּבָּמִם ﴿ בְּבָרֶךְ ' בְּּבִּי בְּבִּמִם ﴿ בִּנְנִי לִּי בִּי בִּאָּבִי ﴿ בִּי בִּנִמְ לִי בִּבְּי בִּי בְּבָּעִרְ י בְּבִּמִם ﴿ בִּבְּיִנִי ﴿ בִּבְּעִי י בִּבְּעִי בִּי בִּבְּעִרְ י בְּבִּמִם ﴿ בִּבְּעִרְ י בִּבְּעִרְ י בִּבְּעִי בִּי בִּבְּעִי י בְּבָּעִי בִּי בִּבְּעִי י בִּבְּבָּר ' בְּבָּעִי בִּי בְּשָׁנִים ' בְּבָּבְּעִי בְּיִי בִּבְּעִי בִּי בְּבָּעִי בְּיִי בִּבְּעִים ﴿ בְּבָּבְּעִים ﴿ בְּבָּבְּעִים ﴿ בִּבְּעִים ﴿ בְּבָּעִרְ יִי בִּבְּבָּעִי בִּבְּעִים ' בְּבָּבָּעִים ' בְּבָּבְּעִים ' בְּבָּבְּעִים ' בְּבָּבְּעִים ' בְּבָּבִּעִים ' בְּבָּבְּעִים ' בְּבָּבִּעִים ' בְּבָּבִּעִּים ' בְּבָּבְּעִים ' בְּבָּבִּעִים ' בְּבָּבִּעִים ' בְּבָּבְּעִים ' בְּבָּבְּעִים ' בְּבָּבִּעִים ' בְּבָּבְּעִים ' בְּבָּבְּעִים ' בְּבָּבְּעִּים ' בְּבִּבְּבִּים ' בְּבָּבְּעִים ' בְּבָּבְּעִים ' בְּבִּבְּבָּיִי בְּבִּבְּעִים הְ בִּבְּבִּים בְּיִי בְּבִּבְּעִים הְ בִּבְּבָּבְיִים הְ בִּבְּבָּבְיִי בְּבִּבְּבִּיים בְּיִי בְּבָּבְּבִים בְּיִי בְּבִּבְּבִּים בְּיִּייִם בְּיִּי בְּבָּבְיִים בְּיִי בְּבְּבִּבְּיִים בְּיִי בְּבִּבְּבִיים בְּיִּייִבְּיִים בְּיִּייִּיי בְּבִּבְּבִּיִים בְּיִי בְּבִּיִים בְּיִי בְּבִּבְּבִּיִים בְּבִּיִים בְּבִּבְיִיי בְּבִּבְּיִיים בְּבִּייִּייִּיי בְּבִּבְּבִּייִיי בְּבִּבְּיִיים בְּייִּיי בְּבִּייִּייִּבְּבִּייִי בְּבְּבִייי בְּבִּייִיי בְּבִּבְּייִיי בְּבִּבְּבִּייִי בְּבִּבְּייִי בִּבְּבִּיי בְּבִּיי בְּבִּייִי בְּבִּייִי בְּיי בְּבִּבְּבִּייִי בְּבִּיי בְּבִּיי בְּבִּייִי בְּבִּייִי בְּבִּיי בְּבִּיי בְּבִּייִי בְּבִּייי בְּבִּיי בְּיי בְּבִּייי בִּייי בְּבִּיי בְּבִּייי בְּבִּייי בְּייבִּיי בְּבִּיי בְּבִּיי בְּייי בְּבִּיי בְּבִּיי

# EXERCISE XXXVII [Table XXI].

(To be translated into Hebrew, § 11.  $\xi$ - $\mu$ .)

\*Sinners¹ (m.) shall be destroyed \*2. Unto³ their (m.)-coming-utterly-to-an-end.⁴ And ye (m.)-shall-be-consumed-away †5 through 6 your (m.) iniquities. 7 They-have-come-utterly-to-an-end 8 by-reason-of 9 terrors. 10 When-once 11 I-have-sharpened 12 My-lightning-sword (Hebr. the-lightning-of 13 My sword 14).

And-all-man's-courage-shall-fail (Hebr. and all<sup>15</sup> the heart<sup>16</sup> of man<sup>17</sup> shall-be-melted<sup>18</sup>). And they-shall-be-astonied † <sup>19</sup> one-with-another (Hebr. each-one<sup>20</sup> and his brother<sup>21</sup>). And I-will-desolate † <sup>22</sup> earth <sup>23</sup> and all-that-is-therein (Hebr. its f. fulness<sup>24</sup>).—Gird-yourselves<sup>25</sup> and be-ye-in-consternation. <sup>26</sup> The stars <sup>27</sup> of the heavens<sup>28</sup> and their (m.) constellations<sup>29</sup> shall-not-make-to-shine<sup>30</sup> their (m.) light. <sup>31</sup>

And be-not thou (m.)-in-consternation,  $^{26}$  O-Israel.  $^{32}$  \* The heathens  $^{33}$  will-be-in-consternation.  $^{26}$  They (m.)-have-been-inconsternation  $^{26}$  and have-been-ashamed.  $^{34}$  And-I-will-protect  $^{+35}$  this-city (Hebr. over  $^{36}$  this city  $^{37}$ ). If  $^{11}$  ye (m.)-shall-break  $^{38}$  My covenant  $^{39}$  [with] the day,  $^{40}$  and My covenant  $^{39}$  [with] the

The Tense before the Noun, § 162 (d, i).
 † Obs. IV, p. 93.

night<sup>41</sup>... [then] also<sup>42</sup> My \*covenant<sup>39</sup> may-be-broken<sup>43</sup> with David<sup>44</sup> My servant.<sup>45</sup> The-Lord [God of] Hosts<sup>46</sup> will-protect<sup>35</sup> them (Hebr. over<sup>36</sup> them m.).

And I-will-be-gracious-to † 47 whomsoever 48 I-will-be-graciousto. 47

42 ברר 43 הנן 44 הנן 45 ברר 45 Tab. X, 6. 46 מֶבֶר 44 הנן 45 הנן 45 ברר 45 ברר 45 ברר 45 ברר 45 ברר 45 ברר 46 ברר

<sup>\*</sup> The Tense before the Noun, § 162 (d, i).

<sup>†</sup> Past with 1 prefixed.

#### OBSERVATIONS XXIII-XXV.

Obs. XXIII. A Long Vowel in an open syllable often takes the place of a Short Vowel in a closed syllable; thus, we have the ጽャ in እነጋ, ቪኦኒኒኒ, ቪኦኒኒኒ, etc., of Tab. XXII, corresponding to the ፲ or ፲ of ፲፫ể, ፫፫፫ể, ፫፫፫ể, etc., of Tab. XIV.

N.B. A syllable which ends in a Quiescent letter is 'open' [Pt. I, § 21 (3),—for there is no Shva Quiescent, either expressed or understood, under a 'Quiescent' letter [Pt. I, § 29 (3).]

Obs. XXIV. The Fut. K. forms אָמָבְיאָ, etc., in Tab. XXII, correspond to the forms תְּלְבֵּשׁ יָלְבֵּשׁ הַלְבֵּשׁ . הַלְבֵּשׁ , etc., in Tab. XIV.

Obs. XXV. There is an important 'Variation' in the case of the אָשֶׁ forms of the Past Kal of Verbs א'ל. In ordinary Verbs, the 2<sup>d</sup> & 1<sup>st</sup> Persons, both Sing. & Plu., are the same as the אָשֶׁ forms [comp. § 138 (A), ii]; thus, from אָבֶּחָ he was willing, we have אָצְבַּחָ, אָבֶּאַבֶּחָ, Pause-form of אַבְּצַחָ, But,

N.B. בְּעֵל forms of Verbs איל retain the — in the 2d & 1st
Persons both Sing. & Plu.; thus, from שְׁנֵא he hated, we have שְׁנֵאת, שְׂנָאת, שְׁנָאת, שְׁנָאת, שְׁנָאת, שְׁנָאת, comp. the Past K. forms בְּיֵלְא, etc., in Tab. XXII.

Note. The 3 s. f. Past of the Verbs ל' has sometimes the termination אָרָ, as in (a) Kal אָרָאָה instead of כְּבְּלָאָה, and so (b) Niph. נְבְּלָאָה instead of בְּבְּלָאָה,—and so in the Hoph. נְבְּלָאָה instead of הָבָאָה (or הְּבָּאָה) p. 275, 1. 17.

# Exercise XXXVIII [On Verbs & ,-Table XXII.]

(To be translated into English, § 11.  $\alpha-\epsilon$ .)

בְּרֵאשִׁיתּי בָּרָא ֲ אֱלֹהִים ּ אֵת הַשָּׁמִיִם ּ וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ ּ : וַיִּבְרָא ּ בְּרֵאשִׁיתִי בָּרָא ֲ אֱלֹהִים ּ אֶת הָאָרָם ּ בְּצִלְמוֹ ז : ... בָּרָאתְ ּ כָל ּ בְּנִי ּ אָרָם יּ: שְׁנֵאתְ יוֹ בָּל ּ פַּנְצֵלִי יִּי אָנֶן יּוֹ : אָמֶרְתָּי ׁ אַל תִּיִרְא יֹּי ִּי ִ וְאֶת עֲשְׂוֹ יִּ שְׁנֵאתִ יוֹ : אֵיךְ דֹּ יִּ לְאַ יְרֵאתְ יוֹ לִשְׁלֹחֵ יוֹ יִיְדְדִּ יּ לְשַׁחֵת ייּ אֶת מְשִׁיחִי יִּ יִי בָּרָאתִי בִּישְׁחִית ייִ : ... בָּרָאתִי בִּשְׁחִית ייִ : ... בָּרָאתִי בִּשְׁחִית ייִ :

נְמְכָא ׳ ִישְׂרָאֵל : תִּמְצֶאן ְ י ֹ אֹתוֹ רָעוֹת ׳ : אֵיך ׳ תֹאֹמְרִי ׳ ִ לֹא נִמְמֵאת ׳ : נִמְמֵאת ׳ בְּנִלּוּלֵיהֶם ׳ : אֶת מִקְדָּשִׁי ׁ מִמֵּאת ׳ : בְּנִלּוּלַיִך ׳ אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂית ׳ מִמֵאת ׳ : מְלֵאֲתִי ׳ מִשְׁפָּט ׳ : מִי יִּרְפָּא ׳ יֹ

<sup>\*</sup> A List of forms from this Root is given on pp. 286-288 below. But this form will be understood sufficiently from what is said in No. 15 here.

<sup>†</sup> For the | see § 143.

לָך : וְנָשְׂאוּ " עָלַיִּךְ קִינָה" : חֶרֶב" יְרֵאתֶם" וְחֶרֶב אָבִיא" עֲלֵיכֶם : לְמַלֵּא" אֶת דְּבַר" יְיָ : לְמַלּאות" שִׁבְעִים" שָׁנָה":

מָצָאתִי יֹּ כֹפֶּר יֹּ : קְנֵּאתִי יֹּ לְצִיּוֹן יֹּ : וּבִקּ שְׁתֶּם ייּ אֹתִי וּמְצָאתֶם יֹּי: וְנִמְצֵאתִי יֹּ לֶכֶם יֹּ : אֶרְפָּה יֹּ מְשׁוּבֹתֵיכֶם יֹּ : וְחַמּאֹת יּ יְהוּדָה יֹּ לֹא תִפֵּצֵאינָה יֹּ:

<sup>\*</sup> See Note (\*) on page 186.

# EXERCISE XXXIX [TABLE XXII.]

(To be translated into Hebrew, § 11. ζ-μ.)

O-LORD, I-have-heard the-report-of-Thee (Hebr. Thy report),2 I-was-afraid.3 And as-for-me (Hebr. I), [I have] not been-called4 to-come-in<sup>5</sup> unto 6 the King. Call 8-ye (f.) not [Obs. V, p. 93] me (Hebr. to me) Naomi, 9 call 8-ye (f.) me (Hebr. to me) Mara 10; for 11 bitterly-hath-dealt 12 The-Almighty 13 with-me (Hebr. to me) exceedingly.14 I-have-adjured 15 you,\* O-daughters 16 of Jerusalem, 17 if 18 ye-shall-find \*19 my Love, 20 what 21 ye-shall-tell \*22 Him (Hebr. to Him) . . . I-will-call<sup>8</sup> to God <sup>23</sup> Most-High. <sup>24</sup> Lo25 Thou-hast-been-indignant26 seeing-that27 we-have-sinned.+28 We-have-sinned,28 we-have-done-wickedly.29 Unto 6 Thee have-I-lifted-up 30 my eyes. 31 I-have-called-on 8 Thy Name, 32 O-LORD. O-God, 33 lift-up 30 Thy Hand. 34 Thou-didst-go-forth 35 (m.) for the salvation 36 of Thy people. 37 Thy (m.) Right-hand 38 shallfind-out 19 them-that-hate-Thee (Hebr. Thy haters 39). Thou (m.)hast-loved 40 righteousness, 41 and hast-hated † 42 wickedness. 43 My-soul44 went-forth35 at (2) His speaking.45

## (continued.)

<sup>\*</sup> The masculine form is used hore.

Thus 46 hath-said 47 The-Lord, I-have-given-healing 48 to these waters. 49 And the waters 49 shall-be-healed. \*50 And thou (f.)-shalt-go-forth \*35 amid (I) the dancing 51 of those-that-makemerry. 52 And thy (f.) daughters 16 on (IV) shoulder 53 shall-be-borne. 54 Morning 56 hath-come 55 [§ 162 (d, i).] Thou-hast-been-taken, 57 O-Babylon 58 (f.), and thou-thyself 59 didst-not (RI) know, 60 thou-hast-been-found-out 61 and also 62 hast-been-caught. 63 From The-Lord hath-been 64 this (f.), it (f.) hath-been-wondrous 65 in our eyes. 31

<sup>·</sup> Past with 1 Convers.

<sup>†</sup> As in 'Note' on page 185.

#### OBSERVATIONS XXVI-XXX.

At the risk of some repetition of what has already been said in Note (III) [pp. 170-173] we may perhaps add here the following remarks:—

Obs. XXVI. In the case of Verbs which have for their 3d Rt-letter a non-Consonantal (i.e. Quiescent) 77, there are certain forms which are liable to lose this 7 by 'Apocopation.'

The forms that are thus liable to 'Apocopation' are

- (α) IMPERATIVE 2 s. m. in the following Voices:
   Pǐ-êl, Hiph-îl, Hithpă-êl,
- (6) FUTURE 3 s. m. & f., 2 s. m., 1 s., and 1 pl., in Kal & Niph-\(\text{al}\), P\(\text{i-\text{el}}\) [ & P\(\text{u-\text{al}}\)], Hiph-\(\text{il}\) [ & Hoph-\(\text{al}\)], and Hithp\(\text{a-\text{el}}\).
- Obs. XXVII. (a) The 'Apocopated' IMPERATIVE forms are

Pĩ. לב for חלה, בל for חלה for חלה for חלה, בל for חלה, התחלה for חלה, בל for חלה.

(8) The 'Apocopated' FUTURE forms & are

(a) תְּנֶל (s. m., תְּנֶל (or תְּנֶל (m.) 3 s. f. & 2 s. m., מוּנֶל (1s., מוּנָל 1pl., also

(b) יִשְׁבָּ for יִשְׁבָּה fr. שבה, and

(ס) יַּבְּבֶּ for יִּבְבֶּה for מִּבְּךָ, בכה. הַבְּּה for מִּבְּרָ, מִּבְבָּה for מִּבְּבָּה; שׁתִּה for מִּבְּבָּה for מִּבְּבָּה יִּבְּרָּ

אַס ( פּבְּל , אין 3 s. m., אָדָן 3 s. f. & 2 s. m., etc. [see Tab. XXIII]; אין 3 s. m., פֿבָל אין 3 s. f. & 2 s. m., etc. [see Tab. XXIII];

Kal Past אָנְבָּיהָ 3 s. m., הָּבְּהָ 2 s. m., etc., Fut. אָנָבִיהָ 3 s. m., etc., Hiph. Fut. יְנְבָיהָ 3 s. m., etc., and so others.

† There may be - in Pause, instead of the -.

‡ For a 'Variation' when the 1st Rt-letter is 'Guttural,' see Obs. XXVIII ( $\theta$ ).

§ Comp. Tab. XXIII & Obs. XXVIII.

§ This is merely a Form-word,—as also are some few others of the words here given for illustration.

¶ The — may be lengthened into — in a Pause-form [comp. § 167 (i) & (ii)].

<sup>\*</sup> N.B. It is only a 77 Quiescent that is thus dropped. When the 3d Rt-letter is 77 Consonantal, this is not dropped; but we have the forms—

(בְּעָל (a) אָבֶל 3 s. m., יְבֶּל 3 s. f. & 2 s. m., etc. [see Table XXIII,—also Note (†), p. 190],

(¿) יַּפְּתָּה for יַּפְּתָּה for מַתָּה for יַּפְּתָּה for יַּפְּתָּה for מָשָׁקָה, etc.;

HO. \*יְתְּנְּלֹ 3 s. m., \*ל תְּוְנֵל 3 s. f. & 2 s. m., etc. [see Table XXIII].

- Note (ii) הוחש" He. to bow oneself, to worship, has the following Apocopated Future Forms:
  - \* יִשְׁתְּחָנֶה for יִשְׁתַּחָנֶה 3 s. m., \* הְשְׁתַּחָנֶה for יִשְׁתַּחָנֶה 3 s. f., comp. Note (†) on Tab. XXIII.—
- N.B. אָלְשְׁלְּחָלוּ Gen. xxvii. 29 is Krî for יישרחו Kthiv. The (which the Student may see under the ז in יְישְׁלָחָוּ there) is put as a Defective Shurik, Pt. I, § 14. This is unavoidable, because the Full Shurik (1) could not be written without the 1.

Obs. XXVIII. When the 1st Rt-letter is  $\pi$ , or  $\pi$ , or  $\mathfrak{V}$ , there are some 'Variations' from Tab. XXIII (corresponding to the 'Variations' in Tab. XVI (1)), as might be expected; thus;—

(a) From עלה, the Fat. K. forms† are עלה, הַּעֲעֶלה, הַּעָעֶלה, הַּעָעֶלה, הַּעָעֶלה, ו s., etc., 1 pl.,

and so from תְּנְהָה, לְּחְנֶּה (לְּחְנֶּה, לְּחְנֶּה, לְּחְנֶּה, לְּחְנֶּה, לְּחְנֶּה, פוֹנ 1 pl.,—like מְעָמֹד, פּוֹנְטֹּד, etc., in Tab. XVI (1);

(β) From חוה, the Fut. K. forms are יֶּחֶוֶּה , הֶּחֶוֶּי , הָּחֶוֶּי , הָּחֶוֶּי , הַחֶוֶּה , ז s., etc., בּחָוָה , יָּחֶוֶה , ו נַחֵוָה 1 pl.,

and so from המה, the Fut. K. forms are יֶהֶטֶה, הָהֶהֶטָה, הָּהֶבֶּט, אָהֶטֶה, ו ${
m s.}$ , etc., בָּהֶטֶה,  ${
m pl.}$ ,—

like מערב, יערב, etc., in Tab. XVI (1),—

(γ) From הנה, the Fut. K. is שְּלְשׁן, etc.,—like שְּלְשׁן א in Note (\*) on Tab. XVI (1),—and so, fr. חתה, יָחְתֶּה, etc.

Note. From היה to be & חיה to live the Fut. K. forms are יְהְיֶה & יִהְיֶה etc.,—see pages 277 & 279.

<sup>\*</sup> The — may be lengthened into — in a Pause-form [comp. § 167 (i) & (ii).

<sup>†</sup> For the apocopated forms, see ( $\zeta$ ) below.

<sup>‡</sup> For - before T in apocopated forms, see (5, b) below.

(5) When the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is 7, or 7, the only 'Variations' (besides the Compound form adopted by any *Moving Shva* under one of those letters) are in the Apocopated forms; thus,

in the K. Fut. 3 s. m., we have יַשְׁעָ for יִשְׁעָה (fr. מעה), and so יַשְׁעָ for יְשָׁנוֹ (fr. מוֹה), – corresponding to יְבֵוֹ for יְבֵוֹה (fr. בּוֹה), but

(é) when, by reason of Apocopation, the 2<sup>a</sup> Rt-letter n is made to stand at the end of the word, and without a Vowel after it, this n has Mappêk [Pt. I, § 31], because it is not a Quiescent but a Consonantal n; thus,

in the K. Fut. 3 s. f., we have
הַלָּה and הַלָּה (fr. החם and הַלָּה, ),—

Note. The forms הַּבָּא and הַּלֵה correspond to the forms הַּבָּא, יָבֵא etc., in Tab. XXIII,—and these correspond to such forms as לשלה. etc., for הִשֹּׁלֵה, etc. (fr. הִשֹׁלַר, etc., for הִשֹּׁלַר, etc. (fr. הִשֹׁלַר, etc.).

(β) When the forms in (α), (β), (γ), lose by Apocopation their 3d Rt-letter (ה) Quiescent\*), then their 1st Rt-letter takes = and the prefixes אירון אור אירון אור אירון אור אירון אור אירון אור אירון איי

(a) sometimes - as in

אַעַל + 1 s. m., לְעַל + 1 s. f. & 2 s. m., אַעַל + 1 s. לְעַל + 1 pl., and so לְיָחֵל a s. m. Fut. K. of הוחל a s. f. Fut. K. of חזה a s. f. Fut. K. of הרה and הרה and הרה and as. f. Fut. K. of הרה, —and

(b) sometimes — (before ה for the 1st Rt-letter), as in יְחֵין fr. חנה הוי, יְחֵין fr. חנה הוי, יְחֵין fr. חנה.

Note. The apocop. form יְחַרְּ (3 s. m. Fut. K. of חווה) belongs to the same Class as יִשְׁבָּה for יִשְׁבָּה (fr. שֶׁבה), the הווא taking — for Euphony as in the 2 s. f. Past forms יְשַׁבְּהָה, לָּקְחַה, לַּקְרָה, tc.,—Tab. XVI (3) (C).

( $\eta$ ) In the  $H\phi$ , also there are 'Variations' like those in Tab. XVI (1); thus,

ואדוא. הַעֲלֵה, (Absol.), הַעֲלוֹת, פּנכּ, etc.,

Past הָעֶלָה 3 s. m., הָעֶלִיתִי (or ב) 2 s. m., הָעֶלִיתִי 1 s., הַעֶּלָה 3 pl., etc., and

זְהַעְלֵיהָה 3 s. f., הָשְלֵיהְ (or \$) 2 s. m., etc., with ז,—comp. Note (†) on Tab. XVI (1).

PARTIC. מַעֶלֵה (i.c. מַעֵלֵה) s. m., etc.,

וארבה. בעלה 2 s. m., בעלה 2 s. f., etc.,

דעלה ,3 s. m., אַעַלה 3 s. f. or 2 s. m., יַעָלָה 2 s. f., אַעַלה 1 s., etc.,

<sup>\*</sup> It is only the Quiescent 7 that is dropped, -not 7 Consonantal,

<sup>†</sup> The prefixes איתן may have - in Pause-forms.

- (θ) (a) The apocopated form of הַעְלֵה Hφ. Imper. 2 s. m. is הַעָל (corresponding to הַבֶּל in Tab. XXIII, for הַרְפָּה , fr. חָרָבּה, and
  - (b) The apocopated forms of the Hφ. Fut. (corresponding to 5,, etc., in Tab. XXIII) are

יַעל 3 s. m., דעל 3 s. f. or 2 s. m., אַעל 1 s., דעל 1 pl.,

and the Pause-forms of these are

יעל: 3 s. m., געל: 3 s. f. & 2 s. m., אַעל: 1 s., געל: 1 pl.

N.B. These forms of the Fut.  $H\phi$ . in  $(\theta, b)$  are the same as the forms of the Fut. K. in  $(\zeta, a)$ .

(i) In the Nφ. the Past forms are with = - (rather than with the - in Tab. XVI (1)); thus,

from עשה, נְעָשָשׁר, (נְעָשֶשְׁר, 3 s. f., p. נְעָשְשׁר, נָעָשְשׁר, 3 pl.; and so from נַעֲשׁר, ענה 1 s.;—

but, from חלה, we have נְחְלֵּי, 1 s., לְחָלֵּי, 3 pl., (with the Partic.-forms נְחְפָּה s. f., בֹחְלֵּית pl. f.; also, from בַחְלָּה & נַחְלָּה Partic. s. f., and from החרה we have נַחְלָּה pl. m.).

Note. For the Nφ. of היה see p. 278.

(א) The only Hoph. forms of עלה which occur are irregular, viz.,

3 s. m., הַעֲלֶתָה: 3 s. f. in Pause;—

but, from חלה, we have הְחֶלֵיתִי 1 s. with -- (č) under the as in Tab. XXIII.

Obs. XXIX. For the Participles it is sufficient to refer to p. 173. But we may append here the following general remark:—

Obs. XXX. A word may occur in the Construct form before a Preposition, as in בֹּל חוֹמֵי בּוֹ all that-trust in Him (Ps. ii. 12), where קוֹמִי is Kal Partic. pl. m. 'i.c.' fr. אחסה, etc.—Comp. § 52, N.B.

<sup>\*</sup> From הרה we have also the No. Past 3 pl. יְחֵרוּ.

# EXERCISE XL [On Verbs 7, -Table XXIII.]

(To be translated into English, with the help of the Glossary at the end of the book.)

רְאֵה ' יָי וְהַבִּיטָה ' : נָּלָה ּ כָבוֹד מִישְׂרָאֵל : נִּלְתָה ּ יְהוּדָה:
שִׂרְתִי ' בַּמְּדִינוֹת ' הָיְתָה ' לָמֵס ' : צִיוֹן מִרְבָּר הָיָתָה ' :
צַת ' לִבְבּוֹת ' : וְאֶבְבֶּה ' יוֹמָס ' וְלַיְלָה '' : עַרְשִׂי ' אַמְסֶה '' :
וַאֲצַבֶּה '' לִרְאוֹת ' מַהֹּ יַּדְבֶּר בִּי בִּי הַבְּלִינָה '' עֵינֵינוּ '' : נָהֶמֶה יי
בַרְבִּים '' בָּלֶנוּ '' וְכִיוֹנִים '' הָנֹה '' נָהְגָּה '' : בִּי נִשְׁבָּה '' עֵדֶר יְיָ :

ראה K. to see,  $N\phi$ . to be seen, to appear,  $H\phi$ . to cause to see, to shew. נבט  $H\phi$ . to behold [§ 141,  $\gamma$  ( $\epsilon$ )]. 3 גלה K. to depart, go captive,  $N\phi$ . to be revealed, to be uncovered, Pi to reveal, to uncover,  $H\phi$  to cause to go captive, to take captive, Hoph. to be made to go captive, to be taken captive. 4 שנה (with 'added' י מירתי, ' a princess. לודינה a province. היה \* K. to be, also sometimes 'to become,' comp. p. 254 (4, b), -especially when followed by >, for an example or two of which see the Footnote on p. 255,-No. to be done (also to be done for, or destroyed), to be brought to pass. ז ביה למס tribute (סם tribute היה למס tributary. For the comp. Rule II on p. 225). 8 time. 9 בכה to weep. 10 by day. 11 and [by] night. 12 ערש a couch, Tab. X, 1. 13 מכה Hp. to dissolve, make to melt. <sup>14</sup> מבה Pi. to watch, look eagerly. <sup>15</sup> what. <sup>16</sup> דבר Pi. to speak. [For the comp. Pt. I, § 70, and for the -comp. § 168, i.] 17 in my case [or, perhaps, "against me,"—"unto me" (E.V. "in me," in the margin)]. וו סכלה K. to come to an end, to fail (when used of the eyes), Pi. to finish. 19 עין (f.) an eye. 20 המה to make a noise, to roar. בי a bear (root בבי ). בי all, every, the whole (52 when unaccented), -with Affs. 152 the whole of him, etc., as in Tab. III, 2. 23 and like the doves. 24 הנה to make a murmuring or moaning noise, to moan. 25 שבה to take captive, No. to be taken captive. 26 אוֹן iniquity (pl. עוֹנוֹת).

<sup>\*</sup> The forms from this Root are given on pp. 276-278.

<sup>†</sup> See Obs. XXVIII (8), p. 191.

בַּעֲוֹנָם בּעֲוֹנָם בּעֲוֹנָם בּעֲוֹנָם בּעֲוֹנָם בּעֲוֹנָם בּעֲוֹנָם בּעֲוֹנָם בּעֲוֹנָם בְּעֲוֹנִם בְעֲוֹנִם בְּעֵוֹנִם בְּעִוֹנִם בּיִּעְשׁוֹנִם בּעִינִם בּיִּעְשׁוֹנִם בּעִינִם בּעִינִם בּיִנִּעְשׁ בּיִנִּיְ בְּעִשְׁרְבִּם בְּעִינְיִם בּיִנְעִשׁ בְּעִינִם בּיִנְעָשׁ בְּעִינִם בּי בְּבָּבוֹנוֹ בִּעְשִׁלְּהִם בְּעִשְׁרְבִּם בּיִבְּעִשְׁרִב בּי בְּעִשְׁרְבִם בּי בִּעְעִינְה בּיִבְּבִם בּי בִּעְעִינְה בּיִּעִּשׁ בּיִנְיִנְם בּי בְּעָשְׁרְה בּי בְּעָשְׁרְה בּי בְּעִשְׁרְה בּי בְּעִשְׁרְה בּי בְּעִשְׁרְה בּי בְּעִשְׁרְה בּי בְּעִשְׁרְה בִּי בְּעִינְה בּי בְּעָבְיה בּי בְּעָשְׁרְה בּי בְּעָבְיה בּי בְּעָבְיה בִּי בְּעָבְיה בִּי בְּעָבְיה בִּי בְּעָבְיה בִּי בְּעָבְיה בִּייִם בּי בִּיבְיר בִייִבְּיה בִּיִבְיה בִּיבִים בּי בִּיבְיה בְּעִבְּר בִייִבְּיה בְּיבִים בּי בִּיבְעִים בּי בִּיבְיה בְּעִבְּר בִייִבְּיה בִּים בּיִנְנִים בּי בִּיִבְיה בִּים בִּיבְיה בִּיִבְיה בִּים בּיִנְנִים בּי בִּיִנְנִים בּי בִּיִבְיר בִיים בּיבִים בּי בִּיְנִבְיה בִּים בּיים בּיבִים בּיבִים בּיבִים בּיים בּיִנְנִים בּי בִּבְעִים בּים בּית בִּיְנִבְיה בִּים בְיבִּים בּים בִּיבִים בּיים בּייִבְיים בּיים בִּיבְעוֹנִים בּיים בִּיבְּים בְּיבִּים בּיים בּיִּעְוֹים בּי בִּיבְּים בְּיבִּים בּים בִּיבְיים בּיים בִּיבְיים בּיים בְּעִבְּים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִים בְּיבִים בְּיבִים בְּיבִים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִים בְּיבִים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִים בִּיבְים בִּיבְים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִים בִּיבְים בִּיבְים בְּים בְּיבִים בְּים בִּיבְּים בְּיבִים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִים בְּיבִים בְּיבִּים בְּיבִים בְּיבִים בְּיי בִּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְים בְּיבְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבִים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיים בְּיבְּים בְּיים בְּיבְּים בְּיבִּים בּיים בְּים בְּיים בְּייִים בְּייים בְּייִים בְּיים בְּיים בְּייִים בְּייִים בְּיים בְּיבְּיים בְ

בה 27 הבה K. to be many or great, Hφ. to multiply or make many (or great). 28 כנעל followed by the Noun מעל perfidy, 'to act very perfidiously' (compare the Note within the [ ] on p. 228,-v. 11 there). N.B. 'to-multiply to-act-very-perfidiously' = 'to act over-and-over-again very-perfidiously,' or some other such strong expression. For the -(3) comp. § 168, i,—the is here 'superfluous.' 29 מעבה an abomination. מרה 32 nations, heathen. 31 כמה Př. to try, tempt. 32 מרה 4φ. to provoke, rebel against. 33 dto turn (followed by 38, "to turn to" ="to regard"). 34 because of. 35 His covenant. 36 ηΦ to add (used sometimes with a Verb following it to express "doing so again,"-thus "to add to do evil"="to do evil again." 37 אישה K. to do, make, act, No. to be done, made, also to be executed (as punishment). 38 the evil, or that which was evil. 39 הדרה + K. to burn or be kindled (used of anger), Ho. to make to burn, to kindle [wrath] transitively. 40 provocations (E.V.). 41 great, pl. f. 42 No. 32 [comp. § 137 (3), Note (†)]. 43 No. 19,—a is dropped here. 44 as. 45 a horrible thing (f.) 46 decreed-punishment. 47 na a daughter (the same 'i.c.'). 48 lamentation. 49 and mourning. 50 183 sheep, a flock (a plur. f. Verb may be used with this as Subject). 51 for food. 52 beast of, beasts of. 53 μt # Hφ. to pervert. 54 דֶּרֶהְ a way (Tab. X, 1). 55 \* K. to go up, Hφ. to cause to go up, take up, bring up. 56 Chaldees (with a 'superfluous' here). <sup>57</sup> the covering of. <sup>58</sup> גַּבֶּלָה f. a carcase. <sup>59</sup> torn (E.V.),—" like the dung" (others). 60 Nebuchadnezzar. 61 ממה to stretch out, extend, incline, to slip (of the feet).

<sup>\*</sup> See Obs. XXVIII, p. 191, etc. † (\$\xi\$, b) p. 192. \$\pm\$ See p. 309.

וְעוֹר יָדוֹ נְמוּיָה ְ : לְזָרוֹת ְ אוֹתָם בְּאַרְצוֹת ּ : עַל ׁ אֵבֶּל ׁ מְבָּנִי לְעִנְי : וַיְהִי ۚ לְאֵבֶל ׁ כִּנִּרִי וְעֻנְּבִי לְקוֹל בּוֹכִים ํ : בֹּכִים ํ :

עם תֹעֵי " לַבָב " הַם : וַיִּקְשׁוּ " אֶת עָרְפָּם ": וַיִּרְאַוּוּ " תַּאֲנָה ": וַיִּשְׁתַּחוּוּ " לֵאלֹהִים " אֲחַרִים " : וּמֵעֲוֹנֹתִיהֶם " יִרְעַנּוּ":

אוֹי לִי כִי נִדְמֵיתִי : בְּצֵל : בִּנְמוֹתוֹ : נָהְלֶכְתִּי : הַרְאִיתְי עַמְךּ לְשָׁה : הָעָמִיתִ : עָלִיוּ בּוּשָּׁה : וַנְּהִי בַפָּמֵא : בָּלְנוּ :: וַהְבַם : עָלִינוּ : בְצַלְמָוֶת :: אָוְבְּרָה י אֶלֹהִים וְאָהֶמֶיָה :: ... יַעֲשֶׂה : לִמְחַבֵּה : לוֹ:

"יָרָא' אֶלְהֵי אֲבוֹתִינוּ ": שֵׁלְּמָה " אֶהְיֶה ּ בְּעִׂמְיָה ": כָּתִי " אָבוֹא " וְאַרָאָה יִ פְּנִי " אֶלֹהִים : אַל תַּפָּן " אֶל קְשִׁי " הָעָם הַזֶּה : יְּוָהִי יִדְךָּ עַל אִישׁ יִמִינֶךְ ": מַעֲשֵׂי"ֹיִדֶּיךְ אַל הָּרֶף "י: צַּוָּה יּיּ

<sup>\*</sup> See Obs. XXVIII, p. 191, etc.

יַשׁוּעוֹת <sup>105</sup> יַעֲלְב : רַב <sup>107</sup> עַהָּה <sup>104</sup> הֶרֶף <sup>106</sup> יָנֶדֶף <sup>105</sup> יִעֲלְב : רַב <sup>107</sup> אָתְיוּ <sup>107</sup> יִשְׁבוּ <sup>106</sup> אָתְיוּ <sup>107</sup> יִיבָּ

# Exercise XLI [Second Exercise on Verbs 7, Table XXIII.]

(To be translated into English, with the help of the Glossary at the end of the book.)

וַיּאֹמֶר ייִ אֶלְהִים יְהִי אוֹר וַיִּהִי אוֹר: וַיְכֵל יוֹ אֶלְהִים מְלֵאכְתּוֹ אַשְׁר יִּ יִ הוֹא אָמֵר ייִ וְיִהִי הוֹא צִּיָּה ייִ וְיִּעֲמֹר ייִ : וַיִּעֲמֹר ייִ : וַיִּבְל יִּיְאָשָׁה כִּי מוֹב+הָעֵץ לְמַאֲכָל ייִ : אֲלֹהִים כִּי מוֹב : וַתִּרָא י הָאִשָּׁה כִּי מוֹב+הָעֵץ לְמַאֲכָל ייִ : יַיִּשַׁע ייִ יִּי אֶל הָבֶל וְאֶל מִנְחָתוֹ ייִ וַיִּחַר ייּ לְקִין מְמֹאֵך : מֶה עֲשִׂר יִי אֶל הָבֶל וְאֶל מִנְחָתוֹ ייִ וַיִּחַר ייּ לְקִין מְשְׁה ייִ בְּעְשָׁה ייִ בְּעְשָׁה ייִ : וַיִּשְׁל הִים בְּן עֲשָׂה ייִ : וַיִּשְׁל הִים לְּשָׁר יִּיְ אֶל אַבְרָם: וַיִּשְׁמַחוֹ ייִ אָל הִים לְּשָּׁת יִּנִי וְיִשְׁבֹּן יוֹי בְּאָבְרָהִם וְיִשְׁמַחוֹ יִי אֶל אַבְרָם: וַיִּשְּׁמַחוֹ יִּ הְאַרְצָה יְיוֹ אֶל אַבְרָהָם וְיִשְׁבָּן יוֹ בְּאָבְרָהָם וְיִשְׁבָּן יִי וְיִשְׁבְּוֹ יִי וְיִשְׁבְּרָהָם וְיִשְׁבָּן יִי וְשָּבְּרָהָם וְיִשְׁבְּרְהָם וְּשְׁבָּן יִּי וְיִשְׁבְּרְהָם וְיִשְׁבְּרְהָם וְיִשְׁבְּרְהָם וְיִשְׁבְּרְהָם וְיִשְׁבְּרְהָם וְיִשְׁבְּרְהָם וְיִשְׁבְּרְהָם וְיִשְׁבְּרְהָם וְיִשְׁבְּרְהָם וְּהָיִי עִשְׁה יִי וְיִשְׁבְּר יִי וְיִשְׁבְּרְהָם וְיִשְׁבְּרְהָם וְּשְׁבְּרְהָם וְשְׁבְּרְיהָם וְנִיעִי עִשְׁה יִי וְנִישְׁבְּר יִיוֹ וְתִּבְרְהָם וְבִּבְרְהָם וְבִּבְרְהָם וְבִּבְרְהָם וְבְּבָּרְיהָם וְהָיִי עִשְׁה וְיִי וְיִשְׁבְּר יִיי וְשָּבְּר יִי וְנִשְׁבְיי וְיִבּי וְיִשְׁבְּרְיהִם וְנִיעִי עִשְׁבְּר יִּיוֹ וְתִּבְרְיף יִי וְתִּבְּרְיִי וְיִבּיוֹ וְנִיבְיִי וְיִיוֹ וְנִינְיוֹ יִיוֹ וְתְּעִי וְיִבּי וְנִייוֹ וְיִבְיוֹ וְנִיוֹ יִבְּי וְנִיבְיוֹ וְיִבּי וְנִיבְּיוֹ וְנִים וְבִּבְרְיִי וְיִבּי וְנִייִי וְיִבּי וְנִים וְבִּין יִיוֹם וְנִים וְבִּיי וְיִבְּיוֹ וְנִינִים וְיִנִין יִּיוֹ וְנִיל וְיִּיוֹ וְנִין יִּיוֹ וְתְּעִין יִּיוֹ וְתְּעִּים וְנִין יִּיוֹ וְנִין וְיִּיוֹ וְנְיוֹ יְּיוֹ וְנְיוֹי וְיִבּיוֹים וְנְעִיוֹים וְנְלְּבְיוֹ יִבְּיוֹ וְייִי וְנְיוֹים בְּנִין יִייוֹ וְתְּעִין מִּים וְיוֹיוֹ וְנְתְיוֹ וְיִבְּיוֹ יִייוֹ וְתְּעִיוֹ יְנִין וְּבְּיוֹ וְיִיוֹים וְנְיוֹיי וְיִּיִי וְיִבְיוֹ וְיִבּיוֹ יִייוֹי וְיִבְּיוֹים וְנְיִבְיוֹים וְיוֹב יוֹים וְיוֹב יוְנְיוֹי וְיִיי וְיוֹים וְיוֹבְיוֹי וְיוֹים וְנְיּבְיוֹיוֹים וְּיִיוֹי וְיוֹים ו

<sup>\*</sup> See Obs. XXVIII (a), p. 192.

<sup>†</sup> The 1st Rt-letter I is dropped in the Fut. K., as in Tab. XIX, thus אַנְיִי (for אַנְיִּבְיִי), etc. For the forms from this Root see pp. 302-304.

תַּנֶעַר : הַקְרֵה בֹּיֹ נָא לְפָנֵי בֹּיוֹ הַיּוֹם בִּי וַהְמַהֵר בֹּי וֹרְבְקָה] וַהְעֵר בִּי בַּרָּה אֶל הַשֹּׁקֶת 100 : וְהָאִישׁ כִּשְׁהָאֵה 201 לָה : וַתִּקַּח 200 הַצְּעִיף 200 וַהִּתְכָּם י ּ הוֹרִי זָהָב נַעֲשֶׂה י ּ לָך : מַה יָפִּית י י לֹא יֵבשׁוּ ינּי קוֹי ": וָאַרָא שׁל אַבְרָהָם אֶל יִצְחָק וְאֶל יַעַקֹב : וַיָּבֶו יוּ עֲשָׂו אֶת הַבְּכֹרָה יוֹ: וַיְהִי כִּי זָקֵן יִצְחָק וַהִּכְהֶין יוֹ עֵינָיו בַּרְאֹת יוֹ: יַנָּשׁ יוֹי לוֹ נַיּאַבַל 142 נַיָּבָא 143 לוֹ יַיִן וַיִּשְׁתְּ 141 : הֶנָה 145 גְבִיר לְאַחֶיךְ וְיִשְׁתְּחֵונּ 75 לְך בְּנֵי אִפֶּוּ : גַּם בָּרוּך יוֹ יְדְיָה : וּלְכָה יוֹ אַפוֹא כָה אֶעֶשֶׂה ייֹ בָּנִי : וַיִּשָּׂא " עַשָּׁו כּּלְלוֹ וַיִּבְךְ " : וַהִּגַּשְׁן " הַשְׁפָּחוֹת " בַּנָּה וְיִלְבִיהָן" וַהִשְּׁהַחָנֶין " : וַיָּרֶב " הָעָם וַיַּעַצְמוּ יוֹי מְאֹד : עִנָּה יוֹ בַבֶּרֶךְ כֹּחִי : וֹאֲנִי בִּמְעַמ 151 נָמִיוּ 10 בִוְּלָי : וַיָּקְם 152 משָׁה ... וְגַם דָּלֹה 153 דָלָה 153 לָנוּ וַיַּשְׁקְ " אֶת הַצּאוֹ : וַיִּחַדְּ " יִתְרוֹ עַל כָּל הַפּוֹבָה . . : וַנִּפֶּן " וַנִּפַע יוֹי הַמִּרְבָּרָה : וַיִּלְּחֶם יוֹ בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל וַיִּשְׁבְּ יוֹ מְפֶנּוּ שֶׁבִי : ייי הַמִּרְבָּרָה ונעל 🎖 דֶרֶךְ הַבָּשׁן:

<sup>\*</sup> In the Fut. K., מְיֶבֶה , etc., the 1st Rt-letter ' becomes Quiescent in — , as in הְיִבֶּב , etc., in Tab. XVIII (1).

צו יין אֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל : וָאַעֲשׂ יֹּ בֵּן בַּאֲשֶׁר צְנִיתִי יִין יְאָצוֹ יִין אָאַצוֹ יֹּ לְכֶם אֶלִילִם יֹּ : וְלֹא תִשְׁתַּחווּ יֹּ לְכֶם אֶלִילִם יֹּ : וְלֹא תִשְׁתַּחווּ יֹּ לְהֶם: אֶלִילִם יֹּ : וְלֹא תִשְׁתַּחווּ יֹּ לְהֶם: הִשְׁתַּחווּ לִיי : וְהִשְׁתַּחווּ יִּ לְכֶם אֶלִילִם יֹּ : אַתָּה אֹמֵר יֹּ יִ אַתְּה אַנִר יִּ אַרְנִם יִּ מִבְּרוֹתִיכֶם יֹּ יִּ עֲמִי : וּבְהַעֲלוֹתִי יֹּ אֶתְכֶם מִקּבְרוֹתִיכֶם יֹּ יִ עַמִּי : וּבְהַעֲלוֹתִי יֹּ אֶתְכֶם מִקּבְרוֹתִיכֶם יִּ יִּ וְנָתַתִּי יִּ וֹ רּוֹּחִי בָּכֶם וִחְיִיתֶם יִּ יֹּ :

בֶּרֶם הָיָה לִידִידִינִּים בְּבָּשְׁים בּיוֹבְ עֲשׁוֹת בֹּעְלָבִים בֹּים וַיַּעֲשׁׂים בּיוֹבְ שִּׁיִם בְּים בְּיִם בְּיִים בְּיִי בְּבִייוּן בִּייִי בְּבְּיִי בְּיִבְיוֹן בִּיוֹן בִּיִין בִּיבְּיִי בְּבְּבִייִּי בְּבְּבִייִּין בְּיִבְיוֹן בִּייִן בִּיבְּיִי בְּבְּבִייִּין בִּיבְּבִּייִי בְּבְּבִּייִין בְּיִין בִּיִין בִּיִין בִּיִּבְּיִי בְּבִּבִּיִי בְּבְּבִּייִי בְּבְּבִּייִין בְּיִייִין בְּיִייִין בְּיִיִּין בִּיבְּיִי בְּבִּבּיִי בְּבְּבִּיִין בְּיִייִין בְּיִין בְּבִּיִין בְּבִּיִייִּין בְּיִייִין בְּיִייִין בְּיִיוֹין בִּיִּיְיִין בְּיִייִין בְּיִייִין בְּבִּיּיִים בְּבִּיִבּייִּייִי בְּבְּיִייִין בְּיִייִין בְּיִייִין בְּבִּייִים בְּבִּייִים בְּבִּיוּייִי בְּבְּבִּייִים בְּבְּבִייוּ בְּיִייִי בְּבְּבִּייוּ בְּיִייִים בְּבִּיוּי בְּבְּבִּייִין בְּיִייִין בְּבְייוּי בְּיוּי בְּבְּבִּיוּם בְּבְּבְיוּיי בְּבְּבִּיוּם בְּבִייוּי בְּיוּי בְּיוּי בְּיוּי בְּבְּיוּי בְּיוּי בְּיוּי בְּיוּיי בְּבְּיוּי בְּיוּבְייוּיי בְּיוּי בְּיוּי בְּבְּיוּיי בְּיוּייי

<sup>\*</sup> See Obs. XXVIII, p. 191, etc.

### EXERCISE XLII [Table XXII].

(To be translated into Hebrew, § 11,  $\zeta-\mu$ .)

Look-with-waiting 1 (s. m.) to () The-Lord. I-have-looked-with-waiting-for 1 The-Lord, my soul \*2 hath-looked-with-waiting, 1 and for () His word I-have-hoped. Well 4 hast-Thoudealt 5 with (D) Thy servant, 6 O-Lord, according to () Thy word. Make-distinguished 7 Thy loving-kindnesses. In () Thy doing 9 tremendous-things 10 [which] we-could-not-look-for (Hebr. not we-could-look-for 11).

If <sup>12</sup> The-Lord shall-not build <sup>13</sup> a house, <sup>14</sup> in-vain <sup>15</sup> [will] its builders \* <sup>17</sup> have-laboured <sup>16</sup> in (2) it. A-spreading-place-of <sup>18</sup> nets <sup>19</sup> she-shall-be <sup>20</sup> in the midst <sup>21</sup> of the sea. <sup>22</sup> And-she-shall-become (Hebr. and-she-shall-be+<sup>20</sup> for) the spoil <sup>23</sup> of heathennations. <sup>24</sup> She-shall-not-be-built <sup>25</sup> any-more. <sup>26</sup> Thy (f.) builders <sup>27</sup> had-perfected <sup>28</sup> thy beauty. <sup>29</sup> Thy (f.) shame \* <sup>31</sup> shall-be-discovered, <sup>30</sup> yea <sup>32</sup> thy disgrace \* <sup>34</sup> shall-be-seen. <sup>33</sup> Despised <sup>35</sup> [art] thou (m.) exceedingly. <sup>36</sup> According-as <sup>37</sup> thou-hast-done <sup>38</sup> (m.) shall-be-done <sup>38</sup> (m.) to thee. Heaven \* <sup>40</sup> shall-disclose <sup>39</sup> (plu.) his iniquity. <sup>41</sup> The increase \* <sup>43</sup> of his house <sup>14</sup> shall-go-away. <sup>42</sup>

<sup>\*</sup> The Verb to precede the Noun.

; As in Tab. XIV.

<sup>†</sup> Past with 1 prefixed.

Each-one<sup>44</sup> to ( ) his people <sup>45</sup> they-shall-turn <sup>46</sup> (m.). And I-will-give-drink-to \*<sup>47</sup> the land <sup>48</sup> of thy (m.) inundation <sup>49</sup> from thy blood.<sup>50</sup> And I-will-cover \*<sup>51</sup>... heaven.<sup>40</sup> [As-for] that night <sup>52</sup>... let-it-not rejoice <sup>53</sup> among the days <sup>54</sup> of a year <sup>55</sup>:... let it-look <sup>56</sup> for ( ) light <sup>57</sup> and there-be-none, <sup>58</sup> and let-it-not-behold (Hebr. not let-it-look <sup>59</sup> at <sup>60</sup>) the eyelids <sup>61</sup> of a morning-dawn.<sup>62</sup>

And they-shall-build\*<sup>13</sup> the-old-waste-places (Hebr. the desolations <sup>63</sup> of old-time <sup>64</sup>). For-Zion's-sake (Hebr. because of <sup>65</sup> Zion <sup>66</sup>) I-will-not-be-silent. <sup>67</sup> And thou-shalt-be <sup>20</sup> (f.) a crown <sup>68</sup> of beautiful-glory <sup>69</sup> in the hand <sup>70</sup> of The-Lord.

O-come<sup>71</sup> let-us-worship<sup>72</sup> and fall-down<sup>† 73</sup>; let-us-kneel<sup>† 74</sup> before<sup>75</sup> The-Lord our Maker.<sup>76</sup>

46 שלה ליה שלה ליה (א. אַרָּק', etc.). אַרָּק' אָרָה (א. אַרָּק', etc.). אַרָּק', פֿרַבּר בּיּק', פֿרַבּר בּיק', פֿרַבּר בּיּק', פֿרַבּר בּיק', פֿרַבּר בַרע בּיק', פֿרַבּר בַרע בּיק', פֿרַבּר בּרץ בּיק', פֿרַבּר בּרץ בּיק', פֿרַבּר בּרץ בּיק', פֿרַבּר בּרץ בּרַר בּרַר בּרץ בּרַר בּרץ בּרַר בּרץ בּרַר בּרץ בּרַר בַּרַר בּרַר בּרַר

<sup>\*</sup> Past with 1 prefixed.

<sup>†</sup> With the 7 of § 144.

### OBSERVATIONS XXXI & XXXII.

- Obs. XXXI. A List of Verbs belonging to more than one of the Seven Classes mentioned in § 186—sometimes called 'Doubly Irregular' Verbs,—is given on pages 267, etc., below.
- Obs. XXXII. A few examples of two-fold 'Variations,' in some remarkable instances, are given in Note IV (page 174).

### EXERCISE XLIII.

(To be translated into English, with the help of the Glossary at the end of the book).

עַתָּה אֲדֹנִי אֶלֹהִינוּ אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִ שְׁפְנִיךְ הְפְּלָתִי : אֲלֶהִינוּ אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִ אָלְפְנִיךְ הְפְּלָתִי : אַל הַעם בַּאַף עַבְּרָך : אָלְהִי : אַלְהִי : אַלְרָל הָשִׁמְעֹ \* : הָבוֹא לְבָל הַפֹּי אֶלְהִי : אֲלֶיך וְיָ נַפְּשִׁי אֶשָּׂא : יְאַה יּ עָנְיִי וַעֲטָלִי וְשָׂא ֹ לְכָל הַפֹּאוֹתִי : יְיָ הַט יּ שָׁטֶיךְ וְתֵּבִרי : אַפָּה : הָאֵל הַפּוֹרָא יִ : יְיִ הַט יּ שָׁטֶיךְ וְתַבִרי : אַפָּה : הָאֵל הַפּוֹרָא יִ :

קוֹרה מּ קוּיתימּ יְיָ וַנֵּט ּ אַלִּי · · · יְיָ אֶלֹהֵי יַנִּיהַ יּ חְשְׁכִּי · · אָם תאבו יו וּשְׁמֵעְתֶּם י מוּב הָאָרֶץ תאכֵלוּ יי :

בּי לָאׁ עָנָה יֹּ מִלְּבּוֹ וַיַּנֶּה יֹּ בְּנֵי אִישׁ : עַר יֹּ אָנָה תּוֹנְיוּן יּוֹ נַפְּשִׁי : לַאׁ עָנָה יּוֹ מָלָבּוֹ וַיַּנֶּה יִּי בְּנִי אִישׁ : עַר יֹּ אָנָה תּוֹנְיוּן יּוֹ נַפְּשִׁי : לַשְׁוְא יֹּ הִבִּיתִי \* אֶת בְּנֵיכֶם : עַל יֹּ מֶה תִּבּוּ יֹּ עוֹר : הִבִּיתִי \* אָתְם וְלֹאׁ חָלוּי \* : וְלֹאׁ יוֹכַל יֹּ יְיָ עוֹר לְשֵׂאת ֹ : נִלְאֵיתִי יֹּ נְשֹׁא ֹ : וְאָתָּה בָּן אָרֶם הִנְּבֵא יֹּ וְהַךְ יִּ בַּף אֶל בָּף : וְנֵם אֲנִי אַבֶּה יֹּ בַּפִּי אֶל בַפִּי :

<sup>\*</sup> For the = see Pt. I, § 72.

<sup>†</sup> Also "to look," followed by 3 "at."

בֶּתִּים ٤٠ : וַיִּצְשׁ אֶת יָדִי עָלַיִּךְ : הֻפְּתָה זּ הָעִיר:
בַּתוּרֵיהֶם מּ+ מֻבִּי הַ הֶּרָב בַּמִּלְחָמָה מּ : וַיַּדְ זִּ אֹתָם מֶלֶךְ בָּכֶּל ...
בַּתוּרֵיהֶם מּ+ מֻבִּי הַ הָרַב בַּמִּלְחָמָה מּ : וַיַּדְ זִּ אֹתָם מֶלֶךְ בָּכֶּל ...
שְׁכֹל מּ וְאַלְמֹן מּ: הַנֵּה אַשׁוּר זּ אֶרָז בַּלְּבָנוֹן מּי וַוִּיִף מּ בְּגִּדְלוֹ ...
מַתִים זּ : וַיִי יַמֶּה יִּ יִדוֹ ... וְיִחְהָּוֹ בָּלֶם יִכְלִיוּן מּ :
מַתִים זּ : וַיִי יַמֶּה יִּ יִדוֹ ... וְיִחְהָּוֹ בָּלֶם יִכְלִיוּן מּ :

צְאוּ מְבָּבֶל : הַפּוּ אָזְנְבֶם וּלְכוּ " אֵלֵי שִׁמְעוּ ' וּתְחִי ' נַפְּשְׁבֶם : בָאתֶם ٔ עַד הַר הָאֱמֹרִי ' : אַל תִּירָא י בִּי עִמְּךְ אָנִי : לֹא אִירָא י מֵרְבָבוֹת עָם :

וְהוֹצֵאתִי \* מִיְעֲלְב ֹ זֶרַע : נָרוּ ״ מְתּוֹךְ בָּבֶל וּמֵאֶרֵץ בַּשְּׂרִים ״
צֵאוּ \* : צְאֵינָה \* וּרְאֶינָה \* בְּנוֹת ״ צִיוֹן בַּמֶּלֶךְ שְׁלֹמֹה : אִתִּי מִלְּבָנוֹן 
בַּלְּה ״ אִתִּי מִלְּבָנוֹן תְּבוֹאִי \* : כִּי אֵיִר י ּ עֲשָׁוֹ הֵבֵאתִי \* עָלִיו : בָּאתִי 
לְגַנִּי : הִתְקַדְשׁוּ \* וּבָאתֶם \* אִתִּי בַּזָּבַח ״ : כָּל גּוִים אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתִ ״
יָבוֹאוּ \* וִישְׁתַחְוּ \* לְפָנִיךְ \* בְּארִנִי \* : מִי כָמֹהוּ מוֹרֶה ״ : אוֶרה ״
יָבוֹאוּ \* וִישְׁתַחְוּ \* פֶּלֶא \* : הוֹרוּ \* לַיִי כִּי מוֹב כִּי לְעוֹלָם חַמְדּוֹ :
שִׁמְךְ כִּי עָשִׂיִתְ \* פֶּלֶא \* : הוֹרוּ \* לִיִי כִּי מוֹב כִּי לְעוֹלָם חַמְדּוֹ :

#### EXERCISE XLIV.

(To be translated into Hebrew, § 11. ζ-μ.)

I-will-lift-up<sup>1</sup> my eyes<sup>2</sup> to ( the mountains<sup>3</sup>:—From-whence<sup>4</sup> shall-come<sup>5</sup> my help<sup>6</sup>?—My help [is] from The-Lord,
The Maker<sup>7</sup> of heaven<sup>8</sup> and earth<sup>9</sup>.

Many\*<sup>11</sup> shall-see<sup>10</sup>, and shall-fear<sup>+12</sup>, And-shall-put-their-trust<sup>13</sup> in The-LORD.

To-be-feared † 12 [is] He above () all 14 [that are called] God 15. [It is] time 16 to seek 17 The-Lord,

Until-that 18 He-come § 5 and rain § 19 righteousness 20 unto (7) you.

THOU-hast-brought<sup>21</sup> [the] day<sup>22</sup> Thou-hast-called-for<sup>28</sup>.—

Sit-thou<sup>24</sup> (f.) still<sup>25</sup> and enter<sup>5</sup> into ( $\Box$ ) the darkness<sup>26</sup>. And there-shall-come<sup>5</sup> (3 s. f.) upon thee (f.) suddenly<sup>27</sup> Destruction<sup>28</sup> [which] thou-shalt-not know-of<sup>29</sup>.

[It is] good 30 to-give-thanks 31 to The-LORD.

<sup>\*</sup> The Tense before the Noun.

<sup>‡</sup> Nφ. Partic.

<sup>†</sup> Pause-form.

<sup>§</sup> Future tense.

When-Israel-went-forth (Hebr. in going-forth-of || 32 Israel 33) from Egypt 34,

And He-smote 35 all 14 [the] firstborn 96 in their (m.) land 9,

Egypt was-glad<sup>37</sup> at (2) their (m.) departing || 32;

And He-brought-out<sup>32</sup> Israel<sup>33</sup> from among-them (Hebr. their m. midst<sup>38</sup>),

And there-went-forth 82 from trouble 89 a righteous-one 40 (m.);—

Lightnings\*\*<sup>42</sup> gave-light-to<sup>41</sup> the-world<sup>43</sup>, And He-bowed<sup>44</sup> heavens<sup>8</sup> and-came-down<sup>45</sup>.

We-will-not fear 12 though-the-earth-be-moved (Hebr. in One's-removing 46 earth 9).

Let-us-lift-up 47 our heart 48.

Hear<sup>49</sup>-thou, [O] daughter<sup>50</sup>, and see<sup>10</sup>, and incline<sup>51</sup> thine ear<sup>52</sup>; Forget<sup>53</sup> also<sup>54</sup> thy people<sup>55</sup> and the house<sup>56</sup> of thy father<sup>57</sup>: And the King<sup>\*59</sup> shall-delight-Himself-in<sup>58</sup> thy beauty<sup>60</sup>: For<sup>64</sup> He [is] thy Lord<sup>62</sup>, and worship<sup>63</sup>-thou Him (Hebr. to Him).

Open 64-ye (m.) to me the gates 65 of righteousness 20, I-will-enter 5 by (⊃) them, I-will-give-thanks-to 31 The-Lord 66.

Infin. K.

<sup>\*</sup> The tense before the Noun.

We-give-thanks<sup>\$1</sup> [Obs. IX, p. 93] unto (>) Thee, [O] God<sup>\$7</sup>, we-give-thanks<sup>\$1</sup> [Past];

Yea<sup>68</sup> now<sup>69</sup>, our God<sup>67</sup>, giving-thanks<sup>61</sup> [Partic.] we [are] unto (2) Thee;

And Thy Name 70 for-ever 71 we-will-celebrate 31. Sela 72.

And heavens\*\* shall-celebrate\* Thy wonders (Hebr. wonder\*), [O] LORD.

I-will-praise 31 The-LORD with (2) all 14 my heart 74.

Come 5-ye before-Him 75 amid (3) glad-singing 76.

[O] give-thanks<sup>81</sup> unto (>) The-LORD, for <sup>61</sup> [He is] good <sup>77</sup>, For <sup>61</sup> for-ever <sup>71</sup> [endureth] His Mercy <sup>78</sup>.

<sup>\*</sup> Tense before Noun.

#### OBSERVATIONS XXXIII-L.

Obs. XXXIII. The following is a List of the Tables of Verb-forms with Pron-Affixes:

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{Tab. XXIV.} & \text{Infinitives.} \\ \text{Tab. XXV.} & \text{Past-Tense } \textit{Kal.} \\ \text{Tab. XXVI.} & \text{Participles.} \\ \text{Tab. XXVII.} & \text{Imperative } \textit{Kal.} \\ \text{Tab. XXVIII.} & \text{Future-Tense } \textit{Kal.} \\ \end{array}$ 

Tab. XXIX. Some Pi-êl and Hiph-îl forms.

Tab. XXX. Forms of Verbs 7"2.

A few changes of form adopted by Verbs on receiving Pron-Affs. may be mentioned here:—

Obs. XXXIV. In accordance with the Great Rule of § 59, "the vowel which would stand NEXT BUT ONE BEFORE, OF THIRD FROM THE ACCENTED VOWEL is generally dropped" (if it can be dropped) and is replaced by Shva: thus,

- (a) the  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  of  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  is dropped and replaced by Shva in  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$   $\overline{\phantom{a}}$ , etc., and so in other Past K. forms,—see Tab. XXV,—[for the  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  of the  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$ , see Obs. XXXVIII];
- (β) the 

  of such forms as יְלֵיטֶ etc., Tab. XX, is thus dropped in such forms as יְלִיטֶלוֹי and יְלִיטֶלוֹי and יְלִיטֶלוֹי etc.—But

Obs. XXXV. The vowel which would be thus dropped cannot be dropped if it is followed either

- (a) by Shva, as in יְּמָלֹד, etc., יְמָלֹד, etc., or
- (β) by Dagesh F., as in פַּקַר etc., בַּקַר etc.;
- (γ) but in order to shorten the word the NEXT VOWEL
  IS THEN DROPPED (if it can be dropped); and so we have the forms,
  אַפָּקְנָּהּיּ, etc., Tab. XXVIII;—and יְבַּקְרָנָהּיּ, יְבַּקְרָנָהּיּ

etc., in which the  $\Rightarrow$  לְּבָּוְתְּלָּהְ etc., in which the  $\Rightarrow$  difference by the Slight-vowel  $\Rightarrow$  [Pt. I, § 56]; and so % etc., with  $\Rightarrow$ , from אֶּהֶוֹרָה etc., with  $\Rightarrow$ , from אֶּהָוֹרָה etc., with  $\Rightarrow$ , from אָהָוֹרָה etc., with  $\Rightarrow$ , from

קּקְרָלּ, etc., Tab. XXIX,—and פַּקְרֵהָלּ, etc., and יְבַּקְרֵנּלּ, etc., Tab. XXIX (II, a).

(ô) For 'Fut. (-)' forms such as יִלְבְּשֶׁנוֹ, etc., see

Obs. XXXVI. Sometimes no vowel can be dropped, and so we have the Ηφ. forms וְמַפְּלֵיךָוֹ, etc., and יַפְּלִידֶנוֹ, etc., of Tab. XXIX (I, β) and (II, β).

In  $H\phi$ , forms of some Roots there is no Shva after the first Obs. XXXVII. Vowel, and this Vowel can then be dropped; as in such forms as הַקִּימוֹ etc., from הַקִּים (Tab. XX),—and so in Obs. XXXIV (\beta) above.

Obs. XXXVIII. The - of the 'closed' syllable in \$ etc., is lengthened into when the syllable in which it is becomes 'open' [comp. Obs. XXIII, p. 185]. Thus we have from 725 such forms as וֹקְבָּדְּוֹ etc., Tab. XXV.

Obs. XXXIX. Verbs 'Fut. (-)', instead of dropping the - (as the - of יַפֹּקר etc., is dropped in Tab. XXVIII), generally lengthen the into - as in Obs. XXXVIII; thus,

from ילְבָשׁנִי , לבשׁ with Aff. me, ילְבָשׁנִי with Aff. them (m).

Obs. XL. The - in such forms as פֿקַרוּהוּ, etc., is the - of Obs. XXXVIII in an 'open' syllable,—being derived from the - of פֿקר. Obs. XLI.

The - of the by form (of Past K.) remains with Affs.; thus

(a) From אָהֶבָּן, אָהֵבָן, etc., and

(β) In such forms as להבוף they (m.) have loved thee (m.), the -- of אָהֶב is given to the 2d Rt-letter in the form for the 3 pl. (אָהַבֹּב) when with the Affix as here.

[See also Notes (a) and ( $\beta$ ) on Tab. XXVII, and Notes (a) and ( $\beta$ ) on Tab. XXVIII.]

Obs. XLII. In some instances Verb-forms w. Affs. occur with the - of the form of Past K., although the 3 s. m. Past K. in use is of the פעל form; thus,

> from ירש the 3 s. m. Past K. in use is ירש, but we have also - of the פעל form in

> > וירשות K. Past 3 pl. with ן Pref. and Aff. her, וירשור K. Past 3 pl. with , Pref. and Aff. thee m.,

and from this - it is possible that the - of the following forms may be obtained, viz.

> וירשתה K. Past 2 s. m. with Pref. and Aff. her, וירשתם K. Past. 2 s. m. with ' Pref. and Aff. them m.

Note (i.) The - occurs also in

וירשתם K. Past 2 pl. m., with ' Pref., [comp. Tab. XXV, Notes (a) and ( $\beta$ )],

but the other parts of the K. Past (from this Root ירש) which occur agree with the forms from כקל in Tab. XIV; thus,

יַרִשָׁתְּ (p. : יְרִשָׁתָּ ) 2 s. m., יַרִשָׁת 1 pl. (and w. Aff. her

(ii.) There are other instances of Roots from which both פַעֵל and בָּעֵל forms occur.

Note (iii.) The - of a אָשָׁלְּמִי form, when followed by - Quiescent, is shortened into - o on the addition of an Affix removing the Accent from the syllable which contains that -; thus יְבֶּלְתִּיי gives יְבֶּלְתִיי K. Past 1 s. w. Aff. him, fr. יכל This is done in order to get rid of the unaccented Long Vowel before the Quiescent Shva under the [Comp. Pt. I, § 55 (8)].

Obs. XLIII. The Pron. Affs. for the 2 s. m., and the 2 pl. m. and 2 pl. f., viz., ק י (or יָּבָּה, ), and מַבֶּ יִ and מַבֶּ יִּר,

- require a Shva under the last letter of the word to which they are affixed, therefore any Moving Shva under the preceding letter must be replaced by a Slight-vowel (but a Quiescent Shva may of course stand). The Slight Vowel generally agrees with the Vowel that was dropped; thus
  - (i.) from לְּבְּקוֹרֶטְ 'יִבְּקוֹרֶטְ 'יִבְּקוֹרֶטְ 'יִבְּקוֹרְטָ ', יִבְּקוֹרָטָ ', in Tab. XXVIII, etc.,—where the p has the Slight-vowel (ö) corresponding to the which is dropped in יִּבְּקוֹרֶנוֹ, etc.; and so,
  - (ii.) from TED we have TED (Tab. XXIX, I. a), etc., and

from לְּפֶלֶּיְיָ we have לְפֶּלֶּיְיִ (Tab. XXIX, II. a), etc., where the p has the Slight-vowel — corresponding to the — which is dropped in לְּקְרָנוֹּ etc., and בּּלֶּיִלְיִי etc.

(iii.) Instead of the \(\dip\) in (ii.) there is sometimes \(\dip\), as in אַאַפּנִעְּכֶּם (fr. מְשֵׁאָשִׁן) Job xvi. 5.—Comp. Note II (γ) on p. 89.

Obs. XLIV. Before a Guttural letter, as n, the — of the Pi-êl is generally NOT DEOPPED except in Pause. Thus we have

אָשֶלְתוּ I will send thee (m.) away, from אָשֶׁלָּ, etc.

But in Pause the ... is dropped as in אָשֶׁלְּחֶרָ.

Note. A - as Slight-vowel, before - under a Guttural, requires no remark; as that is what the Student would expect of course.

Obs. XLV. The Pause-form of the Aff.  $\neg \neg$  thee (m.) is not only  $: \neg \neg$  but also  $: \neg \neg$  w, as seen in the last-cited example. Comp. Note  $\in$  (ii.) on Tab. XXVIII.

Obs. XLVI. This is often so in the case of Verbs איל with this Aff, in Pause; as in : אַצוּהְ Pause-form of אַצוּהְ (Fut. Př. 1 s., fr. מצוה), And so in the forms : אוֹרָרָ and : מוֹרָרָ on p. 282.

Note. But the form: ₹ ; (without the Dagesh) also occurs, as in : ₹; on p. 282.

- Obs. XLVII. Verbs having for their 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter in Quiescent drop this in on receiving Pron. Affs., as seen above and in Tab. XXX.
- Obs. XLVIII. By reason of the loss of a syllable thus there is no room for the operation of the great Rule of § 59 [comp. Obs. XXXIV, above], and therefore such forms as אָשָׂתְהוּ, וּעָשָׁהוּ, etc. [Tab. XXX], retain the vowel of their 1st Rt-letter instead of its being dropped as in אַקְּבָּוְהוּ בְּּבְּרָהוּ , etc., Tab. XXV.
- Obs. XLIX. For other forms we may refer to the Tables and the Notes thereon.
  - Note (i.) Verbs ה" in the 3 s. m. Past take the full Affix in him, rather than i; thus,

אָשְׂהוּ he made him (fr. לְשָׁהוּ he made) Ps. xcv. 5, he bought it m. (fr. קרה he bought) Lev. xxvii. 24.

(ii.) The 3d Rt-Ietter 7 is dropped even with an Affix having Shva before it; thus,

\* אָשְּׁךְ He made thee m. (fr. אָשְׁרָ) Dout. xxxii. 6, קְנְחַךְּ and He will guide thee m. (fr. קָּהָ he guided, with h pref.) Is. lviii. 11.

(iii.) Special attention may be called to the 3 s. f. Past forms with Affixes, such as

אַשְׁתְּהוּ and אָשְׂתָּה + , עָשִׂתָּה, etc., in Tab. XXX; and

so in אָשְׁתְּנִי (3 s. f. Past K., with Aff. me, Pauseform) Job xxxiii. 4, מוֹלָנָתְם (3 s. f. Past Hp., with Aff. them m.)

Josh, ii. 6.

The student will see at once the similarity between the form of the Verb in these words and the shortened form of the 3 s. f. Past viz. אָיָטָ: instead of חוֹל (like מִילִם).

<sup>\*</sup> קְנֶךְ Deut. xxxii. 6, is the Pause-form for קָנֶךְ, —§ 167 (ii. α).

<sup>†</sup> And so in וְכַלֵּתוֹ Př. Past 3 s. f. (בַּלְתָה), with 1 pref. and Aff. him, Zech. v. 4, and and אָנָרְהָּף. Past 3 s. f. (בְּלְתָה), with Aff. her, Ruth iii. 6.

<sup>†</sup> This shortened form was just mentioned in Note III.  $\mu$  (p. 172). It is not limited to the Kal; for not only do the Pi-el words in the preceding Note (†) seem to refer to it, but we have also the

Hoph. Past 3 s. f. הָּנְלֶת twice in Jer. xiii. 19.

These examples are cited by R. D. Kimkhi in the Michlol.

- Obs. L. The Rule of § 162 (e, ii.), viz. that "the -- rather than the \* -- form" of the Fut. Hφ. is used in certain cases, must not be supposed to hold when Pron-Affs. are attached. In this case the the Long-Khrik is preferred, and is either
  - (a) Defective (Pt. I, § 13), as in such forms as
  - (β) Full, as in such forms as וַתַּפְּקִיבָהוֹ, וַנְּפְּקִיבָהוֹ, etc.

Note. Defective Long-Khîrik and Defective Shurik\* [Pt. 1, § 14] occur often in long Verb-forms—especially when there would otherwise be more than one Quiescent letter in the word. Perhaps it may be said that

- (i.) This is a matter of כתיב [Pt. I, § 74], and
- (ii.) The Student had best use the Full spelling always.

<sup>\*</sup> As in הַשְּׁלִיכָהוּ Ex. i. 22, וַיִּשְׁלִיכָם Josh. x. 27, יַשְׁלִיכָהוּ Is. xliii. 9, etc.

#### EXERCISE XLV.

(To be translated into English, with the help of the Glossary at the end of the book.)

ַּזְבֶרְנִי יִי : צְרַפְּתֵּנִי : צְרַפְּתָנוּ בּצְרָף בּבְּרָף : וַתּאֹמֶר צִין עֲנָבַנִי : יִי : צְרַפְּתָנוּ בִּצְרָף בּבְּרָף : וַתּאֹמֶר צִין עֲנָבַנִי : יִי וַאִרנִי שְׁבַחָנִי : לָבֵן עֲנָבַנְים : יַּבְּיָּתְ : יִּבשֶׁת פְּנֵי בּבּוֹר בְּשִּׁתְנוּ : : יְלְבִּי עֲזָבַנִי : אֵל תַעַזְבֵנִי יִי : אֵל תַעַזְבֵנִי יִי : אֵל תַעַזְבֵנִי יִי : אַל וֹאִת בָּאַתְנוּ : : וְלְבִּי עֲזָבַנִי : : אֵל תַעַזְבֵנִי יִי : אַל תַעַזְבֵנִי יִי : אַל תַעַזְבֵנִי יִי : יִּיִּי בִּיוֹם צָרָתִי אֶּלְרָאֶךָ בִּי תַעֲנֵנִי : :

יָנְבְנִית : יְקְבַּצְתִּים מִירְבְּתִי שָׁל בַּפַּיִם חַקּׂתִיךְ יוֹ אֶרְבָּתִּי עוֹלָם אֲחַבְתִּיךְ יוֹ יִ וְאָנֹכִי לֹא אֶשְׁבָּחַך : הַן עַל בַּפַּיִם חַקּׂתִיךְ יוֹ עוֹר אֶבְנִךְ יְּ וְנִבְנִית : יְקִבַּצְתִּים מִירְבְּתִי אָנִץ : אוֹלִיכֵם אַל נַחֲלֵי מֵיִם :

י צרף to try (as silver and gold, by melting). 1 75 to remember. the preceding Note. (The word being unaccented here, the - (ŏ) stands instead of the i of קצרף; comp. § 168 (i).) לעוב לי to say. לעוב לי to forsake. "שכח to forget. [The Past K. is found with the - of the by form in the following: --(a) the 3 s. m. with Aff. me in Pause, (β) the 3 s. f. in Pause (שְׁבֶּחָה, Prov. ii. 17), and (γ) the 3 pl. with Affs. me שָׁבְחוֹנִי), and thee f. (שָׁבַחוֹנְי); Comp. Tab. XXV. Note (a)]. 7 DW to adorn (as with a chain, or necklace). ి う크차 to encompass. 10 ココロ K. to come round, to go 8 כסה Pi. to cover. Pi. to take about, lead about. " " to put, place [comp. § 226, and § 183 (β)]. 12 lit. places-below, i.e. low-depths. (This word, with the 112 before it, is an expression for "a pit of low-depths" = "a very deep dungeon pit." נה לו to come, to come upon (p. 272). ייל to call, to call upon. ייל to call upon. ייל נות נה a wound, Tab. VI. יוס to heal. ווא a wound, Tab. VI. יוס heal. ווא [with] love of,—see \$ 86. אהב 19 אהב to love. 20 אהב to engrave. 21 בנה K. to build, No. to be built. <sup>22</sup> Př. to collect. <sup>23</sup> from the recesses of. <sup>24</sup> לבץ K. to go, Hφ. מְזָרֵה " יִשְׂרָאֵל יְקַבְּצֶנּוּ" וּשְׁמָרוֹ " כְּרָעָה " עֶדְרוֹ : יִמְצָאֵרוּ " בְּאֶרֶץ מִינוֹ : מִרְבָּר מִרְבָּר ···· יְמֹרְבָנְהוּ יֹ יְבוֹנְגַרוּ " יִצְּרֶנְהוּ " כְּאִישׁוֹן " עִינוֹ : יְמֹנְי : בְּחַרְתִּים מִיגוֹנָם " : זָכֹר בּ אֶזְכְּרֶנּוּ עוֹד : בְּחַרְתִּיך " בְּכוּר עִׂנִי :

אָנִי יִי אֶעֶנִם יִּ אֲלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל לֹא אֶעֶוְבֵם יּ יְאַנִי הַעִּירֹתִיהוּ בּ בְצֶרְ כִּרְאִרְ וְיִ אֶעֶנִם עָל בְּנָרִי הְשִׁלָּא נְתְנָנוּ שֶׁכֶּרְ לְשִׁנֵּיהֶם יִּ : בַּצֶרְ כָּרָאִרְ וְאָחַלְּצֶךְ שֶּׁ אֶעֶנְךְ יֹּ בְּסֵתֶר רָעַם : וְאֶרְמְמֵם יִּ בַּבְּתִי וְאָרְמְמִם יִּ וְצִּלְהִים יְחָנֵנוּ וּ עַל בְּנָרִי חִמְתִי וּ הִיא מְמָכְתְנִי יִּ : אֶלֹהִים יְחָנֵנוּ יִּ יִי וְיִשְׁמְנִרְּ : זָה אֵלִי וְאַנֵוְרוּ יְּ אֶלְהִי אָבִי אָלְהִים יְחָנֵנוּ יֹּ יִי יִבְרְכֵנוּ בִּי : זָה אֵלִי וְאַנֵוְרוּ יְּ אֶלְהִי אָבִי אָלְהִים יְחָנֵנוּ יִּ יִּי יִי יִבְּסְיִמוּ יִּ : עוֹר אוֹרָנּוּ יְּ אֶלְהִי אָבִי אָבִי וְבִּבְּמְרִנְיי : יִבְּיְמִנְרִּוּ יִּי יִּעְבִּיוֹ אֵלִיךְ וִיְחָנֶנְיּ : יִבְּרְבִנוּ בִּיְרִבְּרִנְיִי : יִבְּיִי שִׁמְרָרְ יִּי : יִבְּיִי אַנְיִרְ וְיִּבְּרְבִנוֹ אֵלִיךְ וִיִּבְּלְבִי : יִבְיִי שִׁמְרָרְ יִי יִבְּרָבְרְ יִּי וְבִּבְּרְבִּי : יִבְּרָבְרְ יִּי וְבִּבְרִרְבְּי : יִבְיִבְּרְ יִי וְבִּנְרִרְיִּ יִי יִבְּרְבִנּי : יִבְּרְבִנְיִי בִּיְיִי שִׁמְיִבְּרְ יִנִּבְּיְבְנִי וְּשִׁנְחוֹי : יִבְּרְבִּי וְבִּבְּרְרְ יִי יִבְיִי שִׁמְּנִבוּ יִּי וְיִבְּנְבִּי וְּבִּנְוֹתְ אֵבְיִי וְ שִׁנְחִנְנִי בְּי וְנִישְׁנְמוֹי בִי יִיבְרָבְרְ יִּי וְבִּבְּנִי בְּעָּנִי וְ אַנְנְרִי בִּי יִּבְרְ יִּבְיְנִים בְּבִּי יִנְי יִבְּיְיִי בְּבִּיי וְיִבְּבְּי וְנִיבְנְנִי בְּיִי וְבִּנְיוֹ בִּינִי שִׁמְיִבְּי וְנִיי יִבְּיִי בְּיִי וְנִנִי שְׁנְבִינְ בִּיּי וְיִי שְׁנְבִיי וְיִי שְׁנִים בְּי יִנְיִי שְׁנִים בְּיִי וְנִי שִׁנְיִי בְּיִי בְּנִים בִּיּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיוֹי בְּבְיִי וְּבְיּנְוִי בְּיִי בְּנִיי בְּיִי יִי בְּיִים בִּיי בְּבְיי וְבִּיְנִים בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִייְיִייְיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִייְיִי בְּיִּבְיִי וְּבְּיוּבְי וְנְנִים בְּנִייְם בְּבְּיוּ וְנִיבְּי וְבְיבְּבְרְי וְנִיבְרְיי וְנִיבְיבְיי וְנִיבְיבְרְיי וְנִיבְיְיוּ וְבְיבְיוּבְּי וְיִיבְיוֹי בְּיוּבְיוּי וְיבְּיוּי בְּבְיבְּי וְבְּנִייְנִיי בְּנִייְיִי וְיִייִּיְיִייִי בְּנִיי בְּיי וְּבְיבִּיוּים בְּיוּבְיי וְבְיבְּיוּבְיי וְיבְּבְיוּבְיוּי וְיבִּיוּי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיוּבְיי וְבְּיְבְיּי וְבְּיוּבְיּבְיי וְיִיבְיְיבְּיוּי וְיִבְּיִבְי

<sup>\*</sup> For the prefix  $\psi$  who, which, that, see the latter part of Note (d) on p. 24.

<sup>+</sup> N.B. The Kal in this sense is used only in the Partic (2) of § 139 (γ), & Infin.

יַבֶּבָּה (וְיֵרֵחַ בַּלָּיְלָה : יְיָ יִשְׁמָרְךּ מָבָּל רָע : יְהַלְּלוּהוּ שָׁמֵיִם יָבָּבָר יְיָ יְבָּלְלוּהוּ שִׁמִיִם יָבָּבָר יְיִ יְבָּרְנוּ יְבָּרֵנוּ יִבְּרֵנוּ יִבְּרָנוּ יִבְּרֵנוּ יִבְּרֵנוּ יִבְּרִנוּ יִבְּרֵנוּ יִבְּרִנוּ יִבְּרָנוּ יִבְּלוּחִ בִּי לְדְּ יִאָתָה יוֹרוּדְּשׁ עַמִּים בָּלָם : יְבַרְבֵנוּ אֶלֹהִים אֶלֹהִים אֶלֹהִים בְּלָם : יְבַרְבֵנוּ אֶלֹהִים אֶלֹהִים אֶלֹהִים בְּלָם : יְבַרְבֵנוּ אֶלֹהִים אֶלֹהִים אֶלֹהִינּוּ : אוֹרְדְּשׁ עַמִּים צִּלְאָמִים :

וְנָתַמְתָּנִי : אַתָּדְרֶּבֶּ וּנְתֵנִי בְּדֶרֶךְ מִישׁוֹר : אַתָּה יְיָ עֲזַרְתַּנִי וְנָתַמִתְּנִי :

### PSALM XXIII.

(To be translated into English, with the help of the Glossary at the end of the book).

יָיָ רֹעִי״ לֹא אֶּהְסָר״ בּנְאוֹת״ דָּשֶׁא יַרְבִּיצֵנִי״ עַל מֵי מְנוּחֹת״ יְנַהֲלֵנִי״ נַפְשִׁי יְשׁוֹבֵב״ יַנְחֵנִי״ בְמַעְנְּלֵי״ צֶּדֶק לָמַעִן״ שִׁמוֹ

בַּם כִּי אֵלֵךְ בַּי בְּנִיא צַלְמָּוֶת לֹא אִירָא הָיִשְעַנְתֶּךְ שִׁבְמְךְ וּמִשְׁעַנְתֶּךְ תַּעֲרֹךְ בְּי לְפָנֵי שֻׁלְּחָן תַּעֲרֹךְ בְּי לְפָנֵי שֻׁלְחָן הַשְׁנְתָּי בְשָׁמֶן רֹאשִׁי כּוֹסִי רְוָיָה אַךְ מוֹב וָחֶמֶד וִרְדְּפּוּנִי בְּל יְמִי חַיָּי וְשֵׁבְתִּיִּ יִמִים :

<sup>\*</sup> There are various opinions respecting this word:-

The translation "my abiding, or dwelling, [shall be] in the etc.", corresponds to the word שְׁבְּתִּי (K. Infin., שֶׁבֶּת, with Aff. 1 s.) from ישׁב Tab. XVIII, instead of שִׁבְּעִי Some suppose that the Root שׁב to return is used here in the sense of the Root ישׁב to abide or dwell. And some suppose that the word should stand thus — יָיִשְׁבְתִּי (K. Past 1 s., with ), from מושל and I will abide or dwell. The strict sense of יִשְׁבַתִּי as it stands is and I will return.

- \*.\* The following Exercises are partly taken from the Exercises in the former Grammar,
  - Note (i.) Help required for rendering the English into Hebrew is here given UNDER the several words,
    - (ii.) Words connected by hyphens are all comprehended in the Hebrew which stands under them.
    - (iii.) Some additional help required is occasionally given in Footnotes.

#### EXERCISE XLVI.

### (To be translated into Hebrew.)

And he-returned into the house and took the child and restored him\* +לכח שוב (§ 71) בית שוב ושל אם to his mother. And he-turned this-way-and-that and saw that אל (see vocab.) פנה כה וכה there-was-no man, and he-killed him\* and hid him\* in the sand. איש מות  $H\phi$ . ממו And the king! said 'Fetch-ye (m.) me a sword and cut him \* into two and לקח אמר מלד לי אור חַרב פור פורב give the half to one (f.) and the half to the other.' And נתן אחת חצי חצי אַתְת § 99, Note (†). I-cried-out and said, 'In-no-wise-kill-him' (Hebr. to kill kill-ye m. ל צעק אמר Infin. Abs. חום Ho. and they (m.)-gave him\* to me. And she-took the child him\* not), (Obs. IV. p. 93.) נתו and kissed him\*, and she-lifted-up her voice and wept. דנשק + Tab. XIX. נשא קול (Apocop.) בכה

#### EXERCISE XLVII.

And I-asked him\* saying 'What mayest-thou-be-seeking?'

Tab. XVII, Note (†, ii). בקשׁ Pi. Fut.

<sup>\*</sup> Affix. + Fut. (--). 

† Tense before Noun. 
§ Fut. (--).

and he answered me\* that his brethren he [was] seeking. And בי Tab. XIII. בקשׁ Př. Partic. they-said to-each-other (Hebr. a man to his brother), 'Come-ye and ילך אח אל איש Tab. XVIII. let-us-slay him\*, and let-us-cast-him\* into one-of the pits, and-we-will-say ישלך ברות אחד ב  $H\phi$ . ברות אחד Past w. 1 pref. An evil beast hath-devoured him\*.' But Reuben; delivered him\* from אכל נצל ראובן ו Ηφ. תַּיָה רַעָה f. their hand and said 'We-will-not smite him\* mortally, cast-ye אמר ונכה  $H\phi$ . (p. 299) נכה  $H\phi$ . him into this pit,'-in-order to-deliver him from their hand to §restore נצל לְמַעַן בּוֹר אָל Ηφ. him\* to his father. And they-stripped him\* as-regards his coat אָב אַל Tab. XIII. פֿשׁט אַר דab. אָב אָל אָר פֿשׁט and they-took him\* and cast him into the pit. And Juda; said 'Let-us-sell דלקח דלקח יַהוּרָה \$ 71 him\*, and our hand let-it-not be upon him.' And they-sold him\* to על היה של Obs. IV. p. 93. יֵר the Ishmaelites, and they-took-him\*-down to Egypt. A king‡ sent ירד  $H\phi$ . § 71 מָצְרֵיִם ישִׁמְעָאלִים שלח מלד

#### EXERCISE XLVIII.

loosed

נתר Hø. Tab. XIX.

and

him \*.

And he-finished charging-them (Hebr. to Scharge them\*), and he-expired \*\* הוצ Pi. בלה פלה and died. My father adjured me\* saying 'In my Tab. XVII, Note (†, ii). שבע אב Ηφ. which I-dug for me in the land of Canaan, there (Heb. thither) קבר Tab. X. 2. ל כרה Tab. X. 2.

<sup>\*</sup> Affix. + (Fut. (-). 
Tense before Noun. § Infin. w. > prefixed. ¶ Fut. (-). וו With Affs., פתנתי etc.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The is Consonantal here.

shalt-thou-(m.)-bury me\*.' Go-up and bury-thou (m.) thy father as עלה he-adjured thee\*. All that I-shall-command thee\* (m.), thou-shalt-צוה אַשֶּׁר בָּל Pi.‡ certainly-do (Hebr. to-do thou-shalt-do) it \* (m.); and I-will-bless thee \*. עשה Abs. עשה ברך ברך and I-will-preserve thee\* in all thy ways. JAH§ hath-indeed-+ שמר דברך Tab. X. 1. יה corrected (Hebr. to-correct, He-hath-corrected) me\*; but to the death Pi. Infin., (-) form. רובי Pi. He-hath-not given me\*.— And I-took | them (m.) and I-passed-them-over להח נתו (Hebr. and I-caused-them\*-to-pass-over) the brook; and I-was-left נַחַל עבר  $H\phi$ . יתר Nø. (Tab. XVIII), by-myself, and there-wrestled one with me until the-going-up-of the dawn, עד עם אִישׁ Νφ. עד לָבַדִּי And-when he-said 'Let-me-go (Heb. Send-away-thou m. me\*) for the dawn § Pi. שלח hath-gone-up,' then I-answered-him\* 'I-will-not let-thee\*-go except thou-בי אם Pi. בי אם ענה hast-blessed me \*.' ברך ברך Pi. EXERCISE XLIX. And these words \ which I [am] commanding thee (m.) to-day (Hebr. (m.) דַּבַר the-day) shall-be on thy heart. And thou-shalt-impress them upon שנן לַבָב Pi. (Tab. XIV). (Hebr. to) thy sons. And-thou-shalt-write f them\* on the posts of Tab. XIII. מזוינה כתב thy house, and at (2) thy gates. I will-bring you (m.) \* into the land of שער בוא  $H\phi$ . אל the nations which (Hebr. which it\*) I-have-given to you to possess it\*. ירש Tab. XVIII. (ח.) בוים נתן And I-will-give \( \text{-them} \\*-\text{up} \) before-you, and ye-shall-smite \( \text{them} \) them. שנים w. ל pref., & Aff. נכה  $H\phi$ . נתן + Fut. (-). 

The is Consonantal here. § Tense before Noun. || Note (A) on Tab. XIX. || Past with 1.

The kingt of Jericho sought the men whom\* Joshua sent. And שלח יהושע Pr. p. 46 (l.)

the woman‡ said, Pursue-ye (m.) quickly after-them that ye-may-overtake אַחֲרִיהָם מַהָּר רדף אָשָׁה Hợ., Tab. XIX.

 $ag{them}^*$ . And she had-taken-them \*-up to the roof; and she-hid expressed פֿממן  $ag{them}$  \$ 71. ii. (a) פֿממן בּגּ

them\*, and the mischief t did-not come-upon them\*. Ye (m.) haveexpressed

preserved-my\*-life. Flames of fire have-devoured them (m.)\*. אכל אָש (f.) אַכל אָש אבל אַש

#### EXERCISE L.

Draw-Thou me\*, after-Thee we-will-run. The kingt hath-מָלֶר מָלֶר (אָ מִדְרָיִדּ מִּלְרָי מַּלְרָי מִּלְרָידּ מֹּמִרֶר (מִשֶׁרָ מִּשְׁרָ מִּשְׁרָ

brought-me\*-into His chambers. Let-me\*-see thy (f.) countenance, let-me\*- $\phi$ . בְּרָאֶה  $\phi$ . בְּרָאֶה pl. of בְּרָאֶה pl. of בְּרָאֶה

hear thy (f.) voice. I-have-taken-hold-upon Him\*, and I-will-not let-אַטט $\dot{H}$ ישָּׁ.

Him \*-go. ופה *H*φ.

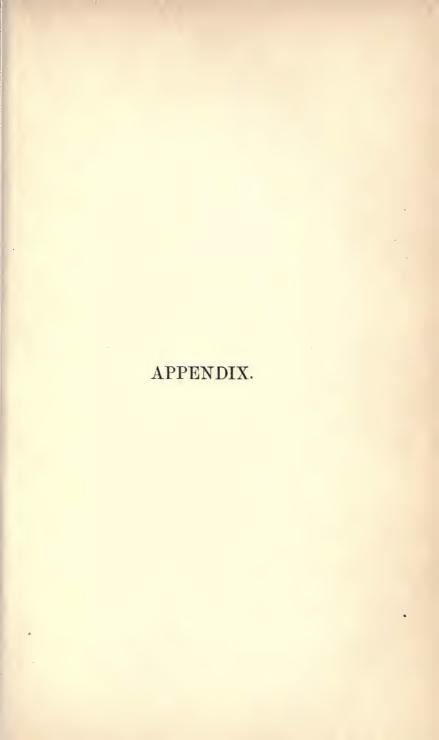
The watchmen found: me\*...; they-smote me\* they-wounded Partic. (1) K. of טמר מצא  $H\phi$ .

Daughters: saw her\*, and they (m.) called-her\*-happy. Many

waters shall-not be-able to-quench Love $\parallel$ , and floods shall-not מַיִּם  $H \check{o} p h$ . בבה  $P \check{i}$ . בָּהָרוֹת (f.)

overwhelm it\*. Lo! The-Lord thy God: hath-loved thee (m.)\*: אָהָר (the --- form.)

be-strong, yea (1) be-strong.





## APPENDIX.

### I. SIGNIFICATIONS OF THE VOICE-FORMS.

We may give here a few instances of what was mentioned briefly at the foot of page 70, viz that other English 'forms of rendering'—more or less different from the main significations of the Voices in general—are sometimes required. Thus,

- (a) In Gen. i. 4, the Hiph-îl יַּבְּרֵל (Fut. 3 s. m.) may fairly be rendered "and He divided" (or by some such expression, as "and He made separation"). The expression "and He caused to SEPARATE" is not English, and English expressions must of course be used in an English rendering.
- (γ) In the case of some Roots, as observed at the foot of page 70, altogether different English Verbs are required for their several Voices.
- $(\delta)$  We must be content, at present, to refer the Student to his Lexicon for the renderings of the several Voices of various Roots.
- (e) Also the Lexicon must be referred to as a means of finding what Voices of particular Roots are used. For
  - N.B. (i) Verbs are not necessarily used in all the Voices; but, on the contrary,
    - (ii) most Verbs are used in certain Voices only, and not in others.

- (II). CERTAIN TENSE-FORMS, AND APOCOPATED FORMS.
- (1) As said in § 162 (e), it is the Rule to have, in the Future Kal, the (rather than the יֹם form, i.e. יפֿקוֹר rather than יפֿקוֹר, in the following three cases:
  - (a) with 1 Convers., thus מול and he risited,
  - (β) with אל Deprecative, thus אל יפקד let him not visit,
  - (γ) in a positive wish, thus The let him visit.
- (2) So also it is the Rule to have in Hiph-il the (rather than the '--) form, i.e. יְבָּקִיך rather than לַבָּקִיך, in the same three cases, thus
  - (a) with \ Convers., מולכן and he caused to visit,
  - (א) with Deprecative, אל iet him not cause to visit,
  - (γ) in a positive wish, לפקד let him cause to visit.
- (3) The same holds for other than 'Full' Verbs; and, further,
- (4) Verbs 's generally\* have the 'Apocopated' forms in these same three cases, thus:
  - (a) with Conversive, וְינֶל from וְינֶל (Kal), יְגְלֶה from וְיְגֶל (Ρῖ,), יְגֶלֶה from וְיָגֶל (Ηφ.), etc.; and so in other Persons, as וְתְּעָה from תְּהָיָה from תְּהָיָה, etc.; and so in other Persons, as תְּהָיָה from תְּהָיָה, קֹהְיָה from תְּהָיָה, etc.;
  - (β) with אַל Deprecative, אַל תְּגַל from תְּגֵּלֶה (Pǐ.), תְּגֵל הְּהִי from אַל יִהִי (Kal), מִבְּנָה and אַל הַפָּן from אַל יִהִי and הָהִי and הָּהִי etc.;
  - (γ) in a positive wish, יגלה let it m. go captive, from יגל, let it m. be (or let there be), from יהי, etc.

[Further remarks on Verb-forms had better be reserved for a subsequent Section of this Appendix. Now we may not delay any longer to give the following]

<sup>\*</sup> Not always, see the Note (‡) on p. 171.

### (III). ANALYSIS OF SOME VERB-FORMS.

When the Student first attempts to read the Hebrew Bible, he is likely to find his progress somewhat slow and perhaps wearisome by reason of his inability to analyze at once the Verb-forms with which in such great variety he will meet at every step. It is therefore advisable to offer him some little help, at first, to enable him to recognize more easily the various forms, and to familiarize him (by references) with the several Tables and Sections in which such forms are classified and spoken of. To some extent the Exercises will have already familiarized him with these, class by class. A very little help now will enable him to combine them all. The following ANALYSIS of the Verbs found in the first three, and the twelfth, chapters of the Book of Genesis, will doubtless be amply sufficient for him. With the Prefixes and Affixes to Nouns, etc., he will be sufficiently familiarized already by the Exercises; he will need no help for these now,—with the exception of a word or two, here and there, perhaps. It may however be well to give now the following Rules:-

RULE I. When the Conjunctive stands between words, or groups of words, which form a COUPLE,—if the second word of the COUPLE, or the first word of the second group, is either

- (1) Monosyllabic, or
- (2) Dissyllable with the Accent on the Penultima, the generally takes —,

[N.B. unless the first letter has —, in the word to which the i is prefixed];—thus,

(i) in Gen. viii. 22 we have

יברע וְלָצִיר וְלָר וָהֹם וְלַיִיץ וְהֹרֶף וְיוֹם וָלַיְלָה \*וכוֹ seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, etc.

Here the Nouns are arranged in couples, two and two. And (a) יוֹרָע יִּרְצִיר seed-time and harvest, the first Couple, has for its second word the Dissyllabic קציר which is accented on the last syllable (not on the Penultima) in accordance with Pt. I, § 55 (8, ii) and (9, a). Hence this word does not fall under Rule I above.—For the Accents - T'lishá and - Pázêr, see Pt. I, § 66 (15 & 13). As said in Note (‡) there, the Accent stands "always over the first consonant of its word." It affects the last syllable here.

- (β) cold and heat, the second Couple, has for its second word the Monosyllabic in; before which the takes in accordance with Rule I above.—For the Accents Gêrêsh and Kadma, see Pt. I, §§ 66 (16) & 67 (3).
- (ק) בְּיֵץְ נְבֶּיֶץְ summer and winter, the third Couple, has for its second word the Dissyllabic מוֹרָ accented on the Penultima; before which the takes as above.—For the Accents T'vir and Dargá, see Pt. I, §§ 66 (11) and 67 (4).
- (δ) So also מֹלְילָה day and night, the fourth Couple, has for its second word the Dissyllabic מֹלְילָה accented on the Penultima; before which the takes as above.—For the Accents Tiphkhá and Μê-r'khá, see Pt. I, §§ 66(6) and 67(6).

But (ii) it is not necessary that the Couple should consist of two words only. We have, for instance, in Gen. iii. 22

<sup>\*</sup> This 'וכו signifies "etc." It stands for וְכֵלוֹ and the whole of it:

This great Rule is not indeed always attended to; but it is so much attended to in the Bible, especially in the case of two words so 'coupled' together, that it is best to observe the Rule in Composition—in this case of a couple of two words.

This Rule was stated in a very concise form in Obs. XII on p. 139. There the Rule itself, with even the few examples given above, would have been out of place.—In a Couple consisting of two words, the second word will mostly have a Disjunctive Accent by reason of the Stop (greater or less) made at the end of the 'Couple.' It was necessary, as seen in (ii), not to limit the occurrence to the case of the Accent being Disjunctive.

[This Rule will be found more fully stated and illustrated in Pt. II, § 94.]

Rule II. The prefixes also sometimes take — before an Accented Vowel, as seen in Pt. II, § 95; thus we have לְמֵים: at the end of Gen. i. 6; and so בנל at the end of Deut. xiv. 1; etc.

#### Analysis of Verbs in Gen. i-iii.

- Gen. i. 1. ברא He created. Kal Past 3 s. m. from ברא Tab. XXII.
  - v. 2. היתה † it f. was (or existed in a state of). KAL Past 3 s. f. from היה. Tab. XXIII.
    - [was] ‡ moving (al. brooding). Cp. Deut. xxxii. 11. Pĭ-hl Partic. Sing. f. from רהף. For the Partic. forms see App<sup>x</sup> B to Tab. XIV, and for the retained before ה see Tab. XVI(2) [β, iii.—page xx.].
  - v. 3. אַנְיֹאֹכֶּוֹר § and He said. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. with \ Conversive, from אמר Tab. XVII (2, δ).
    - יְהֵי let there be. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. apocopated for ביהי, from היה, Tab. XXIII (Note 3), also page 170 ( $\epsilon$ , 4).
    - with 'Conversive, from היה (see the preceding word יהיי). Cp. p. 222 (4).
    - v. 4. אַרַיְּאָ and He saw. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. apocopated, from ראה. Tab. XXIII, also page 171 (ק).
      - and He divided (or made separation). Hiph-îl Fut. 3 s. m. with I Conversive, from ברל.

        Tab. XIV. [For the see § 162 (e, ii) p. 105, and p. 222 (2).]

<sup>\*</sup> The Tense here precedes its subject. Cp. § 162 (d, i), p. 105. This need not be mentioned after this page.

<sup>†</sup> The Tense here follows its Subject. This marks EMPHASIS on the Subject, as stated in § 162 (d, ii). The Emphasis here might perhaps be brought out in English somewhat thus: "Now [as for] the earth, it was a confused and formless mass.... And God said, etc."

<sup>‡</sup> The 'logical Copula' was is to be supplied in the English. Cp. § 124. This need not be mentioned again.

<sup>§</sup> See § 161 (2),-page 104.

r. 5. אַלְּרָא and He called. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. with 'Conversive, from אַרָא. Tab. XXII.

קרא He called. Kal Past 3 s. m. from קרא. Tab. XXII. ייִריי\*. See the third Verb in v. 3.

[Note. The literal rendering of the last six words in v. 5 is, as the Student will see at once, "And there was evening, and there was morning,—one day." This literal rendering seems plain and clear enough. It tells that, after that great moment, when

"God said 'Let there be light,—and there was light," time went on; and, in due course of time, the light of the day-time declined towards departure, "and there was evening." And time went on still continually; and, in due course of time, day dawned—"and there was morning." And so there was "one day": viz. from the first breaking forth of the light "offspring of heaven firstborn," to the time when there was light again—at the breaking forth of the light of the morning.

Obs. Some give "the first day" for יוֹם אֶּהֶר. For this see 'Note' at the end of v. 31.]

v. 6. וֵיאֹמֶר \*. See the first Verb in v. 3.

יהי. See the second Verb in v. 3.

מיהי and let it be. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. (יְהִי) with Conjunctive prefixed [§ 3 (b)], from היה. Tab. XXIII.—See also v. 3.

one m. dividing (or making separation). Hiph-îl. Partic. Sing. m. from בדל. Tab. XIV.

v. 7. איניש and He made. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. with \ Conversive, from אינים. See p. 171 (ζ), and Suppt to Tab. XXIII.

<sup>\*</sup> See § 161 (2),-page 104.

v. 7 (contin.) ויברל. See the second Verb in v. 4.

וְיָהִי. See the third Verb in v. 3.

v. 8. יִּלְרָא. See the first Verb in v. 5.

ויהי. See the third Verb in v. 3.

v. 9. יאמר. See the first Verb in v. 3.

let them be gathered together. NIPH-AL Fut. 3 pl. m. from קווה. Tab. XXIII.

and let it f. be seen. NIPH-AL Fut. 3 s. f. with Conjunctive, from ה. Tab. XXIII. The - is instead of - followed by Dagesh, as in § 182 (i).

ויהי. See the third Verb in v. 3.

v. 10. ויקרא. See the first Verb in v. 5.

קרא. See the second Verb in v. 5.

וירא. See the first Verb in v. 5.

v. 11. אמר See v. 3.

let it f. bring-forth [grass]. Hiph-îl Fut. 3 s. f. from דער § 162 (e, ii), p. 105; & p. 222 (2).

[Note. This use of a Verb and Noun together, from the same Root, is often found—especially where the repetition of the Root implies abundance, multitude, greatness, or emphasizes that which the Root expresses. Cp. קחרו פחרו אוני ביי Ps. xiv. 5 they were greatly afraid (lit. they feared a fear), etc.; and so],

yielding seed. Hiph-îl Partic. Sing. m. from יבוְרִיעַ וְרַעַ

yielding (or producing, lit. making). KAL Partic. Sing. m. from עשה. Tab. XXIII. ויהי. See v. 3. v. 12. אינו and it f. brought forth. Hiph-îl Fut. 3 s. f. with 'Conversive, from אינו. This Verb is both 'בוֹ like 'בוֹ in Tab. XVIII, and א' like אינו in Tab. XXI. The — instead of '— is in accordance with § 162 (e, ii), and p. 222 (2).

עשה. See v. 11. מוֶריע. See v. 11. פֿוְרִיע. See v. 4. v. 13. וְיַרְא . See v. 3.

v. 14. יְהִי See v. 3. יְהִי See v. 3.

[Obs. (i). The Verb יְהִי is in the Singular, but אַארֹת lights in the Plural. This is often the case when the Verb comes first, especially when the Verb is used as here in a somewhat Impersonal manner. Cp. וִיהִי בֹּהֵנֵי בָּמוֹת 1 Kings xiii. 33 that there-might-be priests of high-places. So in Gen. x. 25 and to Eber there-were-born two sons, cp. Gen. xli. 50.

N.B. A Singular Verb may occur with a Plural Noun in certain other cases also, to be mentioned elsewhere.

Obs. (ii). The Plural of the Masculine Noun has the Feminine form. Cp. § 43.

Obs. (iii). The word אוֹרְ signifies a light, i.e. a light-giver φωστήρ (LXX). In vv. 3–5 the word is אוֹר (φῶς LXX).]

to divide (or make separation). Hiph-îl Infin. with prefix, from ברל.

and they shall be (or let them be). KAL Past 3 plu. with 1 prefixed, from היה. Tab. XXIII.

v. 15. וְהָיֹלְ. See v. 14.

to give light (lit. to cause light). Hiph-il Infin. with prefixed, from אור Tab. XX.

ויהי. See v. 3.

v. 16. ויעש . See v. 7.

is a Noun with for prefixed, "for the governance of."]

v. 17. מול and He set (lit. gave). KAL Fut. 3 s. m. with ז Conversive, from נתן Tab. XIX (B).

See v. 15.

v. 18. למשל and to rule. KAL Infin. with ל prefix, from Tab. XIV.

ולהבדיל. See v. 14. וירא. See v. 4.

v. 19. יהי. See v. 3.

v. 20. אמר See v. 3.

[ישֶׁרְצוּ [שֶׁרֶץ נ'ת'] let them bring-forth-abundantly [moving creature that hath life],—lit. let them swarm-with [a swarm of creatures that have life].—Kal Fut.
3 pl. m. from שרץ. Tab. XIV.

קֹבְּׁנְעְ [that] may fly (E.V.) Pĭ-ÊL Fut. 3 s. m. from אָנְי [Tab. XX.—Cp. § 31.

[Note. Many prefer to render thus:—"And let fowl fly." The word "Fowl" should then be read with EMPHASIS, because it precedes its Verb.]

v. 21. אַיְבֶּרָא and He created. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. with \ Conversive, from אור. Tab. XXII.

[Note. The Root אום] has not occurred since v. 1, "In the beginning (or at first) God created the heavens and the earth." It occurs again now in v. 21, at the introduction of 'animal life'; it does not occur again till v. 27, "And God created אָל , etc." which is subsequent to the "Let us make (or We will make) אָלָהָל, etc." in v. 20. The making of man in the image of God is an act of Creation.]

v. 21 (contin.) הְרֹכֶּשֶׁה that moveth. Kal Partic. Sing. f. (App<sup>x</sup>

B to Tab. XIV) from ה, with the ה of §§ 6 & 98.

שׁרְצוּ brought forth abundantly (or swarmed with).

KAL Past 3 pl. from שרץ. Tab. XIV.
אירא. See v. 4.

v. 22. יְבֶּרֶן and He blessed. Pi-£l Fut. 3 s. m. with Convers., from ברך [App\* to Tab. XVI (2)]. The — is for the —, because the Accent is removed from the last syllable. Cp. Pt. I, § 55 (9, b).

saying. KAL Infin. with ל, from אמר Tab. XVII [Note † (ii)].

be ye fruitful. KAL Imper. 2 pl. m. from הברה. Tab. XXIII.

and multiply. Kal Imper. 2 pl. m. with pref., from רבה. Tab. XXIII.

and fill. Kal Imper. 2 pl. m. with pref., from מלא belonging to Tab. XXII (but the same here as in Tab. XIV).

let it multiply. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. apocop. from רבה. Tab. XXIII.

v. 23. ייִהי See v. 3.

v. 24. ויאמר. See v. 3.

let it (f.) bring forth. Hiph-îl Fut.
3 s. f. from אצ' which is a Verb both
'ם and א'. Cp. אבווי in v. 12.

[The word הית is for הית which is the Constr. form of ,

v. 25. וירא (יירא). See v. 7. וירא (יירא). See v. 4. v. 26. וירא). See v. 3.

נְעְשֶׁה let us make (or We will make). Kal Fut.
1 pl. from עשה See p. 171 (ζ), and Suppt to Tab. XXIII.

and let them have dominion (or and they shall have dominion). Kal Fut. 3 pl. m. with ז

Conjunctive, from הרה. Tab. XXIII.

[Note. The word בְּרֶבֶּה consists of רָּבָּה the fish of (Construct form of הָּבָּה fish collectively) and the prefix over. Since there may never be two Moving Shvas together, the — of the has to become a 'Slight-Vowel.' Pt. I, § 56. Cp. § 4 (c) of the Exercise-book.—The Dag. L. is removed from the here in accordance with Pt. I, § 48.]

that creepeth (E.V.) [Cp. הְרֹמֵשׁ in v. £1.] KAL Partic. Sing. m. from אר, with the of §§ 6 & 98.

v. 27. יְבְרָא . See v. 21. בָּרָא . See v. 1.

v. 28. וַיְבֶרֶךְ. See v. 22. וַיְבֶרֶךְ. See v. 2. ביי אֶלֶר. See v. 2. פרוּ וְבְרוּ וְמַלְאוּ

ימר and subdue it. Kal Imper. 2 pl. m. with prefix and Aff. ה it (f.), from כבש.

Tab. XXVII.

ורדו and have dominion. KAL Imper. 2 pl. m. with pref., from רדה. Tab. XXIII.

תרמשת . See v. 21.

v. 29. ויאמר See v. 3.

נתקי I have given. KAL Past 1 s. from נתתי Tab. XIX (B).

[אָרֵע] נְיְרֵע] bearing (lit. seeding) [seed]. KAL Partic. s. m. from אור. Tab. XIV.

[Note. אָרָן (a little later in this verse) is merely the Pause-form of יוֹרע Cp. Tab. X, Note (\*).]

יהיה it shall be. KAL Past 3 s. m. from היה. Tab. XXIII.

[Note. לְאָכְלָה for food is best taken to be a Noun of the same form as הְבְּלָה wisdom, with ב'. (The  $\Rightarrow$  in the first syllable is ŏ). Some however take לְאָכִלְה to be the 'Kal Infin. of אול with ה added' as in § 137 (4, iii) [p. 80]; its meaning then would be 'to eat.']

v. 30. בל] רוֹמֵשׁ every] creeping [thing]. KAL Partic. Sing. m., from רמש. Tab. XIV. Cp. v. 26.

[Note (i). אֶת בָּל יֶרֶק עֵשֶׂב all green herb (lit. all greenness-of herb). Cp. § 88.

(ii). The 'I have given' of v. 29 is carried on in thought to 'govern' also the words in (i).]

לאכלה. See v. 29. יְהִי See v. 2.

v. 31. 871. See v. 4.

עשה He made. Kal Past 3 s.m. from עשה Tab. XXIII. ייהי. See v. 3.

[Note. יוֹם הַשׁשׁי lit. a day [which was] the sixth.

Obs. (a) The 'Def. Art.' has not appeared thus in the case of the preceding "days." The Numerals in connection with Di' day in vv. 5, 8, 13, 19, and 23, are respectively "one," "second" (or "a second"), "third" (or "a third"), "fourth" (or "a fourth"), "fifth" (or "a fifth"). Whereas in v. 31 we have "day the sixth," literally.

(β) Many suppose that אחד in v. 5 may be rendered, and is to be rendered, "the first day,"-although the Numeral is not the word for "first" (viz. אשׁוֹן) but the word for "one" (viz. אהר). They suppose that the word may so be rendered because the expression מֶלֶךְ אָתְד one king in Is. xxiii. 15 has been rendered by some "the first king." But this last rendering is, to say the least, not certainly admissible. Consequently we are not thereby convinced that the preceding supposition is correct. A little more support for that supposition may be claimed from the phrase באהר להרש which occurs several times (as Gen. viii. 5 & 13, etc.), and which stands short for in day ONE to the month, literally (Ezra x. 16 & 17, etc.). But we must bear in mind that it is usual to employ the CARDINAL Numbers with the day of the month, and Ordinals for the number of the month itself, as in Gen. viii. או בראשון בארור לרורש in the first [month] in [day] ONE to the month. So we have the Ordinal בעשירי in the tenth [month] Gen. viii. 5; but the Cardinal בעשור in [day] TEN (not בְּעְשִׁירִי in the TENTH) in Lev. xvi. 29 ברורש השביעי

in the seventh month in the [day] TEN to the month, etc. Such a use of the Cardinal Numbers is not quite the same as this of "one," and then "a second," "a third," "a fourth," "a fifth," and "THE sixth," in Gen. i.

Nor is this quite the same even as the "year-of \* one" (lit.), in Dan. i. 21 (& ix. 1, 2, etc.), which last is in accordance with the "year-of three" in Dan. i. 1, and "the year-of four" in 1 K. xxii. 41, and so the "year-of two" in 1 K. xv. 25, etc. Nor is it the same even as the "year-of the fourth (הַרֶּבְיִעִיה)" Ezra vii. 8, and the "year-of the ninth (הַרְּבִיעִיה)" 2 K. xxv. 1.†

It has indeed been said that "the first" is properly represented by "one," and then "second," "third," etc., follow as bearing reference to the first mentioned,—and some have thought that "first" could not be said when as yet there was no other.

Perhaps it may be well to have just mentioned here that the word actually employed in Gen. i. 5 is NOT the ordinary word for "first" (viz. אָלוֹנוֹיִ).

It may, however, be thought to be beyond the limits of our proper business here to mention thus the few facts stated above. And we ought perhaps to add that the amount of 'authority' which may be claimed, from the opinions of 'learned' men, for rendering the words "Di' (Gen. i. 5) "the first day" is

<sup>\*</sup> Perhaps we may be allowed the use of this expression here, for a moment, although it is not an English expression. We give "year-of" as an equivalent of the Hebrew word אָנָה, in order to call the Reader's attention to the fact of this word being in the Construct form.

<sup>†</sup> The 'English' for these would be "the first, third, fourth, etc., year."

simply overwhelming. But, nevertheless, these facts remain:-

- (i) the words יוֹם אָרָוֹר strictly signify "ONE DAY,"
- (ii) the ordinary Hebrew for "the first day" is a very different expression.]
- Gen. ii. 1. וְיַכְלוּ and they were finished. Pǔ-ĂL Fut. 3 pl. m., with 1 Conversive, from כלה. Tab. XXIII.
  - v. 2. וְיְכֵל and He ended [or had ended, or finished, § 157 (a) & (e)]. Pĭ-£L Fut. 3 s. m. apocopated, with I Conversive, from כלה [like 'יְנֵל in Tab. XXIII].
    - אָשָׁה He had made. KAL Past 3 s. m. from עשה.
      Tab. XXIII.
    - וישלת and He rested (or stopped, 'ceased'). KAL Fut. 3 s. m. with | Conversive, from שבת Tab. XIV.

[Note. It need scarcely be said that the word 'Sabbath (יְשַׁבֶּת)' is from this Root.—But the word is used also in the Bible for other than 'Sabbath'-cessation, sometimes.]

v. 3. ויברך. See ch. i. 22.

and He sanctified (or hallowed). Pi-£t Fut. 3 s. m. with 1 Conversive, from קרש.
Tab. XIV.

שבת He had rested (or ceased). KAL Past 3 s.m. See v. 2.

ארא He created. See ch. i. 1.

to make. Kal Infin. with pref. See Supp<sup>t</sup> to Tab. XXIII, and § 169 (a).

[Note. The literal rendering of these last two words is given here. There is some rather needless controversy about the sense of them. We may not enter into that here. The literal NOTE. 237

rendering seems to bear a sufficiently clear and simple sense. Another rendering is however possible,—as will be seen a little further on in this Appendix (vi. 2,  $\mu$ ).]

v. 4. [Note. A slightly different arrangement in the printing of the Analysis may perhaps be admitted now, as a means of marking more distinctly what many suppose to be the commencement of a new sub-division of the Book.—It will be seen that the NAME of The Almighty (for which the E.V. gives generally "the LORD," cp. Pt. I, § 79 (2) occurs for the first time in this verse. And it is followed immediately by , throughout this chapt. ii. and in vv. 1, 8-24, of chapt. iii. Some Moderns have made what is really a serious mistake in imagining both these alike to be merely Appellative Nouns. The word אלהים may be so termed. But the other is the NAME—the 'Proper-NAME,' if the expression may be used.— Here, however, we may but just state what has been said above, and add a caution to the Reader against adopting too hastily certain plausible theories. The thoughtful and unbiassed Student, who can afford to think for himself and to delay his adhesion to other people's theories until he has sufficient education in the subject to be able to form a fair opinion about it, will find too many instances of modern theories resting on a fundamental misconception, which are nevertheless accepted by some as 'latest results of Biblical Criticism.' We would urge the Student to labour for a knowledge of the facts and usages of the language, and we say to him boldly:-"Work your work honestly and carefully and thoughtfully, and resolve to know for yourself the truth of the matter, so far as in you lies, by Thorough Work."]

v. 4 (contin.) בוהבוראם when they were created (lit. on their being created). Niph-al Infin. with it pref. and Pron.-Aff. in-their (m.), from אובראבר Tab. XV.

עשׁוֹת [the] making of. Kal Infin. Constr. from עשׁה. Tab. XXIII and Pt. I, § 24.—This word is here 'in Construction with' the Name '' (which is followed by the epithet אֶרֶי (which is followed by the epithet 'Object' of it is אָרֶץ וְשָׁמִים.

v. 5. יְהְיֶה before] it was. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. from היה. Tab. XXIII.

יְצְּטֶּה before] it grew. KAL Fut. 3 s. m. from צמה (like received),—in Pause, § 165 (I,  $\beta$ ).

[Note. When the word אָרֶט has a Tense after it, this Tense is generally the Future in Hebrew; probably because the time of the event referred to in the Tense is later than (and therefore yet future with regard to) the time to which attention is directed by the word אַרָט before, or before-that. But in English, events are regarded as Past or Future from the point of view of the writer or speaker rather than from consideration of relative order. Hence we have sometimes a Future Tense in Hebrew even where some form of Past is generally given in English, as in the case of the two Verbs above (and so in אַרַט יַּעָרָט to before that] a mist went up etc." So in Gen. xix. 4 אַרָט שׁרָט before they lay down, and Josh. ii. 8, etc.

- N.B. (i) A Hebrew Future after מֶּלֶטְ may of course be also rendered sometimes, in other places, by a Future in English, as in Is. lxv. 24 מֶלֶכּם יִּקְרָאוּ before they shall call; and
  - (ii) A Past occurs a few times after מָלֶיָב ;—it may be rendered

by the Pluperfect form 'had' (as well as, sometimes, by an ordinary Past); thus, Gen. xxiv. 15 בְּלָה before-that he had finished,\*—for which the man in his own account says, v. 45, "as-for-me [it was] before I finished (אַכֶּלָה)†, that behold, etc." —See also 1 S. iii. 7 בְּלֵבְעָה [it was] before-that he had known, followed by "and before-that it-was-revealed or manifested (Fut.)‡." And so also with בַּלֶּבְעָה, as in Ps. xc. 2 "before-that mountains had-been-brought-forth (בְּלֵבְעָה Pu-Ăl Past 3 pl., in Pause),—Prov. viii. 25 "before-that mountains had-been-founded (בְּלֶבְּעָה Hoph-Al Past 3 pl., in Pause).

- (iii) In some instances the Future with may (perhaps) be rendered in English by means of the Auxiliary "could"; thus, Gen. ii. 5 "before it-could-be" and "before it-could-grow,"—and so in Gen. xxiv. 45 "before I-could-finish," etc. But in some instances a direct Past form of rendering seems to be the most natural in English.
  - (iv) Gesenius' treatment of the word מַרֶּב is unsatisfactory.]
- v. 5 (contin.) הְּמְטִיר He had caused rain. Hiph-îl Past 3 s. m., from מטר Tab. XIV.

לעבר to till. Kal Infin. with pref., from עבר Tab. XVI (1).

v. 6. עלה it went up. KAL Fut. 3 s. m. from עלה, p. 171 (5).

[Note. This verse seems to be best taken in connection with

<sup>\*</sup> The Narrative treats his "finishing to speak" as a Past event.

<sup>†</sup> He marks his "finishing" as subsequent to the act of her coming out.

<sup>‡</sup> The "Revelation of the Word of The Lord to him" is marked as subsequent to the child's having-knowledge-of The Lord. That Revelation implying an advance in knowledge,—the first 'knowing' is expressed in the Past form, and the 'being revealed' in the Future.

v. 5,—as remarked above. So the emphatic position of the word TN mist, before its Verb, is allowed for in the rendering.

v. 6 (contin.) מלקה and watered. Hiph-îl Past 3 s. m. with pref., from שקה. Tab. XXIII.—See the Note on v. 5 above.

v. 7. מייצֶר and He formed. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. with \ Convers., from צר. See § 197 (δ).

from not. Tab. XIX.

ויהי. See ch. i. 3.

[Note. The Verb היה with 'after it, as here, is often used for to become.]

v. 8. איטן and He planted. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. with \ Convers., from איטן. Tab. XIX.

מישכן and He put. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. with \ Conversive, from See §§ 225 (iii) and 232 (iii).

[Note. Some consider such words to be forms of the Hiph-il Future from the corresponding אין Root,—מוֹשׁ here.—Perhaps the Student's safest plan will be to give, when asked, both of these two: thus, Kal Fut. from שִׁישׁ, or Hiph. Fut. from שׁישׁ. We prefer the former.]

יצר He had formed. Kal Past 3 s. m. from יצר, in Pause. § 165 (β).

v. 9. אַבְּרָה and He caused to grow. Hiph-îl Fut. 3 s. m. with \ Conversive, from אבר [Tab. XVI (3) (Β, β),—p. xxii.]

ֶּנְחְלֶּד pleasant (E.V.). Niph-ăl Partic. s. m. from ולעלם (to covet),—like נְעָלֵם in § 169 (β, iii).

the knowing. Kal Infin. דְּעָת (Tab. XVIII, Note 1) with 'Def. Art.' prefixed, from ירע.—This strictly Infin.

form is often used for the Noun "knowledge." Here it governs the Object מוֹב ורע.

v. 10. אַצְיֹּ [was] going out. Kal Partic. s. m. from אַצְי (like בֹּקְר) in Tab. XIV).

שקה to water. Hiph-îl Infin. with להשקות pref., from שקה. Tab. XXIII.

it was parted. Niph-Al Fut. 3 s. m. from לפרד. Tab. XIV

[Note. The Future Tense here marks that the "being parted" was subsequent to the "going out." Cp. § 152 (I). So also in the case of the next word.]

- יהיה מות and it became. Kal Past 3 s. m. with 1 pref., from Tab. XXIII. Cp. the Note at the end of v. 7.
- v. 11. הַלְּבֶב that which compasseth (lit. the one-compassing).

  Kal Partic. s. m. (like בַּקְר in Tab. XIV) with החבר prefixed as in § 98, from סבב.
  - v. 13. הַכּוֹבֵב The same as הַכּוֹבֵב in v. 11.
- v. 14. ההקר it-which goeth (lit. the one-going). Kal Partic. s. m. (like קב in Tab. XIV) with החול prefixed, as in § 98.
- v. 15. חַלְּקַח and He took. KAL Fut. 3 s. m. with 1 Conversive, from לקה Tab. XIX (A).

and He put him (with 'Defective' Long-Khērik, Pt. I, § 12). This word consists of אַנְיָהוֹ Hiph-îl Fut. 3 s. m. with \Conversive and the Objective Affix אַרָּהוֹ him.

[Note. There is a difference of opinion as regards the Root of this word, as said in § 213 and Note (†) there. If the Root is this word, as said in § 212; and so we have forms from this Root like those in Tab. XIX. But Moderns generally take

the Root to be אוֹ and suppose the — of יְנִיהְ is resolved into — followed by Dagesh so as to give יְנִיהְ , and similarly in other forms—thus הְנִיהְ Infin. (for הְנִיהְ , הְנִיהְ Past 3 s. m. (for הְנִיהְ This may be. But so may the other, which the Student will we think find reason hereafter for preferring. And we think also that he will easily see that the objections which some urge have not much weight.]

v. 15 (contin.) לְעַבְרָהּ to dress it (or till it, as in v. 5). KAL Infin. with prefix and Objective Affix הַ it f., from עבר.
Tab. XXIV (p. xxxv).

and to keep it. The same as the preceding word in form, with prefix, from שמר.

v. 16. [יַצוֹ [עַל] and He commanded (or laid-a-charge upon). Pî-Êl Fut. 3 s. m. apocopated, with Conversive, from צור (like in Tab. XXIII).

לאכור See ch. i. 22.

אָכֹל to eat. Kal Infin. Absolute from אכל, as in Tab. XIV. אבל thou mayest eat. Kal Fut. 2 s. m. from אכל. Tab. XVII (2,  $\gamma$ ).

[Note. The Infin. Abs. is here used before the Tense to give emphasis,—"thou mayest freely eat," as in E.V.—See § 137 (1, Obs.  $\beta$ ).]

v. 17. הַּדְעָת. See v. 9.

האכל [לא] thou shalt [not] eat. The Dag. L. is removed from here,—(see Pt. I, § 48). Kal Fut. 2 s. m. from אכל.
Tab. XVII (2, a).

אָכֵלְּךְ thy eating. Kal Infin. with Pron. Aff. אַכִּלְּף thy m. from Tab. XV, Note (\*).

v. 17 (contin.) מות to die. KAL Infin. Absolute from מות Tab. XX.

המאה thou shalt die. KAL Fut. 2 s. m. from מות. Tab. XX.

[Note. The Infin. Abs. is here used before the Tense to give emphasis,—"thou shalt (or WILT) surely die," or "terribly die." See § 137 (1, Obs.  $\beta$ ).]

v. 18. אמר See ch. i. 3.

[הָאָרָם] that the man should be (lit. the-being-of the man).

KAL Infin. Constr. from היה (like אַלוֹת in Tab. XXIII, the Moving Shva of the ה taking the Compound form \_\_\_\_).

אַנְשֶׁה I will make. Kal Fut. 1 s. from אָנֶלֶה in Tab. XXIII, the y having - as in Tab. XVI (1).

v. 19. יצר and He formed (with 'Defective' Long-Khērik, Pt. I, § 12). Kal Fut. 3 s. m. with Conversive, from 'צר'. See § 197 (δ). Cp. v. 7.

and He brought (lit. and He caused-to-come). Hiph-îl. Fut. 3 s. m. with Conversive, from בוא (like יקם in Tab. XX).

to see. Kal Infin. with pref., from ראה. Tab. XXIII.

יקרא he would call. KAL Fut. 3 s. m. from יקרא. Tab. XXII.

v. 20. יֵקְרָא and he called. The same as the preceding, with i

לְאָאָ there was [not] found (lit. he found not). KAL Past 3 s. m. from אצה. Tab. XXII.

v. 21. מול and He caused to fall. Hiph-îl Fut. 3 s. m. with )
Conversive, from נפל Tab. XIX. [§ 162 (e, ii).]

מול and he slept. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. with \ Conversive, from . See § 197 (a & β).

ויקח. See v. 15.

v. 21 (contin.) מול and He closed. KAL Fut. 3 s. m. with ז Conversive, from מגר Tab. XIV.

v. 22. יֵבֶן and He made (lit. built). KAL Fut. 3 s. m. apocopated with I Conversive, from יֵנֶל [like יֵנֶל in Tab. XXIII.]
He had taken. KAL Past 3 s. m. from לקח. Tab. XIV.

מול and He brought her (with 'Defective' Long-Khērik, Pt. I, § 12). Hiph-îl Fut. 3 s. m. with 'Conversive, from בוא being like יָכִיא 'Tab. XX.]

v, 23. ויאמר See ch. i. 3.

יקרא it shall be called. NIPH-AL Fut. 3 s. m. from קרא it shall be called. NIPH-AL Fut. 3 s. m. from קרא

she was taken. Př-Al Past 3 s. f. from בַּקְרָה she was taken. Př-Al Past 3 s. f. from בַּקְרָה [like קַּקְרָה Tab. XIV, To help the pronunciation the Dag. Forte is dropped from the p, and — (corresponding to the preceding —, see Pt. I, § 22 end) is also given. Cp. Pt. I, § 72, Note (\*, e).].

v. 24. יְעֵיבֶׁר (–ö) he shall leave. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. from אָנוֹב Tab. XVI (1) but with –(ö) instead of – because the Accent is removed from the word (and therefore Makkeph follows in the Bible). See Pt. I, §§ 37 (2) & 55 (9, b).

מורבק and he shall cleave. Kal Past 3 s. m. with prefix, from Tab. XIV. [This Verb is often followed by ב as here, where we want "to" in English.]

and they shall be (or, with the following , and they shall become,—see the Note at the end of v. 7). This word is the same as מוֹן and let them be (or and they shall be) in ch. i. 15 where the rendering may also very well be "and let them BECOME" (or "and they shall BECOME.")

v. 25. יהון and they were. Kal Fut. 3 pl. m. with Conversive, from היה. Tab. XXIII.

v. 25 (contin.) וְלְאֹּן 'וְתְבּשִׁישׁוּ and they were [not] ashamed. Hithpa-âl Fut. 3 pl. m. from רוש [like יְתְּקוֹמְנֹלֵּוּ in Tab. XX]. For the — in Pause, see § 245. The Future Tense here marks 'Sequence' or 'Con-sequence.'

Gen. iii. 1. היה he was. Kal Past 3 s. m. from היה. Tab. XXIII. עשה He had made. Kal Past 3 s. m. from עשה. Tab. XXIII. עשה had made. See ch. i. 3.

אכר He hath said. Kal Past 3 s. m. from אכר האכלו He hath said. Kal Past 3 s. m. from אכר האכלו ואכלו ye shall [not] eat. Kal Fut. 2 pl. m. from אכל Tab. XVII (2, a). [Pt. I, § 48.]

v. 2. וְתֹּאֶׁכֶּוֹר and she said. Kal Fut. 3 s. f. with \ Conversive, from אמר Tab. XVII (2, δ).

we may eat. Kal Fut. 1 pl. from אכל . Tab. XVII (γ).
 v. 3. אַבֶּר. See v. 1.
 לאוֹן תאַכלוּ . See v. 1.

מולא] and ye shall [not] touch. Kal Fut. 2 pl. m. from [ולא]. Tab. XIX. [Pt. I, § 48.]—Note. This Verb generally 'governs' a ב as here.

אָפּ die. Kal Fut. 2 pl. m. from מות; i.e. אָלְמוּתוּ with the j of § 145 (see § 239).

[Note. The Future here marks the 'Subjunctive' after "lest."] v. 4. אָנָה See v. 1.

הום. See ch. ii. 17 and the Note there.

המתון. See v. 3.

v. 5. יֹדְעַ doth know (lit. is knowing). Kal Partic. s. m. from . Tab. XVI (3) [A].

your eating. Kal Infin. with Pron. Aff. אָכְלְּכֶּם your (m.) Tab. XV, Note (‡).

וֹנְפְּקְחוֹ then they shall be opened. Niph-ăl Past 3 pl. with ז prefix, from קוב Tab. XIV.

v. 5 (contin.) והייתם and ye shall be. Kal Past 2 pl. m. with prefix, from היה. See p. 171, Note (\*).

יְרְעֵי knowing (lit. knowers of). Kal Partic. pl. m. 'i.c.' [i.e. the Constr. form of פֿקָרִים,—like פֿקָרִים from פֿקָרִים (App<sup>x</sup> C to Tab. XIV).]

v. 6. אָרָן and-when she saw. Kal Fut. 3 s. f. apocopated, with Conversive, from ראה Tab. XXIII.

וְנְהְּלֶּר. The same as נְהְלֶּר in ch. ii. 9, with ' pref. to make wise (E.V.). Hiph-îl Infin. with ' pref., from שבל . Tab. XIV.

[Note. Some give "to contemplate," or "look at," "adspicere," for this. And they may claim the support of some ancient Versions. But we may perhaps observe that the Root occurs nowhere else in this sense throughout the Bible.—The Hiph-il occurs indeed in the sense of "considering," "applying the 'ישֹב" (thought, intellect)," but not in the sense of "looking." Also this sense is somewhat unsuitable here, the "looking at" being already expressed by the שׁבָּיב' eyes. There are three members of the statement, viz. that the tree was

- (a) good for food,
- (β) an-object-of-desire to the eyes,

and (ץ) נְהְשָׂבִּיל.

If there were no (a), then indeed  $(\beta)$  and  $(\gamma)$  might be supposed to be alike,—if there were no other objection. But, with (a) for the first of the three, "delightful to look at" would not add much to הַּאָנָה לְעִינִים of  $(\beta)$ . And, moreover, "to give understanding" is a strictly admissible signification of . It is not often wanted as here, but it occurs in

אשׁבּילְּךְ I will give thee שֹבֶּל (understanding) Ps. xxxii. 8, and in the sense "to instruct" elsewhere. And of the (a),  $(\beta)$ ,  $(\gamma)$ , above,—this is the only one that expresses the effect of the seductive promise of v. 5 upon the woman, viz.

"ye shall be as God, knowing good and evil."

If the meaning "to look at" be assigned to  $(\gamma)$ , then there is nothing in all the three members (a),  $(\beta)$ ,  $(\gamma)$ , to express the effect upon her of this tempting promise of v. 5. The above-given strictly admissible signification of the word connects v. 6 with v. 5; and the signification objected to,—and which seems to us really inadmissible,\* and of which there is no other instance throughout the Bible,—deprives v. 6 of any connection with what appears to be put forward as a main article of persuasion in v. 5.

We are therefore unable to adopt what we nevertheless know very well to be a widely accepted and indeed very fashionable opinion.]

v. 6 (contin.) מתקה and she took. KAL Fut. 3 s. f. with 1 Conversive, from לקה Tab. XIX (A).

ותאכל and she ate. KAL Fut. 3 s. f. with \ Conversive, from See \ 188 (a, i, Note \*).

and she gave. KAL Fut. 3 s. f. with 1 Conversive, from Tab. XIX (B).

and he ate. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. with Conversive, from See § 188 (a, i, Note \*).

<sup>\*</sup> We are quite aware that Gesenius gives this as the fundamental sense of the Root. And so some others also.

v. 7. וְתְּפְּקְדְנָה and they (f.) were opened. Niph-Al Fut. 3 pl. f. with Conversive, from בקר [Like תְּפָקְרָנָה in Tab. XIV.]

מירְעָה and they knew. Kal Fut. 3 pl. m. with Conversive, from ירע. Tab. XVIII.

מות and they sewed. Kal Fut. 3 pl. m. with ' Conversive, from הפל Tab. XIV.

and they made. KAL Fut. 3 pl. m. with ו Conversive, from יְנְלוֹי in Tab. XXIII, but with יַנְל because of the y, comp. Tab. XVI (1).]

v. 8. ישַׁכְּעָנְ and they heard. Kal Fut. 3 pl. m. with Conversive, from שמע Tab. XIV.

קרהלך walking (or going). HITHPÄ-EL Partic. s. m. from הלך.
Tab. XIV.

מיתחבא and he hid himself. Hithpa-el Fut. 3 s. m. with ז Conversive, from הבא

v. 9. וְיִקְרָא. See ch. i. 8. וְיִקְרָא. See ch. i. 3.

v. 10. ויאמר . See ch. i. 3.

שמעתי I heard. KAL Past 1 s. from שמע Tab. XIV.

אינטב and I was afraid (or and I feared). Kal Fut. 1 s. with 'Conversive, from אינטב (This word has אינטב like אינטב in Tab. XVIII by reason of the 1st Rt-letter ', and אין like אַנאָא in Tab. XXIII by reason of the 3d Rt-letter אַכּוּצָא

and I was hid. Niph-al Fut. 1 s. with \ Conversive, from אָבְוֹעֵא in Tab. XXII, but with \ to compensate for the Dagesh which the הוב cannot receive.]

v. 11. ריאמר. See ch. i. 3.

הביד he told. Hiph-îl Past 3 s. m. from הביד. Tab. XIX.

צְּוִיתִיךְ I commanded thee. Pi-Li Past 1 s. with Objective Affix אָנִיתִין is like בְּיֹתִי in Tab. XXIII.]

being shortened into - (ŏ) because the accent is removed from the word (and therefore Makkeph follows in the Bible). See Pt. I, §§ 37 (2) and 55 (9, b).

אָבֶּלְתְּ hast thou eaten. Kal Past 2 s. m., in Pause [for אָבֶלְתָּ, like מַּקְרָתְּ in Tab. XIV]. Cp. § 165 (I,  $\beta$ ).

v. 12. אמר See ch. i. 3.

לתקה Thou gavest. KAL Past 2 s. m. from נתקה. Tab. XIX (B), and § 138 (B).

נְתְנָה she gave. Kal Past 3 s. f. from נְתְנָה Tab. XIX (B). and I ate. Kal Fut. 1 s. with Conversive. Tab. XVII (2,  $\gamma$ ).

v. 13. ויאמר See ch. i. 3.

עשית thou (f.) hast done. KAL Past 2 s. f. of עשה. Tab. XXIII. See v. 2.

ואכל. See v. 12.

v. 14. אמר See ch. i. 3.

עשית thou hast done. KAL Past 2 s. m. from עשית. Tab. XXIII.

ארוּר cursed. Kal Partic. s. m. [like קרוּר] (2) in App<sup>x</sup> B to Tab. XIV, see § 139 (γ) on p. 83] from ארר.

v. 14 (contin.) ל thou shalt go. KAL Fut. 2 s. m. from לל in Tab. XVIII.]

אכל. See ch. ii. 17.

v. 15. אשׁית I will put. Kal Fut. 1 s. from שׁיה, see § 225; or Hiph-îl Fut., as some say, from שׁוֹת. Comp. the Note on ישׁוֹת in ch. ii. 8.

it shall bruise thee. KAL Fut. 3 s. m. with Objective Affix און thee m., from אשון. Tab. XX.

[Note. The - of אָשׁיְ (like יֵּלְנָה in the Table) is removed when the Affix is put on ;—cp. § 59.]

ל thou shalt bruise him. Kal Fut. 2 s. m. with Objective Affix און him, from שור, Tab. XX.

[Note. The - of הְלִשׁוּף (like הָקוֹם in the Table) is removed when the Affix is put on ;—ep. § 59.]

v. 16. אמר See v. 1.

Tab. Tab. Tab. Tab. This is an unusual form of the Infinitive. It is given in column V of the Table.—The Infin. Abs. is here used before the Tense to give Emphasis:—"I will greatly multiply," as in the E.V.

ארבה I will multiply. HIPH îL Fut. 1 s. from הרבה. Tab. XXIII. לדי thou shalt bring forth. KAL Fut. 2 s. f. from ילר. Tab. XVIII.

וֹיִבְּלְּדִי (-,ö) he shall rule. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. from אָם , like in Tab. XIV but with -,ö instead of - because the Accent is removed from the word. See Pt. I, § 37 (2) & 55 (9, b).

v. 17. אמר See v. 3.

שׁכִּוּעָהְ thou hast hearkened. Kal Past 2 s. m. from שׁכִּיעָהָ, like בַּקְרָהָ in Tab. XIV. r. 17 (contin.) and thou hast eaten. KAL Fut. 2 s. m. with Conversive, from אכל Tab. XVII (2, a).

צויתיך I commanded thee. Pi-El Past 1 s. with Objective Affix אור ליתי in Tab. צויתי being like גיתי in Tab. XXIII.]

לאכור. See ch. i. 22.

אכל See ch. ii. 17.

ערוּרָה cursed. Kal Partic. s. f., of the Masc. ארוּרָה in v. 14. ארוּרָה thou shalt eat [of] it. Kal Fut. 2 s. m. with Objective Affix, it f., from אכל it f., from אכל ווא שוֹנה which has occurred already. For the 'Compound Shva' see Pt. I, § 72:—the — here may be said to allude to the — of אוֹכל ווא ווא האכל ווא ווא האכל ווא האכל ווא האכל ווא חוֹנה אוֹנה ווא האכל ווא סונים הארבל ווא סונים האר

v. 18. תְצְּמֵיה it shall bring forth (lit. shall cause to grow).

Hiph-îl Fut. 3 s. f. from צמה Tab. XVI (3) (A).

[Note. This word is generally taken thus as 3 s. f. "it shall cause to grow." There is an old difficulty, as some know, with regard to the word לו to thee or for thee (or thyself); it has been urged that "it would have been enough to say merely "הצמיו" without the לו השני של ה

thou shalt (or wilt) cause-to-grow (or bring-forth, as in E.V.) for thyself," although in itself possible, seems unnatural, and has not the support of Authorities, but it ought perhaps to be mentioned in passing.]

v. 18 (contin.) אָכֶלְתָּן and thou shalt eat. Kal Past 2 s. m. with 1 pref., from אכל Tab. XIV.

v. 19. האכל . See ch. ii. 17.

lit. thy returning. KAL Infin. with Pron. Aff. אובְּךְ in Tab. XX.]

לקחף thou wast taken. Pu-AL Past 2 s. m. from לקחף, in Pause. [§ 165 (I, β).]

לושוב thou shalt return. KAL Fut. 2 s.m. from שוב. Tab. XX. v. 20. קיתה. See ch. i. 5. היתה. See ch. i. 1.

קי a living one. Kal Partic. s. m. (in Pause) from היה See p. 173, Obs. ii.

v. 21. 21. See ch. i. 7.

and He clothed them (for 'Defective' Long Khērik, see Pt. I, § 12). Hiph-îl Fut. 3 s. m. with Conversive, and Objective Aff. בליד being like יַבְּלִיד being like יַבְּלִיד in Tab. XIV.]

v. 22. הָיָה. See ch. i. 3. הָיָה. See v. 1.

[Note.—(1) From the fulness of meaning of Hebrew words it follows that, in the use of a translation (however good it may be), we should be continually on our guard against a possible limitation of the sense of the Original by a rendering which gives but one view of the passage. The greatest care and skill are often required for selecting a form of rendering—from among several forms by which the Original might be rendered. We

have here an instance of this. A great difference will be at once perceived between two such renderings as

- (a) "Behold! the man has become as one of us, with-regardto-knowing, etc.," and
- (β) "Behold! the man was as one of us, with-regard-toknowing, etc."

Without adopting either the one or the other of these two possible renderings, we may perhaps use this passage in illustration of what was just now stated.

- (2) The word הְיָה (Kal Past 3 s. m. from היה to be) is rendered in the English Authorized Version by several forms of expression. We find
  - (i) "he (or it) was,"—in Gen. iii. 1, and in many other places;\*
  - (ii) "he (or it) hath been,"—in Gen. xxxi. 5, etc.;
  - (iii) "he (or it) had been," in Gen. xiii. 3, xxxi. 42, etc.;
  - (iv) "he (or it) is,"—in Nu.ix.13, Ps. xxii.14 (Hebr. v. 15)†,
    Ps. lxxxix. 41 (Hebr. v. 42), Is. xxxiii. 9,† etc.;
  - (v) "he (or it) is become,"—in Gen. iii. 22. This sense agrees with (iv).

There are also some other renderings of הָּיָה,—with which, however, we need not trouble the Reader just now. And with regard to the renderings in (i)—(v), it is enough perhaps here to observe that

<sup>\*</sup> When followed by D, too; as in 2 S. iv. 10 (margin), 1 K. iii. 12, etc. [See Note (\*) on page 254.]

<sup>†</sup> In this passage the הְּיָה is followed by ב. But of course the merely expresses the 'Comparison,' and does not at all affect the sense of the Verb—as to whether the Comparison is spoken of as (a) 'having been, in the Past,' or (b) as 'having been, and still continuing,' or (c) as 'yet to be.'

254 NOTE.

- (3) as the word בָּקֶר (from לֹקֶל to visit) may signify, either
  - (a) "he visited" (or "he has visited," i.e. the Past of 'Finished Action,"—or "he had visited," or "he might have visited," etc.),—as in § 152 (II, a),—or
  - (b) "he has visited and is still visiting,"—as in § 152 (III, a);—
- (4) so the word היה (from היה to be) may signify, either
  - (a) "he was" (or "he has been," or "he had been," or "he might have been," etc.),—as in § 152 (II, a),—or
  - (b) "he hath (or is) become,"—as in § 152 (III, a).
- (5) Hence we see that, of the renderings in (2),
  - (a) those in (i) and (ii) and (iii) are included under § 152 (II, a); and
  - (b) those in (iv) and (v) are included under § 152 (III, a).
- (6) It may therefore be said that each of the two renderings
  (a) and (β), in (1) above, is admissible—so far as the word in itself is concerned.\* But as far as each of them is admissible,

<sup>\*</sup> Some have fancied that the היה here is to be rendered "is (or has) become," because it is followed by . But 'הְנָה מש must not be so limited. There are passages in which that expression stands for "was as ...,"-not "has become as ...." For instance, in 2 S. iv. 10 David says that the man who told him 'Saul is dead!' was as one-telling-good-tidings in-his-own-eyes;—he was so no longer as soon as he heard the king's warrant for his execution. There are indeed several passages in which the Past of היה is used as above [in 1 (iv and v)], when followed by 3. But the Student may be warned here of the mistake which some seem anxious to make of tying down a Hebrew expression too much. Even if there were as much of the phrase-value "to become" in 'as there is in ', yet it would be incorrect to LIMIT the former expression to any such phrase-value. There is certainly much less of this phrase-value in היה ל than there is in היה ל Even the English Reader may to some extent perceive this by observing that in היה כ' "to become As so and so," the D of 'Comparison' retains its full value "As"; whereas when 'ז is used for "to become so and so" (lit. "to be to or for or into so and so"), the is swallowed up and lost in the English phrase. Thus,

NOTE. 255

so far the adoption of the other (to the exclusion of that one) may involve the loss of an admissible rendering. This should not be lost sight of. As we are not concerned here to advocate either of them, we need not trouble ourselves to argue at all about them from the context or from general considerations. But we may just observe, in passing, that man's being said to have been made and created in "the image" and "likeness" of Gop (Gen. i. 26 & 27) may to some not unreasonably appear to correspond with the rendering  $(\beta)$  rather than with (a) in (1). And, further, that the rendering

"Behold! the man was as one of us, with regard to knowing good and bad; whereas now——"he was not to take of the Tree of Life,

may to some appear consonant with the warning (ii. 17) "thou shalt surely die."

(7) We may perhaps add that advocates of (a) cannot surely intend their rendering to signify (what it certainly seems to signify) that Man became—in some way, or in some sense, or in some regard—like God, through his disobedience and experience of evil!

<sup>(</sup>E.V. v. 10) I am (or have) become two bands, etc. But although we must fully allow this phrase-value of היית לישָׁנִי מִבְּוֹנוֹת to become, yet we would also warn the Student most emphatically against supposing for a moment that the expression is limited at all to that phrase-value. היה לי may have other values: for instance "to be to so and so," as in Gen. xxx. 30 "It was little that לְּהַלְּהָּ was to thee (or thou hadst),"—and "to be to" in the sense of "happening," as in I S. vi. 9 "An accident it [was that] היה לְנֹל was to us (or happened to us),"—and "to be for" in the sense "to be on one's side," as in G. xxxi. 42 "Unless the God of my father ... לְנֹל had been for me (i.e. had been on my side)...," etc. We cannot too strongly urge the Student to be on his guard against attempts to limit the sense where it ought not to be so limited.

Also we cannot suppose any one to argue seriously that the false tempter's promise "ye shall be as God (E.V. gods)," in Gen. iii. 5, must needs be true in this instance.

We are aware however that Dr. Kalisch says on this:—"The serpent was degraded, the human pair was ennobled by the glory of intelligence; the former was pressed down nearer to the earth, it was condemned to go upon the belly; the latter rose heavenward on the youthful wings of the mind; the one eats dust, the other became capable of imbibing the dew of eternal truth. Thus man has made a gigantic step beyond the limited sphere of his primitive existence." This is a grandiloquent account of what must have been therefore (if Dr. Kalisch is right) a "Rise"\* rather than the "Fall." The Narrative seems to us to be not quite in agreement with it. It cleverly mixes up the opinion expressed by the LXX in

'Ιδου 'Αδὰμ γέγουεν † ώς εἶς ἐξ ἡμῶν τοῦ γινώσκειν καλὸν καὶ πονηρόν · καὶ νῦν κ.τ.λ.,

with some such a one as that expressed by Maimonides‡ in הן מין זה של אדם היה יחיד בעולם ואין מין שני דומה לו בזה הענין שיהא הוא מעצמו € בדעתו ובמחשבתו יודע המוב והרע ועושה כל מה שהוא הפין ⊪וכו′

<sup>\*</sup> As some fancy.

<sup>†</sup> The following words of Fagius:

<sup>&</sup>quot;Ironia est ... Vide quam vera promiserit serpens, quam factus sis par Deo sciens bonum et malum. Imo nihil minus es,"—

may commend themselves to some; but to others they may perhaps seem rather forced, or even (to some extent) evidence of an effort to escape from something that he could not approve of.

<sup>‡</sup> See Yad khazáká (Hĭ-l'khoth Tshuvá, v. 1). See also Dr. Bernard's Selections, pp. 55 & 262.

<sup>§</sup> The word প্রাট্টা (G. iii. 22) may mean either "from us" or "from him." Cp. Tab. II. 4.

<sup>||</sup> For '131 see Note (\*) on p. 224.

"Lo! this race (lit. kind) of man has become unique in the world, and there is not any other race (lit. kind) like to it in this regard, viz. that it is, of itself,—by its own mind and by its own thought,—knowing the good and the bad, and doing all that it likes, etc."

This latter is supposed by many to derive authority from the Targum of Onkelos, viz.:—

## הא אדם הוה יחידי בעלמא מיניה למידע מב וביש

which is taken to mean "Lo! man has-become unique in the world, from himself to know good and bad"; in which, we may observe, there is nothing whatever about "DOING" or "doing ALL THAT HE LIKES,"—and no mention of "his mind" and "his thought" (which may, however, be supposed to be implied).—We may also mention that there are some objections to such a rendering of the Original passage, as was pointed out long ago by Aben Ezra. We may not here dwell on this.

(8) But it is only fair to mention that there is some 'Hebrew' authority for understanding the הָּיָה of Gen. iii. 22 in the sense "he was." Thus, in the Midrash Rabba, "R. Berechiah" in the name of R. Khanina said

## כאליהו מה זה לא מעם מעם מות אף זה לא היה ראוי למעום מעם מות וכו'

"'like Elijah.' 'What is this [Elijah]?'—'He tasted not the taste of death:' also this [Adam] was not by-rights to have tasted the taste of death."...." All the time that man was, he was as etc."\*

<sup>\*</sup> We are merely giving a few evidences of the word הְּיָה having been understood in the sense "was" in Gen. iii. 22—rather than in the sense "has become." We may omit aught which we do not want for our immediate purpose.

258 NOTE.

On which we read in the Commentary מתנות כהונה "When man was שׁכֵּם complete [i.e. in the state in which he was created], he was by-rights to have remained alive, as one who died not, like Elijah; etc."

And similarly a little earlier in the Midrash Rabba we find תוקף שנתן הק'בה באדם הראשון לנצח לעולם היה כיון שהניח דעתו של הק'בה והלך אחר דעתו של נחש ...

" Might which The Holy One, Blessed be He, imparted to the first man was-to-have-been for ever and ever: when he left the Mind of The Holy One, Blessed be He, and went after the mind of the serpent"-[then the latter half of the verse Job xiv. 20 expresses what resulted to him]. On the "was-to-have-been for ever," we read in מתנות כהונה By-rights he was to have been so for ever, etc." And a little earlier still in the Midrash we read "When He sent him away He began lamenting over him [in the words of Gen. iii. 22]," on which we read in the Commentary נבחר מפנינים "It means that He said, by way of lamentation and bewailing, "Ah! how he 'was' from the first 'like one of us' in the highest attainment: whereas now he hath-gone-backward 'in-regard-to-knowing good and bad,' and he is expelled from his high-estate, for [it is said] 'lest he put forth his hand and take also of the Tree of Life,' etc. Therefore [it is added] 'and The Lord sent him forth from the garden of Eden."

(9) We may add that there are several interpretations given of the words ממול ; and that, as a possible rendering \* of

<sup>\*</sup> Some may think that The "אֶּרֶה" referred to in the Midrash, and by R. Juda b. Simon in בְּאַחֵר מָבֶּננוּ , points to the בָּאַחַר מָבֶּננוּ as taken together thus;—though others dissever the two words.

the words, some might perhaps choose such an English expression as "like The\*-One from-Himself,"—"Behold! man was like The-One from-Himself (i.e. The Self-Originated One) inregard-to-knowing good and bad; whereas, now, etc." Cp. Gen. i. 26 & 27.—What was said in (2-8) above is seen to be quite independent of this remark in (9).

But we must return to the 'Analysis of Verb-forms.']

v. 22. (contin.) לדעת to know (or for knowing, with-regard-to-knowing). Kal Infin. with pref., from ירע. Tab. XVIII (Note 1).

ישלח he put forth. KAL Fut. 3 s. m. from שלח [like ישלח in Tab. XIV.]

מלקם and take. KAL Past 3 s. m. with 1 prefix, from וְלְכְּחְּ מכל and eat. KAL Past 3 s. m. with 1 prefix, from אכל.

יחל and live. KAL Past 3 s. m. with prefix [p. 173, Obs. iii.] The has — before the 'Accented Syllable' to which it is prefixed,—see p. 225.

v. 23. ישלחהו and He sent him forth. Pi-Li Fut. 3 s. m. with Conversive, and Objective Affix אים him, from שלח. Tab. XXIX (II, a) [p. xlii.]

לעבר. See ch. ii. 5.

לקח he was taken. Pu-Al Past 3 s. m. from לקח. Tab. XIV. v. 24. ינריש and He drove out. Pi-El Fut. 3 s. m. with

Conversive, from יְבַרֵךְ in Appx to Tab. XVI (2), but

<sup>\*</sup> The 'Construct' form marks that the word בְּצְּתְּדְּ is to be taken in close connection with the following word אָלְנָבְּנָּל. As it is in 'Construction,' it may not have the ה for the 'Def. Art.' We may therefore supply "the" in English, if this be wanted, before the English word which stands for it.

with — for the — because the Accent is removed from the last syllable,—cp. Pt. I, § 55 (9, b)].

v. 24 (contin.) מכן and He placed (lit. caused to dwell). Hiph-îl Fut. 3 s. m. with Conversive, from שכן. Tab. XIV.

which turned every way (E.V.,—lit. which was turning-itself). Hithpă-âl Partic. s. f. with the ה of § 98 (or merely that of § 6), from מְתְּפַּקֶּרֶת in App<sup>x</sup> B to Tab. XIV]. לשמר to keep. Kal Infin. with לישמר pref., from שמר Tab. XIV.

## ANALYSIS OF VERB-FORMS IN GEN. XII.

Gen. xii. 1. וְיֹאֹמֶר. See ch. i. 3.

קר go thou. Kal Imper. 2 s. m. from לל. [Like שֵׁב in Tab. XVIII, but with  $\overline{}$  for  $\overline{}$  because the Accent is removed—as signified by the ( - ) in the Bible. Cp. Pt. I, § 55 (9, b).]

[Note. The word  $\frac{1}{7}$ ? here is the word signifying to thee (m.) in Tab. II, and it is used here Reflexively as in Obs. XIV (p. 139).]

v. 2. אָטֶשְׂרָן and I will make thee. Kal Fut. 1 s. (אָטֶשֶׂרָן) with Conjunctive and Objective Affix ז thee m., from עשה Tab. XXX.

and I will bless thee. Pǐ-ÊL Fut. 1 s. (אֲבֶרֶכְּךְ App<sup>x</sup> to Tab. XVI (2)) with ן Conjunctive and Objective Affix ן thee (m.), from ברך; like אֲבַּכֶּרְךְּ in Tab. XXIX (II, a), but with — before the ן to compensate for the Dag. F. which the ן cannot receive.

[Obs. This word has the simple form for which the Pauseform is אָבֶּרֶכֶּרְ (mentioned just now in v. 1). But in our word
the has whereas in the Pause-form the has . The of
our word agrees with the of of our word agrees with the of of the late. XXIX (II, a).

In each, the is a Slight-vowel (Pt. I, § 56) masking the
Moving-Shva which the 2d Rt-letter would have but cannot
have when the 3d Rt-letter also has . (The adopted here
as the Slight-vowel agrees with the of the 2d Rt-letter in the
form אַבָּרָרְּ without the Affix). But in Pause, the 3d Rt-letter
receiving then a vowel, and there being no need then for the
Slight-vowel, the Shva drops its mask (w); and thus the
2d Rt-letter has as seen in v. 1, and so in Ps. cxlv. 2.]

and I will make great. Pi-£L Fut. 1 s. with i Conjunctive and the ה of § 144, from גרל.

מָהְיָה and thou shalt be (lit. be thou). KAL Imper. 2 s. m. with pref., from היה. See p. 171, Note (\*).

v. 3. וְאֲבֶרְכָה and I will bless. Pĭ-£L Fut. 1 s. with j Conjunctive and the ה of § 144, from ברך.

ילְבְרֶכִיף those blessing thee (lit. thy blessers). Pǐ-£L Partic. pl. m. with Pron.-Affix א thy (m.), from ברך. [This, without the Affix, would be מְבָרְכִים pl. m. of מְבֶרֶבִי in App\* to Tab. XVI (2). For the — see Pt. I, § 72.]

v. 3 (contin.) מכל and him that curseth thee (or, thy reviler\*). Pi-L Partic. s. m. with pref. and Pron.-Affix אור (m.), from לאבר (The form without the Affix is בכל in Tab. XIV. The — beneath the המכל is a Slight-vowel. Pt. I, § 56.]

אָאָר I will curse. Kal Fut. 1 s. from ארר [like אַאָּר in Tab. XXI].

וְנְבְרְכֹּנְ and they shall be blessed. Niph-Al Past 3 pl. with pref. from ברך [like נְבִּלְרוֹ in Tab. XIV].

v. 4. ילך so he departed (lit. and he went). Kal Fut. 3 s. m. with 1 Conversive, from ילך. See § 198 (δ).

דְּבֶּר He had spoken. Pi-£L Past 3 s. m. from דָּבֶּר. [For the — see Note (e) on p. xv—back of Tab. XIV.]

שלאתו when he departed out (lit. on his going-out or forth).

KAL Infin. with ב pref. and Pron.-Affix i his, from אינא

[Note. Instead of שֶׁבֶּת from ישׁבֶּל, Tab. XVIII, the Inf. Constr. of אצי has the contracted form אַאָאָת which takes Pron.-Affs. thus:—his going out, אַאָרָן thy (m.) going out, etc.]

v. 5. הְיַקְה. See ch. ii. 15.

לְבְישׁר they had gathered (or acquired). Kal Past 3 pl. in Pause, from רכש.

עשה they had gotten (lit. made). KAL Past 3 pl. from עשה [like בלי in Tab. XXIII].

and they went forth. KAL Fut. 3 pl. m. with \ Conversive, from אצי [like ישבו in Tab. XVIII].

Even this word is a little stronger than the original, which might be rendered any one speaking-lightly-of thee."

v. 5 (contin.) לְלֶכֶת to go. Kal Infin. with ל pref., from ילך [like לְשֵׁבֵת in Tab. XVIII].

and they came. Kal Fut. 3 pl. m. with \ Conversive, from בוא בוא .

[Note. The Kal of this Verb has the following forms with Khoulem, [see more on pp. 272 & 273]:—

- (a) Infin. (Absol. & Constr.) אוֹם; and (with בְּבוֹא בָבוֹא (בְבוֹא מִנֹים), מְבוֹא ; מִבוֹא , כְבוֹא , כְבוֹא ,
  - Or with -, thus בָּבֹא ,בָּבֹא ,בָּבֹא ,בָּבֹא i.c.), מַבּא ,נּבָּא
- (β) Imper. בוֹא or בֹּוֹא (and, with ה, הֹבִּא) s. m., יוֹב or בּוֹא s. f., אבֹא pl. m.
- $(\gamma)$  Fut. יָבאֹ 3 s. m., קֿבאֹ 3 s. f. & 2 s. m., יָבאֹ 2 s. f., אָבאֹ 3 pl. m., קבאֹן ( קבאֹן or קבאֹן, 3 pl. f., 3 pl. f.) 1 pl. 2 pl. m., יַבאֹן 1 pl.
  - Obs. These may have in the place of the -; thus, and so אָבוֹא, etc.
- (δ) So, with the ה of § 144 we have both אָבוֹאָה & אָבֹאָה 1 s., and נבוֹאָה & נבוֹאָה 1 pl.]
- v. 6. יְּעֲבֹר and he passed over (followed by ב into). Kal Fut. 3 s. m. with \ Conversive, from עבר Tab. XVI (1).
- v. 7. ביר and He appeared.\* Niph-Al Fut. 3 s. m. apocopated from יול in Tab. XXIII; but with to compensate for Dag. F., and with \* instead of > —, cp. p. 169 (II, a)].

ויאמר. See ch. i. 3.

ז אָרָן I will give. KAL Fut. 1 s. from אָרָן. Tab. XIX (B).

בנה and he built. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. apocopated from בנה [like יֶבֶי in Tab. XXIII]. The full form of the 3 s. m. Fut. R., fr. לבנה, is, בנה, בנה.

<sup>•</sup> From האה to see; the Nφ. to be seen is used for "to appear."

- v. 7 (contin.) הַנְרָאֶר Who appeared (lit. The One appearing or seen). Niph-ăl Partic. s. m from ראה. Tab. XXIII.
- v. 8. יַּלְחֶתְּק and he removed (or moved). Hiph-îl Fut. 3 s. m. with Conversive, from עתק This is like יָבָּקָר in Tab. XIV. Cp. § 178 (i).

[Note. This expresses a Transitive "removing" or "moving," viz. his goods and things. The English Reader will find no difficulty in this, because the English Verb to move is often used for 'to move one's goods and chattels.']

and he pitched (lit. and he extended). Kal Fut. 3 s. m. apocopated, with \ Conversive, from מָּבוֹי in Tab. XXIII) becomes יְּבֶּיה in Tab. XXIII) becomes יְּבֶּיה, cp. § 205 (ii), and this by apocopation becomes ביֹב

ויבן. See v. 7. ויקרא. See ch. i. 5.

v. 9. you and he journeyed. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. with Conversive, from you. Tab. XIX.

to go. KAL Infin. Absol. from הלן to go. Tab. XIV.

מוֹעָם and to journey. Kal Infin. Absol. with prefix, from נָסוֹעַ. Tab. XVI (3) (A).

[Note. The phrase יְלֵּבְׁךְ וְנְסֵוֹץ, lit. and he journeyed to go and to journey, stands for and he went on continually journeying,—cp. § 137 (1), Obs. (8).]

v. 10. ".". See ch. i. 4.

מול and he went down. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. with \ Conversive, from ירד. Cp. § 198 (δ).

לנור to sojourn. Kal Infin. with ל, from גור Tab. XX. v. 11. ווהי. See ch. i. 3.

הקריב he drew near. Hiph-îi. Past os.m. trom קרב. Tab. XIV.

v. 11 (contin.) לבוא to come. KAL Infin. with ל, from בוא (See Note (a) on לבוא in v. 5.]

אלן. See ch. i. 3.

ירער I know. KAL Past 1 s. from ירער. Tab. XIV.

v. 12. וְהִיָּה therefore it-shall-come-to-pass (E.V.). KAL Past 3 s. m. with pref., from היה

יראני they shall see. KAL Fut. 3 pl. m. from יוְלֹּלְי in Tab. XXIII].

that they shall say. Kal Past 3 pl. with pref., from אמר אמר.

and they will kill. KAL Past 3 pl. with 1 pref., from הרג they will save alive (E.V.). Pĭ-£L Fut. 3 pl. m. from היה in Tab. XXIII].

v.13. אָמֶרי say thou. Kal Imper. 2 s. f. from אֹמֶר [like in Tab. XIV].

ייטב it may be well. Kal Fut. 3 s. m. from יטב [Tab. XVIII]. מבל and it shall live. Kal Past 3 s. f. with pref., from [like בְּלְתָה in Tab. XXIII].

v. 14. ויהי and it came to pass (E.V.). See ch. i. 5.

on the coming of. Kal. Infin. Constr. with ב pref., from [See v. 5, Note (a).]

ליראר that they beheld. KAL Fut. 3 pl. m. with 1 Conversive, from האד that they beheld.

v. 15. ויראו and they saw. See v. 14.

and they commended. Pi-£L Fut. 3 pl. m. with 1 Conversive, from 77. The Dagesh F. is often dropped from the 7. For the — comp. Pt. I, § 72 (Note (\*, e)).

מקח and she was taken. Hoph-Al Fut. 3 s. f. with Conversive, from אור (A) on Tab. XIX (γ, vi).]

v. 16. הֵימִיב he did good. Hiph-îl Past 3 s. m. from יטב [Tab. XVIII].

and there were. See ch. i. 5.

v. 17. ישלה and He plagued. Pi-£L Fut. 3 s. m. with Conversive, from ישלה [like ישלה Tab. XVI (3) (B, \beta)].

v. 18. אין and he called. KAL Fut. 3 s. m. with Convers., from קרא

ניאמר. See ch. i. 3. עשית. See ch. iii. 14.

הגרת thou didst tell. Hiph-îl Past 2 s. m. from נגר [like in Tab. XIX].

v. 19. אמר אמרה thou saidst. KAL Past 2 s. m. from אמר אמר אמר.

so I might have taken (E.V.) [or, lit., and I took]. KAL Fut. 1 s. with \(\) Convers., from רקה [Note (A) on Tab. XIX].

קה take thou. Kal Imper. 2 s. m. from [Note (A) on Tab. XIX].

מולך and go. Kal Imper. 2 s. m. with pref., from לוֹך [like in Tab. XVIII.—For the - see p. 225].

v. 20. ינצו and he commanded. Pi-£L Fut. 3 s. m. apocopated, with 'Convers., from ינגל [like ינגל in Tab. XXIII].

and they sent away. Pi-£L Fut. 3 pl. m. with ' Conversive, from שלח.

IV. List of Verbs belonging to more than one of the Seven Classes mentioned in § 186—[sometimes called 'Doubly Irregular' Verbs]

[The Student will perhaps have some little difficulty, at first, in analyzing some of the Verb-forms from Roots belonging simultaneously to more than one of the Seven Classes mentioned in § 186. Many of such forms may be recognized without much difficulty, by allowing for each set of 'Variations' separately. But in some of them there are special Variations, and some few of them are irregular,—and some apocopated forms may well seem strange to him. It will, without doubt, be useful to him to have these Verbs all collected together. We therefore give him here the following List, in the Alphabetical order of Roots, with the Verb-forms which occur in the Bible.]

used only in Kal (to be willing).

KAL

Past and Partic (1) like those of גלה Tab. XXIII, but for (Is. xxviii. 12)—3 pl. Past—cp. § 138 (B) iv, a.

Fut. אֹבֶה 3 s. m., הֹאבֶה 3 s. f. & 2 s. m. (once הֹבֶּא Prov. i. 10), אוב 3 pl. m., אוב 2 pl. m.

used only in Pi and  $H\theta$ . (to desire, lust).—The i is Consonantal always in Verb-forms from this Root.

Pĭ-êL

Past אוה 3 s. m., אותה 3 s. f., אוה 1 s.;

Fut. [אוה 3 s. m.], האוה 3 s. f.

HITHPA-ÊL

Past התאור 3 s. m., התאויתי 1 s., ז התאור 3 pl.;

PARTIC. מתאוים s. m., מתאוים pl. m.;

Fut. יְתְאֵנֶה (יְתְאָנֶה (יִתְאָנָה (מְסְסְסָה) 3 s. m. (apocop. יְתְאָנֶה (תְתָאָן 3 pl. m.

used only in the Hθ. (to complain). Partic. כֹּתְאֹנָנִים 3 s.·m.

used only in the Past and Participle (1) of Kal (to haste), and Fut. Hp. (to cause to haste, to urge) The forms are like those of מוס in Tab. XX.

used only in Kal, to be light,  $N\phi$ . to be lightened, bright, glorious,  $H\theta$ . to make light or bright, make to shine.

Past אור 3 s. m., אור 3 pl. (like בישו , בישו , cp. Tab. XX).
Partic. אור s. m.;

ואורי בושי Imper. יהורי 2 s. f. (like בושי);

Fut. הָאֹרְנָה 3 pl. f. (like הָלֹמְנָה in Tab. XX). See § 230 (1).

NIPH-ĂL

Infin. לְאוֹר Job xxxiii. 30 (for לְאוֹר, cp.§137 (3) Note†);
Partic. באור s. m.;

Fut. אור 3 s. m. (or Fut. K. like יאור).

Hiph-îl

Infin. לְהָאִיר;

Past איר 3 s. m., האירה 3 s. f., אירה 3 pl. ;

Partic. מְאִיר s. m., מְאִיר Ps. xix. 9 (Constr. form of בְּאִיר s. f.), בְּאִירוֹת pl. f.;

IMPER. האירה s. m. and with ה added האר;

Fut. יְאִיר and יְאִיר 3 s. m. (with l Convers. הָאִיר (וַיָּאֶר 2 pl. m. з s. f. & 2 s. m., יְאִירוֹ 3 pl. m., יְאִירוֹ 2 pl. m.

(or אשש ) only in the H0. הראששון Imper. 2 pl. m. in Pause, Is. xlvi. 8 "shew yourselves men."

שות used only in the Future Kal (to consent).

KAL

Fut. אות 3 s. m., באות 1 pl. (and אות with ה.

[Note. The forms which are thus like יבוש etc. in Tab. XX, are by some taken rather as Np. forms—i.e. like יעור or יעור etc. in Tab. XX.]

איב K. to be an enemy, or hostile to, only used in איב 1 s.

Past, and in the Partic (1) forms, viz. איב 1 or

איב איב איב איב זיא s. m. (an enemy),—with Affs. (his) איב זיא, (thy m.) איב זיי (or 'א', etc.,—שוֹיב (or 'א',—with Affs. (his) איב זיי, etc.

יאיב זיי (or 'א',—with Affs. (his) איב זיי (or 'א', etc. איב זיי מו מו איב זיי (or 'א', etc. 'איב זיי (or 'א', etc. 'איב זיי (or 'א', etc. 'איב זיי (or 'א', etc. 'א', etc. 'איב זיי (or 'א', etc. 'א', etc. 'א', etc. 'איב זיי (or 'א', etc. 'א'

used only in K. to swear, etc., Hp. to adjure.

KAL

Infin. Abs. אָלה and אָלה;

Past אלית 2 s. f.;

IMPER. 2 s. f.

HIPH-îL

Infin. להאלות (in in להאלתו, with Pron.-Aff. i him);

Fut. אָר (in יְאִיל (in יְאִיל 1 S. xiv. 24). [This is usually taken thus, as Hiph.; but the form might very well be Fut. Kal apocop., the — being like the — in זְּיִאָּל [The אָת הָעָם following must however be allowed for, of course.]

(II.) to mourn, used only in Kal וְאֵנֶה Past 3 pl. w. ז; and (II.) to occasion, in Pi. אנה Past 3 s. m.,—Pü. (to be occasioned, to happen), אַנָה Fut. 3 s. m. & f.,—and Hithp. Partic. מתאנה (one making occasion, or seeking occasion) s. m.—These forms agree with Tab. XXIII.

13% (see 11%).

used only in Kal (to bake), No. (to be baked)

KAL

Past אָפַר 3 s. m., אָפַית 2 s. m., אָפַית 1 s., אַפָּל 3 pl

Partic. אֶּפֶּהְ s. m. (whence אֶפֶּהֶם, with Pron.-Aff. מְּהָ their, Hos. vii. 6), אַפָּים pl. m., אַפֿים pl. f.;

Imper. 15% (Ex. xvi. 23) 2 pl. m., instead of 15%;

NIPH-ĂL

Fut. תַּאָפֶּינָה 3 s. f., תַּאָפֶּינָה 3 pl. f.

only in Kal (to compass) אָפָלָּבוּ Past 3 pl., like יּהָקָּהוֹ in Tab. XIV,—and w. Aff. me as in Tab. XXV.

only in Kal (to pluck) Past אָרוֹי, 1 s., אָרוֹי, 3 pl. (in יְּאָרוֹּהְ with 1 pref. & Objective Aff. זְּ it (f.), Ps. lxxx. 13).

to curse, used only in K., Nφ, Pi., and Höph Kal

Infin. Abs. ארור;

Past אָרוֹתִי 1 s. (also אָרוֹתִי with Objective Aff. הְ her);

Partic (1) אֹרֶבִי pl. m. (i.c.), אֹרֶבי pl. m. w. Aff. thy m. [For the = see Pt. I,  $\S$  72 ( $\beta$ ).]

Partic (2) ארור s. m., ארור s. f., ארור pl. m.;

IMPER. [אֹר] 2 s. m. אָרָה־ with ה. (The — of the \* is ö, there being no Accent on the word,—Pt. I, § 37), and אור 2 pl. m.;

Fut. אור 2 s. m., אור 1 s.

NIPH-ĂL

PARTIC. נארים pl. m. Mal. iii. 9.

Pĭ-êL

Past [אַרָר] in אַרָרָה 3 s. m. with Objective Aff. אַרָר her Gen. v. 29. For the — comp. Pt. I, § 72.

PARTIC. מאררים pl. m.

HOPH-ĂL

Fut. יוֹאָר 3 s. m. (in Pause, for 'וֹיְאָר').

אתה (or אתא) to come, used only in Kal and in Imperative Hp.

Kal

Pאָתָה (and אָתָה Is. xxi. 12), אָתָנוּ 1 pl. from אָתָה אָרוּג PARTIC. אָרָנוּ pl. f.;

Imper. אתין 2 pl. m.;

Fut. יְאֵתְה 3 s. m. (יְאֵתָה Deut. xxxiii. 21, וְיֵּאָתְה Is. xli. 25, —and with Aff. בי me, וְיָּאָתְוֹנִי Job iii. 25),

3 s. f. (Mi. iv. 8),

יְאֵּקִינְ 3 pl. m. (וְיִאֵּקִינְן Is. xli. 5), with i, and Conversive;

Hірн-îl

IMPER. להוין 2 pl. m.

used only in Kal (to come, come upon, enter, etc.), Hφ. (to cause to come, to bring), and Hoph. (to be brought).

KAL

Infin. אֹב & פֿוֹא (בְּבֹאִ הְּ בְּבֹאִ 1 K. xiv. 12 with ה, בּבֹא 1 K. xiv. 12 with ה, בּבֹא (מְבֹּא בָּבֹא הָבָבֹא (מְבֹּא בָּבֹא מִנֹים מִנֹים מִנֹים מִנְּבָּא הָבָבֹא (מְבֹּא בַּאָבָ בֹּאָב בָּאָב בָּאָב אָבָה בַּאָב with Affs. בְּאָב בְּאָב בַּאָב אַבָּה בָּאַב with בּאָב הַ בַּאָב בָּאָב בָּאָב בָּאָב בַּאָב בַּאָב מַנְב מַנְב בּאָב בַּאָב בַּאָב בַּאָב בַּאָב בַּאָב בַּאָב בַּאָב בּאָב בַּאָב בּאָב בַּאָב בּאָב בּאָב בַּאָב בַּאַב בַּאַב בַּאָב בַּאָב בַּאָב בַּאָב בַּאָב בַּאָב בַּאָב בַּאָב בַאַב בַּאַב בַּאַב בַּאָב בַּאָב בַּאַב בַּאַב בַּאַב בַּאַב בּאַב בַּאַב בַּאַב בַּאַב בַּאַב בַּאַב בַּאַב בַּאַב בַּאַב בּאַב בּא

Past אָבָּ 3 s. m., בְּאָתְנוֹ 3 s. f. (w. Aff. us בָּאָתְנוֹ Ps. xliv. 18), בְּאָתְהָ & בָּאָתְהָ 2 s. m., בְּאָתָהְ 2 s. f. (For בָּאִתְהְ , in בְּאָתְה 2 S. xiv. 3, see Pt. I, § 29, Note (†)).

ו s., באתי

3 pl. (also לְבֹאוֹ, perhaps twice),

2 pl. m.,

1 pl. (יְאָ 1 S.xxv. 8, with the Note 'lacking א');

Partic. 😭 s. m., הַאָּב s. f.,

pl. m. (i.c. בָּאִיהָ pl. m. (i.c. בָּאִיהָ, w. Aff. her בָּאִיה, בְּאָיה pl. f.;

Imper. אֹם (or אֹם, and בֹּאָב with הוֹ) 2 s. m.,

(or בֿאֹי (or בֿוֹאָ' בּאֹר (בּוֹאִי 2 s. f., בֿאָר 2 pl. m.;

Fut. בְּבֹא: (with 'Conv. בְּרַבֹּא: 1 K. xii. 12 Kthîv for ויבוּ וויבוּ וויבוּ וויבוּ וויבא: 1 Krî, ויבאוּ 1 K. xii. 3 Kthîv for ויבאוּ ארזי, — for the 3 s. m. 'w. Affs.' see \*\*\* next page,—

<sup>\*</sup> There may be j in the place of —, as in אַבָּוֹא, בְּבוֹא, בְּבוֹא לֶבוֹא לֶבוֹא (בּנֹא לְבוֹא # from the entering of ), אוֹם His coming Mal. iii. 2, בְּבוֹאָה, etc.,—and so בְּבוֹאָה (also בִּאָנָה their f. coming.

לבל Jer. xxvii. 18 is generally taken as Past 3 pl., like אָב ווֹת Tab. XX. Some propose to read בֹא' (Fut. 3 pl. m.). But the Infin., not the Future, is mostly used after בְּלֵלְיִי ' The Future is rare. The Past is also rare, but it occurs in Jer. xxiii. 14 (בְּלֵלְיִי ' שָׁבוֹי). [If any must emend, they had better propose to read בֹא – omitting the ז. — They would thus have the Infin. אָב after בְּלֵלִייִ as usual.] Some have taken אוֹב Jer. l. 5 also as Past 3 pl.

There may be in place of - here.

\* אָבֹאָה 3 s. f. (this with ה would be הָבֹאָה, from which is הְבֹאִהְה Deut. xxxiii. 16 with a reduplicated ה, and הְבוֹאָתְך Job xxii. 21 with Aff. ק thee m.),

with וְ Conv. \*יוֶּלֶבֹא, for 3 s. f. 'w. Affs.' see \*\* below,—

\* לְּבֹאֹי 2 s. m., לְבֹאֹי 2 s. f. See also Note (†) for 1 S. xxv. 34 (and Ez. xxii. 4),

לָהבּאֹנְהדָ 3 pl. f., also תְּבֹאֹנְה 4 \* תְּבֹאִינָה, 3 pl. g. 2 pl. g.

ן pl. (and, with ה, \*הְנָבֹא), with ן Conv. נְבָבֹא \*\*\* With Pron.-Affs. the forms are :—

3 s. m. \*'בֹאנ' w. Aff. him, בֹאנ' w. Aff. me;

3 s. f. \* הְבֹאֶבוֹ & הְבוֹאֵבוֹ with Aff. him,
יקבוֹאֲדֹן w. Aff. thee m.,—also הְבוֹאֲנִי see under הְבוֹאֵנִי 3 s. f. above,
w. Aff. me;

3 pl. m. יבאוני w. Aff. me (also יבאוני with 1 pref.).

Нірн-îL

Infin. לְבִיא Absol., הָבִיא הָבִיא Jer. xxxix. 7, comp. Note † on p. 79);

There may be in place of the 

in here.

<sup>†</sup> A similar form to this, viz. אַבּוֹאָר Kri (יתבאת Kthiv), 1 S. xxv. 34, is 2 s. f. Fut. K. fr. איז ש ווֹרָב אַ איז Conv.—We also find אָבוֹאָן as 2 s. f. Fut. K. w. וְלָבוֹאָ (Ez. xxii. 4). Each of these is irregular for יַּלְבוֹאָן.

<sup>‡</sup> And תבאינה with ' 'superfluous,' 1 S. x. 7. Also, with ' Convers., Esth. iv. 4.

[Hiph-îl contin.]

Past הָבִיאָה (her) הָבִיאָה (s. m.—w. Affs. (him) הֶבִיאָה (her) הֶבִיאָה (thee m.) הֶבִיאָני (me) הָבִיאָני;—

3 s. f.;

הבאת, בביאת ביאת, 2 א. ix. 2,—and הַבְּיאתְנִי in הַבְּיאתְנִי  $i.e.\ 2$  s. m. w. Affs. me, them m., us; but there are also, fr. הבאת, the forms הבאתה, הבאתה, הבאתנו  $i.e.\ 2$  s. m. with Affs. him, her, us);

1 s. (הביאתי Nu. xiv. 31,—and הביאתי in הביאתי 4 הביאתים הביאתיה הביאתים הביאתים הביאתים הביאתים הביאתים (הביאתיה הביאתיו (Song iii. 4) 1 s. w. Aff. him.

 $3 \, \mathrm{pl.}$  – w. Affs. (him) הֶבְיֹאוּה ( $thee \, f.$ ) הֶבְיֹאוּן  $\pm 3 \, \mathrm{pl.}$  – w.  $\pm 4 \, \mathrm{pl.}$  ( $\pm 4 \, \mathrm{pl.}$  )  $\pm 6 \, \mathrm{pl.}$  ( $\pm 6 \, \mathrm{pl.}$  )  $\pm 6 \, \mathrm{$ 

יה הְבִיאֹנָם in הֲבִיאֹנָם 1 pl. w. Aff. them m., Nu. xxxii. 17.

Partic. מֶבִיא s. m. (מֶבִיא for מֶבִיא Kri four times, and מֶבִיא Kri for המבוא המבוא Kri once),

ים אָר pl. m. (& מָבָאִים, i.e. מְבָיאִים);

Imper. הָבֵא 2 s. m. (once הָבֵיא 1 S. xx. 40,—and קביא Jer. xvii. 18, which may however be Infin.,—also הָבִיאָה with הֹ);

2 s. f., הְבִיאִי 2 pl. m.

Fut. יְבִא 3 s. m. (& יְבִא Pt. I, § 12), with ו' Conv. וַיָּבָא, and once וְיָבִיא Ez. xl. 3,—

With Affs., (him) יְבִיאֶהוּ ¼ יְבִיאֶהוּ , (her) יְבִיאֶנּה (her) יְבִיאֶנּה, (thee m.) יְבִיאֶר, etc.,—

ע א פּ קביא 3 s. f. & 2 s. m., with מון Conv. לְּהָבֵא ,— With Affs., (him) הְבִיאֲבוּ etc., (them m.) הְבִיאֲבוּ & הַבּאָבוּ Ex. xv. 17,—

יביאון 3 pl. m. (ביאון יביאון with j—§ 239), with j →§ 239), with j Conv. וְיָבִיאוֹ (and וְיָבִיאוֹ ),—

With Affs., (him) יְבִיאוּנִי & יְבִיאוּנִי (me) יְבִיאוּנִי (them m.) יְבִיאוֹם \* יְבִיאוֹם;

3 pl. f.;

2 pl. m.;

נביאם 1 pl.,-w. Aff. (them m.) נביאם.

HOPH-ĂL

Past אבות 3 s. m.,

קבְאת (with הַבְאת 3 s. f. Gen. xxxiii. 11, and הְבָאתְה (with ה) Ez. xl. 4 [for הוֹבְאָה],

3 pl. ;

> [Note. The 2<sup>a</sup> Rt-letter is Consonantal in Verbforms from the next five roots—except in the case of certain contracted and apocopated forms which the Student will easily recognize]:—

only in דְּוֹתְה (Lev. xii. 2, her being weak or faint), Infin. Kal w. Aff. her [like גְּלֹתָה from גָּלֹת, of גֹלה.]. KIT (?) used only in K. (to be).

KAL

IMPER. 817 2 s. m.;

Fut. אָהוֹא 3 s. m. (a shortened form, Eccles. xi. 3),—
perhaps for יְהוֹא with i in the place of i i.e. "the
l Quiescent—as the l in יִשְׁתְּהוֹּן "for יִשְׁתְּהוֹּן (as
R. D. Kimkhi says), or for יְהוֹי from היה from הי from הי from הי from הי from הי short for יְהוֹי from הי (so the Mendels-sohnian Bi-ūr hammilloth). According to this
latter view the א might be 'added' as in אָבוֹא for יְהוֹלֵנוֹ (so Aben Ezra, who takes
אַבוֹּ to be plural, as R. D. K. did at first).

Both of the two words above might have been given under the next Root הוה, as R. D. K. gives them.

used only in K. (to be).

KAL

Partic (1) הוֶה s. m.;

IMPER. הוה 2 s. m., יום 2 s. f.

[Note. The form הַוֹּמְ Imper. 2 s. m. with א in the place of the Quiescent ה, and יְהוֹא short for יְהוֹה or יְהְוֶה Fut. 3 s. m. with א added, were given under הוא see there].

היה used only in K. (to be), and  $N\phi$ . (to be done, etc.). Kal

INFIN. הְיֹה & הְיֹה (Absol.), הֵיוֹת (Constr.)—and, with prefixes, בְּהִיוֹת בְּהְיוֹת (or with — thus, בְּהִיֹת בְּהְיֹת בְּהִית (בְּהִית (בְּהִית (הוֹנ),—and with Pron.-Affs. (his) הֵיוֹתוֹת (her) הֵיוֹתוֹת etc.,

היה 277

בּהְיוֹתוֹ (at his being, i.e. when he was), וְלִהְיֹתְךְ (and for thy m. being, i.e. and that thou mightest be), etc.;

Past הְיָה (p. ;הְיָהְה; (p. ;הְיָהְה; 3 s. f. and (with ה Interrogative הָהְיְהָה (p. ;הְיָהָה; 3 s. f. and (with ה (קרִיְהָה comp. § 7, c, Note (†), הְיִיתְה (also הְיִהְ once) 2 s. m., היִיתָּה vith ' superfluous,' Ez. xvi. 31.— For הְיִיתִר 2 s. xiv. 2, see Pt. I, § 29, Note †), הְיִיתְּה 1 s., Deut. xxxi. 27) 2 pl. m., and

with i pref. וְהְיִיתֶם, וֹ pl.;

Partic (1) הֹנְיה s. f. (Ex. ix. 3);

Imper. הֵיֶה 2 s. m. (with i pref., נֶהְיֵה, 2 s. f., יַּהְיָה 2 pl. m. (with i pref., וְהִיּוֹ, 2 pl. m.).

Fut. יְהִי: 3 s. m.—apocop. יְהִי: (p. יְהִי:), and with 'Convers. יְהִי: (p. יְהִי:),—

מהיה 3 s. f. & 2 s. m.—apocop. יְחָהי, & with ו Convers. יְחָהי, ←

יהיף 3 pl. m.—with ז Convers. יהיף,—

יינְה or תְּהְיֶנְה 3 & 2 pl. f. (also, twice, הָּהְיֶינְה in הִּהְיֶנְה Oconvers. וַתִּהְיֶנְה or וַתִּהְיֶנְה,—
וַתִּהְיֶין or וַתִּהְיֶנְה or וַתִּהְיֶנְה,
וַתְּהְיֶין or וַתְּהְיֶנְה or וַתְּהְיֶנְה in lpl.—with l Convers. וַנְּהְיֶה a וַנְּהְיֶה or וַנְּהְיֶה in lpl.—with l Convers. וַנְּהְיֶה or וְיִּהְיֶה in וּבְּהְיֶה a lpl.—with l Convers.

NIPH.

PARTIC. TITLE S. f.

שוה used only in Pi. (to tell, declare, shew).

Pĭ-êL

ואדות. חוֹת in מְחַוֹּת with pref. מָּ יָּנִית with pref. מָ

Fut. יְחָנֶּה 3 s. m., אַחְנֶּה 1 s. & w. Aff. (thee m.) אַחַנֶּה (p. (אַחַנֶּהָ:

used in K. (to live), Pi. (to keep alive, let live, sustain, cherish, enliven, quicken), and Hφ. (to cause to live, to keep alive, etc.).

KAL

Infin. הְיֹהְ & הְיֹה (Constr.) in הֵיוֹתְ w. Aff. their m. and לְחְיוֹת w. pref. ל;

Past קָּיָהְ 3 s. m.,—the forms ז 3 s. m. (p. יָהָי, and with pref. יָהָי (p. יָהָי), are 'borrowed' from a Root היי ;—

זְּתְהָה 3 s. f.,—the form קֿיָה 3 s. f. (in הַּיָהְהְ Ex. i. 16) from שׁמָה is like שׁים from שׁמָה § 226 (i) ;

קיית 2 s. m., and with ה at the end in וְהִיתָה Jer. xxxviii. 17;

3 pl.,

על מייתם 2 pl. m. in הייתם with ' pref.

חיה 279

Partic (1) [borrowed from a Root הוי הי ה. m. (p. קרי: א. m. (p. קרי: א. m. (p. קריות s. f., ביים pl. f.,—the form הייות pl. f. (Ex. i. 19) is like שׁמוֹת from שׁמוֹת § 226 (ii);—

Imper. הְיֵהְ 2 s. m. in וְהְיֵה with j pref. (Gen. xx. 7, etc.),
יִבְי 2 s. f. (Ez. xvi. 6),
יִבְי 2 pl. m., יְבִי with j pref.;

Fut. יְהִיֶּה 3 s. m.—apocop. יְהִי (with ) Conjunctive יִהְיָה 4 p. יְהִייָּן, with ) Convers. יְהִייָּן 4 p. יְהִייִּן 5 p. יְהִייִּן 4 p. יְהִייִּן 5 p. יְהִייִּן 4 p. יְהִייִּן 5 p. יְהִייִּן 4 p. יְהִייִּן 5 p. יִהְיִיְּן 4 p. יְהִיִּן 5 m.—apocop. יְהִרְיִּן 6 m.—apocop. יְהַרְיִין 6 m.—apocop. יְהִרְיִין 6 m.—apocop. יְהִרְיִין 7 m.—apocop. יְהִרְיִין 6 m.—apocop. יְהִרְיִינְה 1 s. (with interrogative יְהִייְנָה interrogative הַרְיִינָה apl. f., 4 with interrogative הַרְיִינָה interrogative הַרְיִינָה interrogative הַרְיִינָה interrogative הַרְיִינָה interrogative הַרְיִינָה interrogative interrogative interrogative הַרְיִינָה interrogative interrogative

Pĭ-êL

Infin. לְחֵיּוֹת with pref. ל, & w. Affs. (him) לְחֵיּוֹת (them m.) לְחֵיּתנוּ (us) לְחֵיּתנוּ;

תחיון 2 pl. m., & with ן (§ 145) תחיון,

Past הִיְּהְנֵי 3 s. m.,
Ps. cxix. 50, 3 s. f. w. Aff. me—in Pause,
רְּהְנִי 2 s. m. with Aff. me (p. :'בָּי, הַּיִּתְנִי 3 pl.,
מוֹי 2 pl. m. in הַהְיִּתְם, with הֹ Interrogative;

PARTIC. מהיה s. m.;

1 pl.

IMPER. [הינו 2 s. m.] w. Affs. (it m.) הייהן, (me) הייה;

Fut. יְחֵיֶה 3 s. m., with Affs. (him) יְחֵיֶה in יְחֵיֶה with Conjunctive, (her) וְיְחֵיֶּה with יַחְיֶּה with i Convers., (us) יְחִיִּנוֹ

3 s. f. or 2 s. m.,

w. Affs. (me) תחינו, (us) תחיינו,

in Ps. lxxi. 20 is Kthiv for החיינו Kri;

אַתְיֶה 1 s. & with ו Conjunctive וְאַתִיֶּה,

יְחֵיּנְ 3 pl. m., and with ה Interrogative הְיָחֵיּנְ,—with Aff. (us) יְחֵינָנְ,

תְּהֶייֶנְה [3 &] 2 pl. f., & תְּהְיִיּנְה with וְ Convers., מְחִיּנְה 2 pl. m. in תְּהִיּנְן with וְ (§ 145), בּחִיּנְה 1 pl.

Нірн.

ואדוא. בְּהְבִיּוֹת (Absol.), [הַוְיוֹת Constr. in] לְהַהְיֹת & לְהַהְיוֹת לְהַבְּיוֹת (מוּל ביית ביית ביית מוּל with pref.,—and w. Aff. him אָלְהַחָיֹתוֹן;

Past הֶהֶיה 3 s. m.,

הָהֶיִתְנ 2 s. m. in הֶהְיִתְנוּ 2 s. m. w. Aff. us, 2 הַהְיִיתִי 1 s.,

2 pl. m.;

Imper. הְחֵיֵה 2 s. m. in הַחֲיֵינִי 2 s. m. w. Aff. me, מְהַחֵיֵה 2 pl. m.

(מאא טוא) used only in the Pilpêl Past 1 s. (מאמאתי) with Objective Aff. ה her, in נמאמאתיה Is. xiv. 23.

נוה to spin, only in אים (Ex. xxxv. 25, 26) K. Past 3 pl.

only in יאה (Jer. x. 7) K. Past 3 s. f. [in Pause, for יאה יאה

יבב only in וְחִיבֵב Ju. v. 28 and she cried out, 3 s. f. Fut. Pi. with \ Convers.

יגה used only in N\phi. (to be afflicted), Pi. and H\phi. (to afflict).
NIPH-AL

PARTIC., with in place of the usual i, קוני pl. m. in Constr. [from נונים pl. f.;

Pĭ-êL

Fut. ן אָנֶה 3 s. m. with ן Conversive, Lam. iii. 33, for נְיָנֶה (ep. וְיִנֶּה for וְיִינֶּה);

HIPH-ÎL

Past הוֹנֶה 3 s. m. (הוֹנֶה, with Aff. ה + her);

PARTIC. מוֹגִים pl. m. in מוֹגִיך Is. li. 23, with Aff. ידָ (thy f.);

Fur. הְנִינן 2 pl. m. with ן, Job xix. 2, (instead of הְנִינן).

- (I) (to put forth or away, Pi. to cast the lot) used only in Kal Imper. יְרוֹ 2 pl. m. Jer. l. 14, and Pi. Infin. בירוֹ 2 pl. m. Jer. l. 14, and Pi. Infin. יורוֹ 2 pl. m. ii. 3 pl. m. in Jer. l. 14, and Pi. Infin. iii. 53. (But יִרוֹ in Joel iv. 3, Obad. v. 11, Na. iii. 10, may be supposed to be 'borrowed' fr. a Root יִרוֹ ,—like בוֹנוֹ Past K. 3 pl. fr. ירוֹר מבר.)
- ירה (II) (to render acknowledgment, confess, praise), used only in  $H\phi$ . and  $H\theta$ .

HIPH-îL

PARTIC. מוֹדה s. m., מוֹדה pl. m.;

IMPER. ז'ח 2 pl. m.;

Fut. יוֹרָה א. m. (once יְהוֹרֶה 'Pause-form Is. xxxviii. 19, יוֹרָה 'Pause-form Is. xxxviii. 19, יוֹרָה 'Pause-form, w. Aff. thee m., אוֹרֶה 'Is. (once אַהוֹרֶבּוֹר וֹיִרְה with Aff. אוֹרֶה with Aff. ישׁר אוֹרָה וֹיִר וֹיִר אַר הוֹרָב וֹיִר אַר הוֹרָב וֹיִר אַר אַר אַר וֹיִר וּיִר אַר אַר וֹיִר וּיִר וּיִי וּיִר וּיִי וְיִר וּיִי וּיִר וּיִי וּיִר וּיִי וּיִר וּיִר וּיִי וּיִר וּיִר וּיִיי וְיִר וּיִי וּיִר וּיִר וּיִר וּיִר וּיִר וּיִר וּיִר וּיִר וּיִיי וּיִר וּיִיי וְיִר וּיִיי וְיִר וּיִיי וְיִר וּיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִייִר וּיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וּיְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וּיִיי וְיִיי וְיִייִי וּיִיי וּיִיי וּיִיי וּיִיי וּיִיי וְיִיי וּיִיי וְיִיי וּיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִייְיי וּיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְּייִיי וְיִייי וְיִיי וְייי וּיִיי וְיִיי וּייִיי וְייִיי וְייי וְייִיי וְיִיי וְייִיי וְיִייי וְייִיי וְיִיי וְיִייי וְייִיי

HITHPĂ-ÊL

Infin. לְהְתְוַדּוֹת with prefixes ב and 1, and Aff. i his;

Past הְתְוַדָּה 3 s. m., הְתְוַדָּה 3 pl.;
Partic. מְתְוַדֶּה s. m., מְתְוַדָּה pl. m.;
Fut. אָתְוֹדֶּה 1 s., יִתְוַדָּה 3 pl. m.

used only in Hp. (to howl, utter a loud cry of lamentation).

Hiph-îl

Past הילל (for היליל) 3 s. m.;

Imper. בילל 2 s. m., הלילי 2 s. f., הילילו 2 pl. m. (ביללי 2 pr. xlviii. 20 is Kthiv for הלילו Kri);

Fut. אילִילָה 3 s. m., אָיַלִילָה (& אַיִלִילָה with ה) 1 s., אילִילָר ( ייִלִילּוּ ) ז קוֹלִילּוּ 2 pl. m.

ינה used only in Kal and Hp. (to oppress).

KAL

Partic. יוֹנֶה s. f. (in הֵיוֹנֶה, with the ה of § 6, the oppressing one f., Jer. xxv. 38, etc.);

Fur. נְּיָרֶם 1 pl. with Aff. בי them m. [for בי, cp. נְיָנֶם and Note (e, vii, 2) on p. xl] according to some.

Others take this to be the Noun יִי progeny with

their m.—Ps. lxxiv. 8.—

Нірн-іц

Infin. לְהוֹנֹת (in לְהוֹנֹתְם, with Aff. ם + them m.);

Past אוֹנָה 3 s. m., זוֹם 3 pl.;

Partic. מוֹנִיךְ (in מוֹנִיךְ Is. xlix. 26—with Aff. יָרְ thy f.);

 $\underline{F}$ עד. יוֹנֶה 3 s. m., m. (w. Aff. him לוֹנֶה), 2 pl. m. 2 pl. m.

יעה used only in יְיְעָה (Is. xxviii. 17) K. Past 3 s. m. with ),
" and it shall sweep away" (E.V.).

יפרה used only in Kal (to be beautiful),—and in Pi. (to beautify) once, and once in שַּׁבְּשָׁבְּ [comp. p. 176 ( $\gamma$ )] (to be very beautiful), and once in H $\theta$ . (to beautify oneself).

KAL

Past [יָפָה] 3 s. m.], יְפִית 2 s. f. (like הָלִית in Tab. XXIII), זְּלִית 3 pl.;

Fut. ייִפּה 3 s. m. apocopated—for ייִפּה (in יִיפָּה Ez. xxxi. 7), בייפּה 2 s. f. (in בייפּה Ez. xxi. 13).

Pĭ-£L

Fur. ייפה 3 s. m. in ייפהן (with Aff. הייפה him);

פעפע

Past יפיפית 2 s. m., Ps. xlv. 3.;

HITHPĂ-ÊL

Fur. בתיפי 2 s. f.

κυ (to go out, go out from) used only in Kal, Hφ., and Hoph.

Kal

Infin. \*צאת, פּנֵאת, בּנֵאת, Constr. (בְּצֵאת, פְּנֵאת, פּנֵאת, בּנֵאת, בּנֵאת, בּנֵאת, בּנֵאת, and with Affs. צָאתך, צָאתן etc.);

Partic. \*אָצִי' s. m., \* אַצְּאֹר s. f. (תְּיִנְצָת) Deut. xxviii. 57, with the Note "lacking אָּ;" comp. § 98)—אָיֹנְאָא Partic. K. s. f. with pref. שָׁ (p. 24, latter part of Note d),—

\*מַיִּנְאָלוֹי pl. m. (i.c. \* יַּצְאָר'), \* הַּאָּנִי pl. f.;

There may be in the place of - here.

NY' 285

Imper. אַ 2 s. m. (& צְאָר, with ה, in Pause), אָאָר 2 s. f., אווי 2 pl. m., p. אָאָר (צאר), Jer. 1. 8, is Kthûv for אַרוֹן, אַרוֹן, אַרְיַנָה (צְאָרְיָר, ;

Fut. צא 3 s. m., העשה 3 s. f. & 2 s. m., etc. (like ישׁב ), etc., in Tab. XVIII, but)

HIPH-îL

Infin. להוציא, הוציא, הוציא, הוציא, הוציא, הוציא (my bringing out) הוציאי (this is Kri, for הוציא (thiv, in Jer. vii. 22), etc.,

(to bring him out) להוצאהו, etc.;

Past הוציא 3 s. m. (& הוציא Deut. xxii. 14),—with Affs., (thee m.) הצאָך & הוציאָני, (me) הוציאָני, (me) הוציאָני, (them m.) הוציאָנו (us) הוציאָנו ;—

אָר הוצאת 2 s. m.—w. Affs. (him) הוצאת, etc.,—

ארוצאת 2 s. f. (for הוצאת 2 s. f. 1 K. xvii. 13, see Pt. I, § 29, Note †),

ארוצאתים 1 s.,—w. Affs. (them m.) הוצאתים, etc.,—

ארוצאתים 3 pl. הוצאתים 2 pl. m.;

Partic. מוֹצִיא s. m. (& מוֹצֵא once, Ps. cxxxv.7),—w. Affs., מוֹצִיא once, Ps. cxxxv.7),—w. Affs., המוֹצִיא once, Ps. cxxxv.7),—w. Affs., it once, Ps. cxxxv.7),—w. Affs., all once, Ps. cxxxv.7),—w. Affs., once, Ps. cxxxv.7),—w. Affs., all once, Ps. cxxxv.7),—w. Affs., once, Ps. cxxxv.7),—w. Affs., all once, Ps. cxxxv.7), all once, Ps. cxxv.7), all

Imper. הוֹצִיא 2 s. m. (and הוֹצִיאָה with ה),—also הוֹצִיא 1s. xliii. 8 (which may however be Infin.);—

\*אנווי 3 s. f., הוֹצִיאָנִי (them m.) הוֹצִיאָה (it f.) הוֹצִיאָנִי (me) הוֹצִיאָנִי (them m.) הוֹצִיאָה,—

'הוֹצִיאָם 2 s. f., הוֹצִיאָה 2 pl. m.,—and, with Affs.,

(him) הוֹצִיאָה, (her) הוֹצִיאָה;

HOPH-ĂL

PAST [אָאָה 3 s. m.], הוּצָאָה 3 s. f. in Pause for הוּצָאָה; PARTIC. [אַאָר m.], מוּצָאִר m., מוּצָאִר m., פוּצָאִר m.), און פוּצָאוֹת pl. f.

ירא used in Kal (to fear), No. (to be feared), and Pi. (to put in fear).

KAL

Infin. Constr. ירא Josh. xxii. 25, like לְיִרְאָה; also לְיִרְאָה with ה, ep. § 137 (4, iii),—and לֵּרֹא 1 S. xviii. 29,— ביראתו 2 S. iii. 11 from his fearing;

<sup>\*</sup> This form is like הְּלְּכֵּךְ Similarly, in Ps. v. 9, הַּלְּכֵּלְ for הושר Kthiv (with — before the הושר for Euphony).

<sup>†</sup> There may be i in place of the - here.

Partic. יְרֵאָר (i.e. אַיִי, הַאָּר Constr. form of יְרְאַר נְיִרְאָי s. f., יְרָאָיך pl. m. (i.e. יְרָאֵי , and with Affs. יְרָאִין ;);

Imper. יְרָאָי 2 s. m., יְרָאָר 2 pl. m.;

Fut. יירא 3 s. m.

(with ) Convers. מולירא and sometimes אָנוּירָא),
w. Affs. (thee m.) יִרְאָנִי (Jer. x. 7, (me) יִירָאֵנִי ,—
3 s. f. & 2 s. m.,
קיירָאָני (תִּירָאִיי 2 s. f. (p. :תִּירָאִי),

איָרָא 1 s.,—w. Aff. him אִירָא,

ייראני (4 יראני אייראני 1, § 44) אייראני (4 יראני 1, § 44) אייראני אי

w. Aff. thee m. ייָראוּדְ & ייָראוּדְ.—

קיראן 3 pl. f. Ex. i. 17,

ע פּוּירְאוּן: % פּוּירְאוּן: % אָרִיְאוּן: with אָרִין: w. Aff. them m. פּוּירָאוּם and פּוּירָאָם,—
אָרָין pl.

NIPH-ĂL

PARTIC. אוֹרָאָה s. m., גוֹרָאָה s. f., גוֹרָאוֹר pl. f. (w. Aff. thy m. גוֹרְאוֹתֶיך, Ps. exlv. 6);

Fut. NT. 2 s. m., Ps. cxxx. 4.

יי אָרָאִי 2 s. f. Is. lx. 5,—but הָרָאִי in some Bibles.

Pĭ-êL

Infin. יְרֵאָנ (in לְיִרְאָנ to put me in fear, לְיִרְאָנ to frighten them);

Past יֵרְאוֹ (in יֵרְאוֹנִי they frightened me); Partic מִירְאִים pl. m.

ירה used in Kal, to cast (to place stones for a pillar, also to shoot, shoot at,—also to water),  $N\phi$ . to be shot,  $H\phi$ . to shoot (also to teach, to point, and to cast).

KAL

Infin. יְרֹה Absol., לִירוֹת (and once לְירוֹא 2 Chr. xxvi. 15); Past ז'יר 3 s. m., יריתי 1 s.;

PARTIC. \*ירה & יורים & יורה s. m., יורה bl. m.;

IMPER. 77' 2 s. m.;

Fut. נְיֶרֶה 1 pl. in וְנִירָם and we shot at them, Nu. xxi. 30.

NIPH-ĂL

Fut. אירה 3 s. m. he shall be shot Ex. xix. 13.

Нірн-і̂ь

ואודות. אהורתם, -w. Aff. them m. לְהוֹרֹתָם;

Past הֹרָה (in הֹרְהוֹ he taught him, הֹרְנִי he hath cast me), ברני 2 s. m. in הוֹרְתנִי thou hast taught me (for - in Pause),

הוֹרִיתִי 1s. (and הַרְתִי in הַרָתִי Prov. iv. 11 (I have taught thee).

- Partic. מוֹרָה s. m., מוֹרִים pl. m. (מוֹרָאִים 2 S. xi. 24, w. א' (superfluous'),—w. Affs. לוֹרֶיך thy m. teachers, מוֹרֶין my teachers (in Pause);
- IMPER. הֹרֵני 2 s. m. (in הֹרֵני & הֹרֵני teach me), בוֹרָני 2 pl. m. (in הוֹרוֹנִי teach me);
- Fut. יוֹרֶב 3 s. m. (יוֹרָב and he shot 2 K. xiii. 17),—w. Affs.,

  (him) יֹרֶב (me) יֹרֶב (them m.) יֹרֶב (us) יֹרֶב ;
  - אוֹרֶה 3 s. f. & 2 s. m. (in קּוֹרְה, p. :קּוֹרֶה, it f. will teach thee, תּוֹרֶם thou m. wilt shew them),
  - וֹרֶה 1 s. (w. Aff. thee אוֹרֶה and I will instruct thee Ps. xxxii. 8),
  - יורו 3 pl. m. they shall teach (יורו they shall shoot, and once אראי 2 S. xi. 24 with א superfluous, ירהוי Ps. lxiv. 5 they will shoot at him), ירהוי they shall teach thee m.
- ירה (the ה being consonantal) is a Root supposed by some for the word לבור Is. xliv. 8, which would then be K. Fut. 2 pl. m. for היירה of which they suppose the meaning to be ne stupeatis. A Metheg might have been expected under the ה then, thus ה.—

  Others (as R. D. Kimkhi, and so Fürst) take the word to be from a Root הוה in the sense of "fearing."

used only in  $N\phi$ . (to be burned).

NIPH.

Fur. תְּכָּוֶינָה 2 s. m., תְּכָּוֶינָה 3 pl. f.

used in K. (to stick to, abide with,—once, Eccl. viii. 15,—elsewhere to borrow), Nφ. (to be joined to, united with), Hφ. (to lend, lend to).

KAL

PAST לוינו Pl.

PARTIC. 717 s. m.

Fut. יְלְוֶנֵה in יְלְוֶנֵה 3 s. m. w. Aff. him, 2 s. m.

NIPH.

Past הַלְּוָה 3 s. m. (הַּנְּלְוָה with the ה of § 98, Is. lvi. 3), 3 pl.;

PARTIC. בלוים pl. m.;

Fut. יְלָוָה 3 s. m., יְלָוֹה 3 pl. m.

Нірн.

Past הלוית 2 s. m.;

PARTIC. מלוה s. m.:

Fut. יְלְוֶה in יְלְוֶה 3 s. m. w. Aff. thee m., 2 s. m. w. Aff. him.

לאר) to be beautiful, becoming (or suitable), used as a Verb only in Ps. xciii. 5, Past 3 s. m. (as some say), and זוגעור Is. lii. 7 & Song i. 10, Past 3 pl.

These words some have taken to be Kal, others Pi-êl, others Pilêl [the being supposed to stand for the repeated 3d Rt-letter ה,—and so in הישהור in Tab. XXIII, Note (†)]. The first one has also been supposed to be Niph. Past 3 s. m. of אור.\*

So R. D. K. in his Lexicon; but in his Commentary he connects the word with
 7823, merely mentioning the other as possible.

We might perhaps suppose לאון to be 'compounded' of the two forms אָלוּ and אֹן (fr. מוֹר (fr. mixed' up together. And מַאוֹר may be a Noun "beauty," or "that which is becoming," of the same form as from זואר from אַנאור.

Obs. אוה s. m., and \* נאוה s. f., are Adjectives.

נבא  $N\phi$ . and  $H\theta$ . to prophesy ( $H\theta$ . also to offer oneself for prophesying).

NIPH-ĂL

Infin. הּנְּבָא in בְּהָנְּבְאוֹ (w. Aff. his, also † בְּהָנָבְאוֹ (w. Aff. my);

Past (בָּאָתָה 3 s. m., נְבָּאָתְה 2 s. m. (בָּאָתָה Jer. xxvi. 9), (נָבָאה 1 s., אוֹנָ זְבָּאָתְה 1 נַבָּאָתִי ;

Partic. נְבָּאִ'ם s. m., נְבָּאִים and נָבָאִים (i.c. 'נָבָּאִ');

Imper. הנבא 2 s. m.;

Fut. נְבֶבְא 3 s. m., קּבָבָא 2 s. m., מְּנָבָא 2 pl. m.;

HITHPA-ÊL

Infin. התנבות, with מ prefixed 1 S. x. 13;

Past התנבית 2 s. m., 1 S. x. 6,

1 s. (for (הְתְנֵי Ezek. xxxvii. 10,

3 pl. (for 'הָתְנַ') Jer. xxiii. 13;

Partic. מְתְנַבְּאוֹת s. m., מְתְנַבְּאוֹת pl. m., מְתְנַבְּאוֹת pl. f.; Fut. יְתְנָבָאוֹ 3 s. m., ז' pl. m.

used only in K. Partic (2) גבוב s. m. "hollow," i.e. נבוב.

For which we find הְנָוָה în הַנְּוָה Jer. vi. 2.

<sup>†</sup> Some give this as Hithpă-êl, i.e. הַתְנַבְּאוֹתוֹ for הַתְנַבְּאוֹתוֹ

used only in K. (to shine), and  $H\phi$ . (to cause to shine, to lighten).

KAL

Past ננה 3 s. m.;

Fur. 73 3 s. m.;

HIPH.

Fur. איה 3 s. m.

Kal to move, move away,—also to be driven away, as in Pü. & Hoph.;—Hφ. to drive away; Hθ. to move oneself, move oneself away.

KAL

INFIN. 773;

Past נְרֶרוּ: 3 s. f., נְרֶרוּ; 3 pl. (p. נְרֶרוּ;

Partic. נֹרֶר (or נֹרֶר (נוֹרָר s. m., נוֹרֶה, נוֹרָר, s. f., נֹרְרִים pl. m.;

Fut. יְּדוֹך 3 s. m. Na. iii. 7,\* קּרָד 3 s. f. G. xxxi. 40, 3 pl. m. (with ן) Ps. lxviii. 13.

Pŭ-ĂL Til 3 s. m. Tab. XXI (IV).

Hiph-îl יְנָדּר 3 pl. m. in יְנָדָּרה (with Aff. him).

HOPH-ĂL

Partic. לְנָר (al. מֶנֶר fr. כוֹן s. m. 2 S. xxiii. 6;

Fut. יַּרַד 3 s. m.

HITHPĂ-ÊL

Past התנודדה 3 s. f.;

Fut. הְתְנוֹדְר 2 s.m. (in pause, cp. § 166(c)), יְתְנוֹדְר 3 pl. m.

used only in Pi. to remove as unclean.

Pĭ-êL

Partic. מָנַדִּים pl. m. (& מָנַדִּיכֶם with Aff. כָם 2 pl. m.).

used only in Kal and No. to lament.

KAL

Past 3 s. m.;

IMPER. 773 2 s. m.

NIPH-ĂL

Fur. יְּבְּהֹן 3 pl. m. 1 S. vii. 2, where some give the Chald. sense to be congregated.

used only in Hφ. to hold back, to refuse;—also (in E.V.) to discourage, and to break, to disallow, to make of none effect.

Нірн.

Past אניא 3 s. m.;

- used only in K. (to flourish, grow, abound, abound with,) and Pi. (to make to flourish—E.V. to make cheerful or grow, Zech. ix. 17),—like קום in Tab. XX.
- נוד to move about, etc., used only in Kal, Hφ. & Hθ.,—like קום to move about, etc., used only in Kal, Hφ. & Hθ.,—like קונ in Tab. XX.—For קונד (Jer. xvi. 5) 2 s. m. Fut. K., comp. § 224.
- used only in Kal (to remain at home) and H\$\phi\$. (to prepare a home,—or to glorify, בוה –Ex. xv. 2).

KAL

Fur. לוה 3 s. m.

HIPH-ÎL

Fut. אנוהו in אנוהו 1 s. with Aff. היה him.

to rest used only in Kal, H\ph. & Hoph. (like קום in Tab. XX, but comp. also § 234).

[Note. Some give as from this Root the following forms (which are given as from του by others, see § 213 and the Note there)—Hφ. to place, allow, leave, let alone, etc., and Hoph. to be placed, to be left:—

Пірн.

Infin. לְהַנִּיהַ

Past הְּנְּיחַ 3 s. m. (& הְנָּחַ 1 K. viii. 9), הְנַּחְתָּי 2 s. m., הְנַּחְתָּי 1 s., הְנַחְתָּן 3 pl., הְנַחְתָּן 2 pl. m.;

PARTIC. מניה s. m.;

וא הַנְּיחָה 2 s. m. (& הַנְּיחָה with ה), בְּיִרְה 2 pl. m. (& הַנְּחוּ);

Fur. נינח 3 s. m. (וַיַּנָּה),

with Affs. (him) יניהם (them m.) יניהם,

3 s. f. & 2 s. m. (short for תַּנְּיחַ ,— אַנְּיחַנ (us) קּנָּחַ, ,— עָּנְיחֵנ (me) תָנִיחָני, , (us)

אניה 1 s. in שׁאניֹהֶנּנּ (Eccles. ii. 18) with pref. שָׁ that and Aff. him,

יניחו (him) יניחות (them m.) יניחות & יניחות (him) יניחות (them m.) יניחום .

Порн-й

Partic. הָנִיתָה s. m.—(For הָנִיתָה, see § 213 end).]

מוט only in כולם Kal Fut. 3 s. f. it will be moved.

to slumber: used only in Kal [like Dip in Tab. XX].

only in יְבּוֹן (Krt Ps. lxxii. 17, it shall be continued E.V., for יְבּוֹן Kthîv)—Nφ. Fut. 3 s. m. like יִבּוֹן in Tab. XX.

to flee: used only in Kal and Ho,,\* like ווס in Tab. XX.

to move to and fro: used only in Kal, Nφ. and Hφ., like in Tab. XX, but comp. also § 234.

only in Hφ. to blossom.

HIPH-îL

Past קונצו 3 pl.;

Fut. יְנֵאֹץ (Eccles. xii. 5) 3 s. m. [Others take this to be from יְנָאִץ, Hφ. Fut. 3 s. m. for יְנָאִץ, in the sense of "giving disgust."]

[נוֹק]. 'Borrowed' in form from this Root we find וַּתְּנִיקָהוּ Ex. ii. 9—H\phi. Fut. 3 s. f. with \ Convers.,—in the sense of the Root 'נק' (K. to suck, H\phi. to suckle).

only in יְאָנוֹשָׁה Ps. lxix. 21, and I am full of heaviness, E.V.), Kal Fut. 1 s. with Convers. & ה at the end.

<sup>•</sup> For a word in Is. lix. 19, and another in Ps. lx. 6, see DDJ rather.

used only in K. (to be sprinkled, E.V.) and Hφ. (to sprinkle, E.V.);—Gesenius gives "shall make to jump up" instead of "shall sprinkle" for in Is. lii. 15.

Fürst observes: "nil impedit quominus etiam hoc loco ingenitam verbi significationem retineamus."

KAL

Fut. יְּלֶהוֹ 3 s. m., apocop. יְיֵ (in יְיֵן Is. lxiii. 3), and with Convers. יְיָר 2 K. ix. 33;

Пірн.

Past הוית 3 s. m., בוית 2 s. m.,

PARTIC. מוה Constr. form of מוה s. m.,

IMPER. 777 2 s. m.,

Fut. אָרָה 3 s. m., apocop. (& with ' Convers.) יוָה 3 s. m.,

used only in Kal and Hφ. to guide, lead.

KAL

Past [נְּחָה] 3 s. m. (in בְּנְחַךְ and He will guide thee m., נְחָרִי He hath led me, נְחָל He led them), נְחִית, 2 s. m.;

IMPER. נְחֵנִי 2 s. m. (with Aff., נְחֵנִי lead me);

HIPH-îL

INFIN. בְּלְהְתְּם to lead them Neh. ix. 19, & בְּלְהְתְּם Ex. xiii. 21 comp. § 137 (3) Note (†).

Past הְנְחָה 3 s. m. (in הְנְחָנִי He led me),

הְנְחִיתְ 2 s. m. (in הְנְחִיתְם Thou didst lead them);

Fut. יְנְהֶנֹי (in יְנְהֶנֹי, w. Aff. him, יְנְהֶנֹי w. Aff. me, יְנְהֶנֹי w. Aff. them m.),

3 s. f. or 2 s. m., —

w. Affs., (me) תנחני, (them m.) תנחם,—

אַנְחָבּה 1 s. (in אַנְחָבּה w. Aff. him, and אַנְחָבָּה w. Aff. her),

ינחור 3 pl. m. (in ינחור w. Aff. me).

נטה 297

used only in Kal (to incline, extend, pitch tent, etc.), Nφ. (to be extended, etc.), and Hφ. to cause to incline, or decline, etc.).

KAL

INFIN. בְּנְטֵּת Constr., לְנְטֵּת or לְנְטֵּת, etc., פְנְטֵּת (w. Aff. my), בְּנָטִתְי (w. Aff. his);

2 אב 3 און און 3 און 3 און א

Partic (1) נֹטֶה s. m. (or נֹטֶה) and with Aff. them m. נוֹמֶיהם;

Partic (2) נטוי s. m., בנטוי s. f., pl. f. Kri for pl. f. Kthiv Is. iii. 16 (comp. 1 S. xxv. 18);

IMPER. במה 2 s. m.;

Fut. 'מָל 3 s. m. (apocop. מֵל , and מֶל when unaccented), איל 3 s. f. or 2 s. m. (apocop. תֵּל מֹל ), מָל 3 pl. m., מוֹל 1 pl.

NIPH-ĂL

Past נפין 3 pl.;

Fut. ינטר 3 s. m., ינטר 3 pl. m.

Нірн-îl

ואדות סי סיק אי, w. Aff. her קרשות;

PARTIC. ממים s. m., כמים pl. m. (i.c. 'נְמַטֵּי');

ווא א ב המה 2 s. m. (apocop. המה 2 s. f., המה 2 pl. m.;

Fut. אוֹם 3 s. m. (ápocop. טַיַ),—and, with Affs.,

(him) יפורו & יפונו (him),

(thee m.) : Job xxxvi. 18 (in Pause for ימור),

**河**崎 3 s. f. or 2 s. m. (apocop. ロ戸),—

with Aff. him ממהו ,

אמה 1 s. (apocop. אמה, p. מול א ישור 3 pl. m.

ניר to till only in נירן Imper. Kal 2 pl. m.

(נכא to be crushed: only in נְבָאוֹ (Job xxx. 8) 3 pl. Past No. [Some give this from נכה (עבר ועה (עבר און))].

used in Hφ. (to smite), and Nφ. & Pŭ. & Hoph. (to be smitten).

NIPH-ĂL

Past לכה 3 s. m.

Pŭ-ĂL

Past נכור, (נכתה 3 s. f. (in Pause for נכתה 3 pl.

Нірн-îl

ואדוא. הַבֶּה Absol., (הַבֹּבוֹת בְּהַבּוֹת בְּלְהַבּוֹת בְּלְהַבּוֹת בְּלְהַבּוֹת Absol., (הַבֹּבוֹת בְּלְהַבּוֹת בְּלְהַבּוֹת בְּלֹתְה הַבּּלֹתוֹ p. :קּבּר, הַבּּלְתְּה הַבּּלִתוֹ ; (הַבֹּתִב הַבּּלִתִי

Past הְבָּה 3 s. m.,—and, with Affs.,

(him) הְבָּנִי (thee m.) הְבְּנִי (me) הְבָּנִי (p. בִּי: , , , הַבָּנִי (them m.) הְבָּנִי

תבית 2 s. m. (& הביתה with א, § 138 B. i.),—and, with Affs., (him) הביתו (me) אות הביתני Nu. xxii. 28 Pause-form of הביתני [comp. § 167, ii. (2)], (us) הביתנו, (them m.)

ז הביתי 1 s.,—but, with Affs.,

(him) הְבָּתִיךְ, (thee m.) הְבָּתִיךְ, (thee f.) הְבָּתִין,—

3 pl.,—and, with Affs.,

(him) הְבָּוֹבִי (me) הְבּוֹנִי (them m.) הְבָּוֹתָם, — בּיְתָם 2 pl. m.;

Partic. מַבֶּה s. m. (i.e. מַבַּה, and with Affs. מַבָּה one smiting him, מַבָּה one smiting thee f.),

pl. m., קבֹּר pl. f.;

IMPER. הַבָּה 2 s. m. (apocop. הַדְּ, and with Aff. בָּי me

ים 2 pl. m. (with Affs. הַבָּהוֹ );

Fur. יבה 3 s. m., apocop. זְיָ,

with 1 Convers. וְיַרְ and וְיַרְ (p. יְרָיִן),—
with Affs., (him) יְבָּהוֹ & יְבָּרוֹ (once יִבּרוֹ 2 S. xiv. 6,,
 (her) יְבָּרוֹ (thee m.) יְבָּרוֹ , p. יִבְּרוֹ for ק,
 comp. Note є (iv) on Tab. XXVIII],
 (them m.) יְבַּרוֹ

אַכָּה 3 s. f. or 2 s. m., apocop. אָדָ, w. וְ Convers. וַתַּדְּ, עַּרָה (Prov. xxiii. 13 & 14) 2 s. m. w. Aff. אָלָּה him,

אַבָּה 1 s., apocop. אָבָּה,

with וֹ Convers. אָלָאָן and וָאָבֶּה,—

with Affs. (him) אבנה, (thee m.) אבנה, (thee m.) אבנה 2 S. ii. 22—Pause-form of אַנְּהָּה with the Accent — Pashta [ק for ק, comp. Note ε (iv) on Tab. XXVII],—

יכו (thee m.) פור (thee m.) יבוף (thee m.)

נבר (apocop.) ולדן., with Affs., (him) נכרו & נכנו (them m.);

HOPH-ĂL

PAST הְּבָּה 3 s. m. (once הוּבָּה Ps. cii. 5, cp. Pt. I, § 14, N.B.), הבָּתָה 3 s. f. fביתי 1 s., 15 3 pl. ;

PARTIC. מֶּלֶכֶּה s. m. (i.e. מְלֶבֶּה), הַּבְּטָּה s. f., מְבָּר pl. m. (i.e. מְבָּר);

Fur. יפן 3 pl. m., אבן 2 pl. m.

only in the H\phi. Infin. כַּלְלְּהְךְ on thy ceasing [for 'בְּלָהְרָ, cp. § 137 (3) Note (†). The Dagesh of the is Euphonic].

used only in Pi. to tempt, try, adventure, etc.

Pĭ-ÊL

ואדות. בסות, and with Affs. ינסות, etc.;

Past בְּלָכְה 3 s. m. (with ה Interrog. בְּלָכָה Deut. iv. 34 & Job iv. 2),—

with Aff. (him) לפרה,

3 s. f.,

לָפִיתוֹ 2 s. m., in נְפִיתוֹ 2 s. m. w. Aff. him Deut. xxxiii. 8, נפיתו 1 s.,

3 pl. in נפוני with Aff. me Ps. xcv. 9, נפיתם 2. pl. m.;

PARTIC. מנסה s. m.,

IMPER. בכני s. m., and with Aff. me ;;

Fut. יְנֶפֶּה with ן Convers. and Aff. them m., זְנָפֶּה 1 s.,—and, with Affs.,

(him) אנסנו (

(thee m.) אנסכה Eccl. ii. 1 [קד for ק, comp. Note ε (iv) on Tab. XXVIII].

3 pl. m.,

2 pl. m. (and, with ן, תְּנְפוּר).

used only in K. Partic (1) נוסט s. m., and in Pi. & Ho. like מבנ in Tab. XXI.

נצא to fly away used only in גאוֹ Infin. Absol. Kal, Jer. xlviii. 9, and perhaps in גאוֹ (Lam. iv. 15), 3 pl. Past Kal.

This would then be for גָּלְאוֹ as בָּלְאוֹ 1 S. vi. 10 for בּלְאוֹ , etc. But

(I) is generally given as the Root of that נָצָוֹ (Lam. iv. 15), and by some as the Root of נָצוֹא Jer. xlviii. 9 (the א being supposed to stand for the ה).

(II) is used in Nφ. & Hφ. to strive (Kal once, Jer. iv. 7, האָינָה they f. shall be laid waste, E.V.)—[For עצה iv. 15, see under אים (I).]

NIPH-ĂL

Partic. בצים pl. m.;

Fur. לצוי 3 pl. m.;

HIPH-îL

וֹבְרָצֹתָם & בָּהָצוֹתוֹ in בָּהָצוֹת \$;

PAST 3 pl.

only in נצים sparkling, Kal Partic. pl. m., Ez. i. 7.

used in Kal (only once) to be clear or unpunished, in N\phi. in the same sense, and to be cut off, and in Pi. to clear, to hold guiltless.

KAL

Infin. Absol. כָּקה Jer. xlix. 12.

NIPH-AL

INFIN. הנקה Absol.;

Past קָּהָה 3 s. m., נְּקְּתָה 3 s. f. (p. נְקְּתָה), נְקָּתְה 2 s. m., נְקִית, 1 s.;

IMPER. הנקי 2 s. f.;

Fur. יְנָקָה 3 s. m., תְּנָקָה 2 s. m., תְנָקָה 2 pl. m.

Pĭ-êL

Infin. בֹּלֶה Absol.;

Past נקיתי 1 s.;

IMPER. בַּקְרֹ 2 s. m. (in נַקְנִי with Aff. בָּיִר me);
Fut. ינַקָּה 3 s. m.,

ענַקְה 2 's. m. (in תְנַקְהוּ with Aff. הְנַקְּה him, יוְנַקְנִי with Aff. בְיִי יוּים,

אנקה 1 s. (in אנקה with Aff. אנקה thee, in Pause).

used in Kal (to bear, lift up, take away, pardon, etc.), Nφ. (to be borne, etc.), Pĭ. (to lift up, exalt, etc.), Hφ. (to cause to bear, to bring), and Hθ. (to lift one-self, exalt oneself).

KAL

INFIN. שְׁאֵת & נְשֹׂא (שֹׁא בּשְׁוֹא Absol., נְשֹׁא לֵנְשׁׁא (Constr. בְּשִׁאָת), once בְּשִׂאָת),—with Affs. מְשָׁאָתוֹ ,שְׂאָתוֹ , once מְשְׁאָתוֹ , Job xli. 17, שְׁאָתוֹ , Once סְשִׁאָתוֹ , Ps. xxviii. 2);

(him) נְשָׁאַן, (thee m.) נְשָׂאַן,—

קנְשָׂאַרְנִי 3 s. f.,—and with Aff. me נְשְׂאַרְנִי,—

y with 2 s. m. (& נְשָׂאַרְנִי with ה),—

with Aff. (me) נְשָׂאַרְנִי ,—

with Aff. (me) נְשָׂאַרְנִי thou f. hast borne them m.),

PAST NUL 3 s. m.,—and, with Affs.,

נְשָׂאתִים 2 s. f. (in נְשָׂאתִים thou f. hast borne them m.), 1 s.,

אר (p. לְשָׂאוּ),—once לְשׁׁה 'lacking 'lacking 'lacking 'lacking 'lacking 'lacking 'lacking 's' (پשׁׁהּוּ),—once לְשׁׁהּא 'lacking 's' (גְשׁׁהְּאוֹ בּיִא בּיא בּיִא בּיִּא בּיִּא בּיִא בּיִּא בּיִּיא בּיִּא בּיִּא בּיִּא בּיִּא בּיִּא בּיִּא בּיִּיא בּיִּא בּיִּא בּיִּיא בּיּיא בּייּיא בּייּיא בּייּיא בּייי בּיייא בּייי בּיייא בּיייי בּיייא בּיייי בּייייא בּייי בּייייא בּיייי בּיייא בּיייי בּייייא בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּייייי בּיייי בּייי בּייי בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּייי בּיייי בּייייי בּיייי בּיייבּיבּייי בּיייי בּייייי בּיייי בּיייי בּייי בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּיייי בּייי

with Aff. them m. נְשָׁאוֹם,— 2 pl. m.; Partic (1) נשׁא s. m., נשְׁאַת & נשְׁאַת s. f., l נשׁא pl. m. (i.e. נְשָׁאִר ), tiphin s. f.;

Partic (2) נשנא s. m. (i.e. נשנא & נשנא —once נשנא Ps. xxxii. 1, a form 'borrowed' from a Root , like לה in Tab. XXIII),

אָר אָ pl. m., אָלְאָתִיכֶם pl. f. in נְשָׂאֹתִיכֶם (with Aff. your m.) Is. xlvi. 1;

Imper. אָשְׁ 2 s. m. (once בְּשָׁה Ps. x. 12, and once בְּלֶה Ps. iv. 7),—

with Aff. him אילארון,

יאט 2 s. f.,

ישאוני 2 pl. m., and with Aff. me ישאוני;

Fur. No. 3 s. m., —and, with Affs.,

(him) יִשְּׂאָרָ, (her) יִשְׂאָרָ, (thee m.) יִשְׂאָרָ, (thee m.)

(me) ישָאני, (them m.) ישָאני,—

3 s. f. or 2 s. m.,—and, with Affs.,

(him) הְשְׁאֵבוֹ, (me) הְשְּׁאֵבוֹ, (them m.) הְשָּׁאֵבוּ,— תְשָׁאִי 2 s. f.,

NEW 1 s., and w. Aff. him TONEY,

3 pl. m.,—and, with Affs.,

(him) ישאהו, (thee m.) ישאהון Ps. xci. 12, comp. Note (γ) on Tab. XXVIII,

(them m.) ישאם & ישאום (us) ישאור, —

יא און 3 pl. f. (and three times אָשֶׁלֶה 'lacking א',

תשארן 2 pl. m. (p. השארן and השארן),

2 pl. f.,

1 pl.

NIPH-AL

ואדוא. בְּהָנְשֵׂאָם and בָּהְנָשָׂאָם (w. Aff. for 3 pl. m.),

Past נשאת 3 s. m. (שאת) Zech. v. 7. is Partic. s. f.);

Partic. No. s. m.,

נִשֶּׂאָת s. f. (& נִשְׂאָת instead of נִשְׂאָת),

pl. m.,

pl. f.;

IMPER. הנשאר 2 s. m., הנשאר 2 pl. m.;

Fut. אנשא 3 s. m., אנשא 1 s.,

יְנְשְׂאוּ (יְנָשְׁאוּ n. (p. :יְנָשְׁאוּ),—also יְנָשׁוּאוֹ once, Jer. x. 5, פֿוּשׁאנה 3 pl. f.,

אנשאר 2 pl. m. in Pause for הנשאר.

Pĭ-êL

Past ( 3 s. m. and ( 2 S. v. 12,—with Aff. ) he exalted him;

PARTIC. בנשאים pl. m.;

IMPER. NEW 2 s. m. in DNEW (with Aff. D- them m.);

Fut. ינשאת and וינשאהן and וינשאהן,

ינשאר (with Aff. him); (with Aff. him);

HIPH-ÎL

Past איאן 3 pl.;

HITHPĂ-ÊL

ואות בהתנשא התנשא וInfin.

PARTIC. אמתנשא s. m.;

Fut. איתנשא 3 s. m. (in Pause, ср. § 166 (c)),

Nu. xxiv 7 תְּנְשֵׂא S. f. & תְּנְשֵׂא Nu. xxiv 7

ינשאו 3 pl. m. Dan. xi. 14,

2 pl. m.

(I) used only \* in Nφ. (to be deceived), and Hφ. (to deceive).

NIPH-ĂL

PAST W 3 pl.;

HIPH-ÎL

INFIN. NET Absol.;

Past איא 3 s. m.,—and, with Affs.,

(thee m.) רושיאָן: Obad. v. 3—Pause-form not in Pause for השיאָן,

(me) השיאני Gen. iii. 13,

2 s. m.,

creditor).

אני אוך 3 pl. (in השיאוד, with Aff. thee m.);

Fut. אישיא 3 s. m. (& אישיא Is. xxxvi. 14),—and with Aff. thee m. ישאר,—
אישאר 3 pl. m., אישיא 2 pl. m.

(II) used only in Kal (to be a creditor) & Hp. (to act as a

KAL

Partic. נְשָׁא s. m., בּישָׁא pl. m. Neh. v. 7—which might however be given under נֹשׁה (II), as the א here is 'superfluous';—

Нірн-і̂г

Fut. 8'w' 3 s. m. (W' Kri Ps. lv. 16).

(I) used only in Kal (to forget), Pi. (to make to forget), and Hp. (to cause to forget), also (to put out of mind, and so forget intentionally).

KAL

Infin. אנים Absol. (borrowed from Root אנים in form);

<sup>•</sup> For אניט Kal Infin. Absol. see נשה.

Past נשיתי 1 s.;

NIPH-AL

Fut. לֹא תְּנְשֶׁנְי 2 s. m. in לֹא תְנְשֶׁנְי (thou shalt not be forgotten of Me, Is. xliv. 21);

Pĭ-êL

Past נְשָׁהְ 3 s. m. in נִשְׁהְ with Aff. me, Gen. xli. 51, the j to suit perhaps the j in מְנִשֶּׁה there. The בּנִשֶּׁה is strictly the Pi. Partic. s. m. of נִשׁה.

HIPH-ÎL

Past הְשָׁה 3 s. m. in הְשָׁה (with Aff. ה + her, Job xxxix. 17);

Partic. מְשֶׁה only used as a Noun (in the Constr. form מְשָׁה, Deut. xv. 2);

Fur. 3 s. m.,

2 s. f. Deut. xxxii. 18, borrowed in form from a non-existing Root שהה, perhaps for "קשׁה, as some think. Some take the word to be Kal. Fut. 2 s. f.

נשה (II) used only in Kal (to be a creditor), and Hφ. (to lend, to act as a creditor).

KAL

Past נשיתי 1 s., נשיתי 3 pl. ;

PARTIC. נישה s. m. (or (נושה),

pl. m. and בְּשִׁים Is. l. 1 (from or of My creditors);

HIPH-îL

Fur. מְשָׁה 3 s. m., תְשָׁה 2 s. m.

[For the Irregular נתן, see Note (B) on Tab. XIX [p. xxvı].

307

WID A Root imagined by some (and NND by others) for the word Is. xxvii. 8. There is, however, the undoubted Hebrew Root IND, from which the word has long been taken and is still taken by many. Thus, for instance, R. D. Kimkhi says that

- (1) "possibly it is a Noun, in place of מָּאָה,—and in it the 1st and 2d Rt-letters are repeated, and the ה at the end is the 3d Rt-letter" (and as an example of the repetition of the 1st and 2d Rt-letters he cites הְשִׁבְּיִׁבְיִ in Ps. xlv. 3);
- (2) that "moreover, one might say that it is an INFINITIVE of an Intensive Voice, and that the 1st Rt-letter only is repeated, as in the word זְרוֹיִן from אָרוֹן, the first א being the 2d Rt-letter and the second א in the place of the 3d Rt-letter,—and the form of the word therefore בּפּעִפּרָה."
- [Obs. (i) The Dagesh in the ס of בְּלֵאְכָּאָ brings the word into more full agreement with the form in (2), by virtually supplying the Quiescent Shva [implied by the Dagesh, Pt. I, § 53, Note (†)] for the close of the syllable after (—),—rather than בְּלָאַכְאָר.
  - (ii) The termination being an unusual one for an Infinitive of a Verb in with pref. I, we prefer R. D. K.'s first-mentioned opinion, viz. that the word may be a Noun of reduplicated form.
  - (iii) Some think that the word is produced by actual repetition of the Noun מָּאָה. So Gesenius says (Thesaurus, p. 932.a) that it is "contracted from

סוא מוא

יבלאה־כאה," which ne supposes to mean "ad mensuram, i.e. modice." But the sense "moderately" is rather questionable. And Dr. Ewald, in Note (2) on p. 182 of his Ausführliches Lehrbuch der Hebr. Sprache, has a remark on "die ganz verkehrte ableitung von האה מאה mass mass." And Fürst on p. 750 of the Concordance writes the words "ejus modi forma composita abhorret a linguæ hebraicæ legibus." It is scarcely necessary to warn the Student against the mistake of supposing that either the Targum or R. D. Kimkhi or Aben Ezra or Rashi make any such statement (at least definitely) respecting the form of the word. The technical term כפולה "reduplicated" does not necessarily signify the bodily repetition of a word. And we see no need for imagining a new Hebrew Root (whether NID or NND), from which the word in Is. xxvii. 8 may be a לפל or a עפעם form (Infin. w. pref. and Aff. her, as some say) in the sense of "agitating" as some suppose, or "frightening her" as others fancy, or "her expulsion" or "her foul-dealing" as others imagine. The reduplicated form from TND may fairly stand in some such a sense as we might express by "in measured-measure" or "careful measure" or "due measure." But we may not dwell any longer on this now. A Commentary on the passage would be out of place in this mere LIST of VERB-FORMS.

In the following Roots the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is Consonantal, and the forms correspond therefore with those in Tab. XXIII:—

used in K. (to be perverse), Nφ. (to be perverted or perverse, also to be distorted with pain), Pi. (to pervert, turn, make crooked), and (Hφ. to make perverse, pervert, act perversely).

KAL

Past עוֹתה 3 s. f., עוֹתה 1 pl.;

NIPH-ĂL

PAST נעויתי 1 s.,

Partic. נְעָוֶה s. m. found only in the Constr. form נָעָוָה;

PAST 7 3 s. m.;

Нірн.

Infin. הְעֵוֹת Absol., [הְעֵוֹת Constr.] in הְעֵוֹת w. pref. ב and Aff. his,

Past הָעֲוֹינוּ, 3 s. m., הֶעֲוֹיתוֹ 1 s., הֶעֲוֹיתוֹ 3 pl., הַעֲוֹינוּ, 1 pl.

used only in Pi. (to command) and Pu. (to to be commanded).
Pi-el

Infin. אַוֹתוֹ in צוֹתוֹ w. Aff. 3 s. m.,—and w. prefs. בְּצֵוֹּת, and in בְּצֵוֹּת;

Past אוה 3 s. m.,—and, with Affs.,

(him) צורן, (thee m.) צורן, in Pause צורן,

(me) צוני, in Pause צוני,

(them m.) צונו (us) צונו,—

שותה 3 s. f.,—and with Aff. her אותה,—

צוית 2 s. m. & צויתה,—and, with Affs.,

(me) צויתנו in Pause, (us) צויתני,—

צויתי 1 s. (& צויתי),—and, with Affs.,

(him) אַוּיתִין, (her) צוּיתִיה, (thee m.) אָנִיתִין, (them m.) אַנּיתִים & אַנִיתִים,—

Partic. מצור s. m. (i.c. ה.), w. Aff. thee m. קצור, and in Pause : אָרָה & בּיִּדְּה .

ואר צור ב אור א 2 s. m., apocop. צור 2 pl. m.;

Fut. יצוה 3 s. m. (apocop. יצוֹי, with Convers. ויצוה and twice ויצוה, which is also Kri for ויצוה Kthiv in 2 K. xvi. 15),—and, with Affs.,

(him) יְצֵוֶּם', (thee m.) יְצֵוְּדָּן, (them m.) יְצֵוְנֵרּוּ (us) יְצֵוְנֵרּ,

3 s. f. or 2 s. m.,—and, with Affs.,

(and she commanded him) with \ Convers.,

thou m. shalt command him,—

י אַצֶּוֶה 1 s., apocop. אַצֵּוֶה, with \ Convers. אַצֵּוֶה and once אַצֵּוֶה,—and, with Affs.,

(him) אַצַּוֹּלָּל, (thee m.) אַצַּוֹּלָן and in Pause : אָצַוּלָּל 3 pl. m.,

אַנְיִי 2 pl. m. in אַנְיִי ye shall command me and בּיִנְיִי ye shall command them m.;

Pŭ-AL

Past צְוֹיְתִי 3 s. m., צְוֵיִתְ 2 s. m., צְוֵיתִי 1 s.; Fur. צְיֵיתִי 3 s. m.

only used in K. (of the teeth) to be dull, blunt, "on edge" E.V., and Pi. to be very blunt (Eccles. x. 10).

KAL

Fut. תְּקְהֶינָה 3 pl. f.;

Pĭ-êL

Past קָּהָה 3 s. m. Eccles. x. 10.

used only in K. & Hφ. to spew, spew out.

KAL

Partic (1) קאָה s. f. Lev. xviii. 28. [The Accent being on the last syllable, this word is properly s. f. Partic.—like אָלְיִי 1 S. xxv. 19 (as R. D. Kimkhi says) the s. f. Partic (1) K. of אָלוֹם. The rendering in Lev. xviii. 28 should, in accordance with this, be "as the land is spewing out . . . ." The word has however been supposed to be a Past-Tense form.]

IMPER. קיר 2 pl. m. "borrowed" in form from an unused Root קיר;

Нірн.

Past והקאתו 2 s. m. with pref. and Aff. it m.;

Fut. יָקיא 3 s. m., with \ Convers. אָיָקא, and—with Aff. it m. וְיִקאנוּ,—

נְּתָכְא 3 s. f. or 2 s. m., with ו Convers. וְתָּכְא Lev. xviii. 25,—and

with Aff. it f. תְּקִיאֶנָה.

(I.) used only in Nφ. to be gathered or gathered together (E.V.), and

(II.) used in K. (only in Partic. 1) to wait or wait for, and Pi.
to wait or wait for with an Intensity of signification.
KAL (of II.)

Partic (1) קוֹים pl. m. in קוֹים Constr. form "waiters of" =
"those waiting for," and—

with Affs. his, אָלְלְיָּלְ (with pref. ל., Lam. iii. 25), thy m. קְנִיךְ אָן, my קְנִיךְ (in Pause, for יְלָיִי Is. xlix. 23.

NIPH. (of I.)

Past נקוו 3 pl. Jer. iii. 17;

Fur. יקוו 3 pl. m. Gen. i. 9.

Pi-êL (of II.)

INFIN. קוה & קוה Absol.;

Past קותה 3 s. f.,

יתי (פְּנִיתִי 1 s.,—w. Aff. thee m. קְנִיתִיך,—and קּנִיתִי in Is. viii. 17.

3 pl.,

קוינו pl.,-w. Affs., (him) קוינה, (thee m.) קוינו;

IMPER. קורה 2 s. m.;

Fut. יְקְנֶה 3 s. m. apocop. יְקוֹ and with ו Convers יְקְנֶה; t s., אַקְנֶה with ו, and אָקְנֶה with ו Convers., אַקנֶה 3 pl. m., יְקוּה 1 pl.

used in K. (to be satisfied with, to be saturated with), Pi. (to satisfy, satisfy with, saturate), and Hφ. (to make satisfied or saturated, to give plenteously).

KAL

Past רותה 3 s. f.;

Fut. נְרְוָין 3 pl. m., גְרְוָה 1 pl.

Pĭ-êL

Past רוֹתה 3 s. f., רוֹיתוֹי 1 s.;

IMPER. 717 2 s. m.;

Fut. אָרַיּּנֶךְ 1 s. Fut. w. Aff. thee f. (Irregular), 3 pl. m. w. Aff. thee m.

Нірн.

Past הְרְוָה 3 s. m., —w. Aff. me הְרְוֹנִי , — הַרְוִיתְ 2 s. m. in הְרְוִיתְנִי w. Aff. me, in Pause for בָּיִריִיתְנִי 1 s.;

PARTIC. מרנה s. m.

used in K. (to be equal, etc.), Pi. (to set, to level, etc.),

Hφ. (to make equal), and Nθ. (to be alike), a 'Compound' or 'Mixed' Voice.

KAL

Past שוה 3 s. m.;

Partic (1) שׁוָה;

Fur. תִּשְׁוֶה 2 s. m., גשִׁינֶה 1 s., 3 pl. m.

Pĭ-êL

Past שוה 3 s. m., שוה 1 s ;

PARTIC. משורה s. m.;

Fur. ישורה 3 s. m., תשורה 2 s. m.

[Pu-Al given by some for תשוה Kthiv Job xxx. 22, where the Noun השיה is Kri.]

Нірн.

Fut. אשוה 1 s., קשור 2 pl. m.;

NITHPĂ-ÊL

Past נְשְׁתְּוֶה 3 s., —which is in form partly Nφ. and partly Hθ.\*

used in Pi. (to mark or make marks, also to mark out bounds—and so  $H\theta$ ., in a borrowed form, as is supposed),—and  $H\phi$ . to make a mark, also to limit).

Pĭ-êL

Fut. יְתְּוֹ 3 s. m. apocop. in וְיְתְּוֹ 1 S. xxi. 14 [for וְיְתְּוֹּה 2 pl. m. Nu. xxxiv. 7 & 8, 'borrowed' in form from האה;

For the transposition of the הַּחְ with the 1st Rt-letter ש, see 'Note' on page 315.

מוה

HIPH.

Past התוית 2 s. m.,

ז pl., Ps. lxxviii. 41,—this has been supposed to have the sense "they made to grieve, abhor, or repent," which however is rather doubtful;—

HITHPĂ-ÊL

Past בּהְאוֹיהֶם 2 pl. m., Nu. xxxiv. 10,—'borrowed' in form from אוה.

#### NOTE.

- (I.) THE TRANSPOSITION OF THE 7 of the Prefix 77 (of Hithpā-êl) and THE 1<sup>ST</sup> RT-LETTER in some instances.
  - (a) When the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter is (1)  $\mathcal{U}$ , \*or (2)  $\mathcal{U}$ , or (3)  $\mathcal{D}$ , or (4)  $\mathcal{L}$ , the  $\mathcal{L}$  of the  $\mathcal{L}$  in Hithpä-êl forms changes places with that 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter; and,
  - ( $\beta$ ) Moreover, when  $[a\ (4)]$  the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter is 3, the n of n is replaced by n.
  - As examples of the above, we may give the following forms:-
    - (1) From שְׁבּלְּבְּהְ, רְשְׁהַבּּבְּן, רְשְׁהַבּּבְּן, שְׁבּּרָ, הַשְּׁהַ, הַּשְׁהַ, פּוּכּ, דּרִישְׁתַּבְּוֹיִתִי, הִשְּׁתַּבְוֹיִתִי, פּוּכּ, בּישְׁתַּבְוֹיִת, הִשְׁתַּבְוֹיִת, הִשְׁתַּבְוֹיִת, בִּישְׁתַּבְוֹיִת, בְּשְׁתַּבְוֹיִת, בּישְׁתַּבְוֹיִת, (apocop. יִשְׁתַּבְוֹיִר, p. :אַתָּבוֹיִי, etc.;
    - (2) From ישׂתַבֶּר, מִשְׂתַבֵּר, הִשְׂתַבֵּר, etc.];

    - (4) From נְצְטַרֶּק: הָצְטַרֵּק, הָצְטַרֵּק (נְצְטַרֶּק: [Gen. xliv. 16 (§ 166, e)],
      - and so, from ציד formally,‡\_קצטיִדְנוּ [Josh. ix. 12 (Past 1 pl.)],
      - and, from ציר formally, [Josh. ix. 4, Fut. 3 pl. m., w. ] Convers. (§ 166 c)].

<sup>\*</sup> With one exception, see § 246.

<sup>†</sup> From this Root the forms are given also at the foot of Tab. XXIII, in Notes † to T.

Two say 'formally,' because the word here belongs in form to the Root "Y.—N.B. The 'is here Consonantal.

- (II.) THE DROPPING OF THE T of the Prefix To (of Hithpä-êl), and the Insertion of Dagesh F. in the 1st Rt-letter,—in some instances.
  - (a) When the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter is (1) א, or (2) מ, or (3) א, the מ of the הה in Hithpä-êl forms is dropped, and dagesh F. is put in the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter to stand for an implied\* letter instead of the ה; thus,
    - (1) From רבר, \_[הְהַבֶּר, [הְהַבָּר, etc], •
    - (2) From מהר, בוּשְהֵרוּ, אַחְהָרָה פּוּ. הְּשֶּהֶרוּ, הְשָּהֶר פּוּ. אַחְרָה פּוּ. רְּאָהֶר וּ [Nu. viii. 7 (§ 166, d)], הְשַּהַרְנוּ, הְשַּהַרְנוּ (Imper.), and וְיִּשְּהַרְנוּ (Fut. w.) Convers.);
    - (3) From מְּחָמֵם, הְּחָמֵם, מְחָמֵם, and בּיְחָמֵם, [Ps. xviii. 26 & 2 S. xxii. 26 (§ 166, c)].
  - (β) Also the ¬ of the prefix הָּהְ (of Hithpā-ėl) is dropped, and Dagesh F. is inserted in the 1st Rt-letter to stand for an implied letter instead of the ¬, sometimes when the 1st Rt-letter is (1) 1, † (2) ¬, (3) ¬, and (4) ψ;

<sup>\*</sup> In the case of (3), i.e. when the 1st Rt-letter is n, such a form as בַּחָבָּהַ (instead of בַּהַתְּהָשׁ) is in accordance with the general statement of Pt. I, § 55 (12). The occurrence of this form in the case of (1) & (2) may be taken as some evidence of the likeness in sound of the letters א, & D, and N,—in old times.

N.B. This being only 'sometimes' so in  $(\beta)$  points to some difference between the cases of  $(\alpha)$  &  $(\beta)$ ,—a partial likeness in the sound (it may be), but also an unlikeness which may not be disregarded.

<sup>†</sup> Once, Is. i. 16.—N.B. In the 'Chaldee,' as it is called, we find ז (instead of the ה), and transposition of this and the 1st Rt-letter ז; thus 'קוֹב (Dan. ii. 9, Kri), instead of יְהַתְּה,—comp. the Targum (Onk.) of Lev. xxv. 23, 34, 42,—etc.

317

- (2) (a) From ¬DD,—once ¬ΦDD, Fut. Hθ. 3 s. f. [Prov. xxvi. 26],
  - N.B. The הstands in the following forms from this Root אָרָבֶּסֶל, viz.

    Partic. מְתְבַּסֶּה s. m., מְתְבַּסִי pl. m.,

    Fut. קַבְּסָר s. m. & הַתְּבָּסָה s. f. Pause-form

    (apocop.for יְתְבַּסָה אַ יִתְבַּסָּה pl. m.,
  - (b) and so, from לוכונן (comp Tab. XX), העבונן Fut. H0. 3 s. f. [Nu. xxi. 27], and the Pause-forms 2 s. f. [Is. liv. 14], & 3 pl. m. [Ps. lix. 5],

N.B. the ה stands in יתכונן 3 s.m. Pause-form [Prov. xxiv. 3].

- (3) (a) From הְנַבֵּאתִי (בּאָתִי Ho. Past 1 s. [Ez. xxxvii. 10] and הְנַבָּאוּ Past 3 pl. [Jer. xxiii. 13],
  - N.B. the או stands in the following forms from this Root אבל, viz.

    ווא הְּתְנַבּוֹתְ #0. Infin. [1 S. x. 13] and הְתְנַבּוֹתְ Past 2 s. m.

    [1 S. x. 6]—both of which are 'borrowed' in form from an unused Root ,—

 $\alpha$  Partic. s. m., מְתְנַבְּאִים pl. m., מְתְנַבְּאוֹת pl. f., and יְתְנַבָּאוֹ  $\alpha$  Fut.  $\alpha$  s.  $\alpha$  יִתְנַבָּאוֹ  $\alpha$  pl.  $\alpha$ .,

- (וּ) and so, from הָּהֶתְּלָּתִי He. Past 1 s. Pause-form [Ez. v. 13],
  - N.B. the א stands in the following forms from this Root אָרָנְתָם, viz.

    Partic. s. m., and לְהְתְנֵחֶם 3 s. m.

    Fut., & אַתְנָחָם 1 s. Fut. (Pause-forms),
- (c) and so, from רנשא, בשא (d). Fut. 3 s. f. [Nu. xxiv. 7] and נשאר Fut. 3 pl. m. [Dan. xi. 14];
  - N.B. the הוא stands in the following forms from this Root פּתְנְשֵׁא , פּיצ. רייט, נשא Partic.s. m., אָנְשָׁא Fut. 3 s. m. (Pause-form), אָתְנַשָּׂא Fut. 3 s. f., אָנְשָׂא Fut. 2 pl. m.

(4) And so, from ממל [comp. Tab. XXI], once אוֹם וּשׁלָּבָּוּ Hθ. Fut. 2 s. m. [Eccles. vii. 16],

N.B. the ה stands in the following forms from this Root משׁלוּי, viz. במול Fut. 3 s. m. and ביו און Fut. 1 s.

Note. So, from מרוֹסָם (comp. Tab. XX],—some give מְּבוֹנְם [Is. xxxiii. 10] as \$H\$\theta\$. Fut. 1 s. Pause-form, (instead of מְּבְּרַוֹנְם), but it may also be a 'Mixed' \$N\$\phi\$. and \$P\$\tilde{u}\$. form, Fut. 1 s.;

N.B. the ה stands in יתרומם He. Fut. 3 s. m.

- (γ) The n is also dropped in some 'Mixed Voice' forms; thus,
  - (1) From ', ', 'Gree' ' Mixed' Νφ. & Hθ. Past 3 pl.
     [Ez. xxiii. 48],
  - (2) From סבל, בבל 'Mixed' Hoph. & Hθ. Infin. [Lev. xiii. 55 & 56],
  - (3) From גֹבַפֶּר, כפֿר 'Mixed' Νφ. & Hθ. Past 3 s. m. [Deut. xxi. 8],

N.B. the ה stands in יְחָבָּבּוּ He. Fut. 3 s. m.,

(4) From מְלֵּאֶץ (Mixed' Ho. & Pŭ. Partic. s. m. [Is. lii. 5].

[The 'Note' just given on pages 315-318 is a fuller statement of a matter which has been already mentioned briefly—see Note (\*\*\*) on p. xv of the Tables. It was necessary to give to the matter this more full treatment, and to bring it thus more prominently before the Student's attention.

There are also several other 'Verb-forms' on which a few remarks will be at least useful to the Student in his Biblereading. Such we will now give in the following (Vth) Section of this Appendix.]

# (V). FURTHER REMARKS ON VERB-FORMS.

### CERTAIN INFINITIVE FORMS.

### INFINITIVE ABSOLUTE.

(1) The Infin. Absol. Kal has mostly the form פָּעִל or פָּעָל. The בָּעָל form, as גְּבֶל G. xxvi. 13, is comparatively rare. Of this latter form we have (with prefixed) בּעָל Ex. xii. 9 (before the Pǔ-Ăl Partic. בְּעָשׁל,—the two words together† expressing the "or sodden at all" of the E.V.).

[Note. The word אַבְּרֹת, Hos. x. 4, is supposed by some to be the Infin. Absol. (corresponding to the Infin. Absol. pjust before it). If so, it is short for בּבְּרֹת. Such shortening takes place sometimes in the Infin. Constr., See Tab. XVI (3) (B); but it is rare in the Infin. Absolute. Also this word שִּבְּרָת, in Hos. x. 4, may very well be the Past 3 s. m. with prefixed—signifying "and it shall flourish or grow."]

<sup>\*</sup> Comp. § 137 (1, b).

<sup>†</sup> Comp. p. 78, (β) [Note (\*) N.B. (2)].

#### INFINITIVE CONSTRUCT.

- (2) (a) The Infinitive Construct Kal has the (-)-form אָנָל or אָשָׁ much more frequently than the (-)-form אָנָל (as שָׁנֵל mentioned in Note (\*) on p. 79). But this אָנֵל form, though less common than the other, must not be lost sight of. [For לַּתְּלָל see § 169 (β) & § 167 (ii).
  - (β) The (-)-form of Infin. Constr., with הביל at the end [as in § 137 (4, iii)], would in Pause be בּעֹלָה. And
  - (γ) The (—)-form of Infin. Constr., with π at the end [as in § 137 (4, iii)], would in Pause be της Ε.

    Hence,—bearing in mind that
  - (δ) Pause-forms are not limited to places of Pause, but occur sometimes with Accents other than Pause-Accents [see § 167 (ii) and the examples there given],—we see that
  - (ε) רְגְוָה and הַגֹּרָה, in Is. xxxii. 11, and so also רְגָּוָה (ib.), may—so far as form is concerned—be Infinitive 'Pause-forms not in Pause'; the former two words like בְּעָלָה in (β), and the latter one (רְגָּוָה) like בַּעָלָה in (γ).

For the sense in which if so they would stand—see 'Note' after  $(\eta)$  below.

(ζ) These three words, of Is. xxxii. 11, are however taken by some to be Imper. K. 2 s. m. with π at the end. They must, then also, be 'Pause-forms not in Pause'; and we should have the somewhat awkward\* construc-

<sup>\*</sup> It seems to us rather awkward to have to say "Shudder-thou (m.), O ye (f.)-confident-ones" for רְבָּוֶה בֹּיְחִוּה. The reference is to the "confident daughters" הבות בֹיְחוֹת of v. 9, to whom the Feminine Verb הַרְבַּוְּהָה is applied in v. 10. There is an idiom to which advocates of such a Construction might appeal in support

tion of Singular Masculine forms referring to those who are addressed as Plural Feminine.

But the three words need not be Imper. 2 s. m. at all. They may be Infinitive forms,\* as seen above.

- (η) Similarly the word יְּעִרָה (ib.) may be Infin. Kal of [like בוֹם in Tab. XXI] with ה at the end.
  - [Note. The Infinitive Construct is often used as a Verbal Noun. Thus the three words in (ε) may stand for—יגוָה "shuddering," בְּנָוֶה "stripping," "firding on"; and so בְּנָוֹה (η) for "baring." The rendering would then be of the form "[there shall be] shuddering, etc."
- (θ) Infinitives with 2<sup>D</sup> RT-LETTER & or ¬ or ¬ or ¬.
  When the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is either α or ¬ or ¬ or ¬, the Infin. K. with the ¬, of § 137 (4, iii),—as also the Infin. with Pron.-Affs.,—has
  - (i.) Sometimes ייָ under that 2d Rt-letter, with ייַ ounder the 1st Rt-letter, as in

    הרל (לְרָהַק) א. Infin. w. ל pref. fr. הרל (הַרְהַקְּהָ w. ה-,

    יברר (הַרְרָהַק) א. בּהְרָי א. Infin. w. Aff. my, fr. בהר (m.) & בְּהָרָי אַנְאָלֶבֶּל & בָּאָרָי אָלָרָבּל & בָּאָרָי אָלָרָבּל & בָּאָרָי אָלָרָבּל & בַּאָרָי אָלָרָבּל & בַּאָרָי אָלָרָבּל & בַּאָרָר אַנּי אָלָרָבּל & בַּאָרָבי אַנְאַלְּבֶּל & Infin. w. Affs. their (m.) & your (m.) fr. באם, and

of it. But as we think that the Construction is inadmissible here, at least, we need not dwell longer on it. Moreover we cannot venture to argue that חַלָּבְוּ etc. may be Sing. m. because אַרְבָּוֹן (in Is. xxxii. 11) is Plu. m. This last word חַלְּבִּר may be said to refer to the Masculine form בָּשִׁים, with which אַאַנְנּוֹת agrees in Gender.

<sup>\*</sup> Some prefer to consider them as Imper. K. 2 pl. f.—הְנָזְרָה for רְנָזְנָה the Pause-form of חֲנֹרְנָה for חֲנֹרְנָה for חֲנֹרְנָה for חֵנֹרְנָה for חֵנֹרְנָה for חֵנֹרְנָה for חֵנֹרְנָה for חֵנֹרְנָה for חֵנֹרְנָה for חַנֹרְנָה for massign for massign

<sup>†</sup> If this be taken [as in Note (\*)] to be 2 pl. f. Imper. K., it must be for ערנה a form of 2 pl. f. Imper. corresponding to the 3 & 2 pl. f. Fut. form קֹלבְנָה given in Note (5) on Tab. XXI.

The - is replaced by the Slight-vowel - o before the D with Moving Shea.

בּעָלֶם K. Infin. w. יְבְּעָלֶם pref. and Aff. their m., fr. בָּעָלֶם (comp. Tab. XV (i)];—

- (ii.) Sometimes = under the 2d Rt-letter, with = under the 1st Rt-letter, as in

  ל Rt-letter, as in

  א בְּאַהְבָּה (לֵאֱהָבְׁה K. Infin. w. לְאַהְבָּה (לֵאֱהֹבְׁה אַה אַרָּבְּה (לֵאֱהֹבְּה אַרְבָּה (לֵאֶהֹבְּה (לֵאֶהֹבְּה (לֵאֶהֹבְּה (לִאָּהְבָּה (לִאָה (לִאַה (לִאַה (לִאַר (לִאָּה (לִאַר (לְאַר (לְאָר (לְאַר (לְאָר (לְאַר (לְאַר (לְאָר (לְאַר ()))) בייין (אַר (לְאַר (לְאָר (לְאַר (לְאַר (לְאַר (לְאַר (לְאַר (לְאָר (לְאָר (לְאַר (לְיִי ())))) בייין (אַב (לְאָר ()))))) ביין (אַב (לְּאָר (לְאָר (לְאָר (לְאָר (לְאָר (לְאָר (לְאָר (לְאָר (לְאָר (לְּאָר (לְּאָר (לְיי ()))))) ביין (אַב (לְּאָר (לְּאָר (לְּאָר (לְאָר (לְאָר (לְּאָר (לְיי ())))))) ביין (אַי (לְּאָר (לְּאָר (לְיי (יְּי (יְּאָר (לְיי ())))))) ביין (אַי (לְּאָר (לְיי (יְּאָר (לְיי (יְּאָר (לְיי (יְי (יְּי (יְּי
- (נ) As a rare form of Infin. Constr. K. we may mention here יכל (Nu. xiv. 16, Dt. ix. 28) fr. יכל, and so יבשת; and so יבשת.
  - Note (i.) בְּאֶבֶרְן (Esth. viii. 6) is by some given as an Infin. Constr. K. with ב pref. and added, and by others as a Noun 'i.c.' (and this we think it certainly is).
    - (ii.) לְדְרְיוֹשׁ (Ezra x. 16) is an anomalous form for the usual לדרוֹשׁ.

<sup>\*</sup> As the Pause-form of such an 'Infin. with הֹיִי ' some give וּשִׁאֶּלָה Is. vii. 11 [from an imaginary Infin. אָשָאֵל, after the form of שְׁכַב in Note (\*) on p. 79.] But this word אַשְּאָלָה is properly the Pause-form of the Imper. K. 2 s. m. (שְׁאֵלָה with הַ, and there is no reason why it should not be so in Is. vii. 11. There are several other instances of two Imperatives together where we want an Infin. in English for the second Verb.—Some prefer to read שִׁאִּלֶה to agree with the εἰς ἄδην given by Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion.

<sup>†</sup> This is the correct form in Ju. v. 4 and Ps. lxviii. 8. Some Bibles have an incorrect form in Ju. v. 4.

- (iii.) לְבֶּרֶם (Eccl. iii. 18) is K. Infin. w. יברה and Aff. them (m.), fr. ברר. —The Infin. form without the prefix and affix would be בו, like בן fr. בר and like ישב fr. שׁבי which are given in Note (1, a) on Tab. XXI.
- (κ) The ending אָּ הֶּ (instead of the ending הַ for the Infin. w. הו) is mentioned in 'Appendix (A) to Tab. XIV' (\*\*\*, 3); בּצַבֶּקְרָּתְּ Ez. xvi. 52 being from אַרָּקָרָ [for אַרָּקָר, Pǐ-ÊL Infin. w. ה] with pref. בּ, and Aff. thy (f.).

That ending is found in הֶלֶּדֶת Gen. xl. 20 & Ez. xvi. 5, which is Hoph. Infin. of לכו (instead of הַּ, w. הַלְּדָה (הַ, w. הַלְּדָה in Ez. xvi. 4, with for Kibbuts as in Pt. I, § 14 (N.B.).

- Note (i.) This (n--)-form is the ordinary form of the Kal Infinitive Constr. in the case of Verbs '5 and Verbs '5, when the 1st Rt-letter is dropped,—see Tabs. XVIII & XIX.
  - (ii.) Also the (ה, -)-form מְרָרָה occurs in מְרָרָה [Gen. xlvi. 3] K. Infin. w. pref. מל א. ה, fr. ירד, -instead of the ordinary form הַרֶּרָת.
  - (iii.) We find also בְּעָה (with —) Is. xi. 9 Infinitive K. fr. ירע with ה, as in לְרֵעָה (with pref. כ)
    Ex. ii. 4.
  - (iv.) The Infin. Constr. forms ending in הֹל,—
    as מֹלְיֹם, etc., in Tab. XXIII,—are perhaps
    contracted, as some have supposed, from
    the (תַּיִּ )-form in (ι) above.

- (v.) בְּהַרְבָּת (Krt for מהרבית Kthiv) 2 S. xiv. 11 is Hp. Infin. Constr. לבה, —corresponding to the Infin. Absol. בְּרָבָּה [Gen. iii. 16 & xvi. 10 & xxii. 17] which is given in Column (V) of Tab. XXIII by the side of the ordinary form ending in —.
- (vi.) The irregular form בּהְשַׁתְּחְוְיָתִי 2 K. v. 18 has 'introduced in a somewhat Aramæan manner. It is an Infinitive [הְשַׁתְּחְוֹיָה], from the Hithpä-ėl of ישׁחה, with ב pref. and Aff. my.

### SOME PAST-TENSE FORMS.

- (3) (a) As has already been said [§ 138 (A), ii], the of the form of Past Kal occurs in the 3 s. m. and in the Pause-forms of the 3 s. f. & 3 pl.; but
  - N.B. Ordinarily the Second & First Person-forms Singular and Plural, of the Past K. פָּעָל, have to the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter as in the פַּעָר forms in Tab. XIV, viz. פָּקרָהִי, פָּקרָהִי, etc.
  - יאָר (Deut. iv. 1, etc.) the K. Past 2 pl. m. with 'pref.,—and so in ילר and of pref.,—and so in obs. XLII on p. 209; see also the forms fr. ילר and of pref. ילר in Note (β) on Tab. XXV.

Note. R. D. Kimkhi cites also מלשקם Mal. iii. 20,—which word we mentioned above in § 238 (ii).

- (γ) Very rarely the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  in such a form, as in אַרְאָלָּעְלּע (2 pl. m. Past K.) 1 S. xii. 13 & xxv. 5, and Job xxi. 29.
- [(δ) As we remarked in § 238 (ii), the and in such forms as those referred to in (β) & (γ) may have been obtained from the of the עָּבֶּׁ form of the Past K. So some think. And we may add (as before, in § 238, ii) that so this and would be in analogy with the (ὅ) of בַּלְּבֶּׁלֶ מֵּלְ לֵּבְּׁלֵ לֵּבְּׁלֶ עִּבְּׁלֵּבְּׁלֵ form, Tab. XV,—as also with the ὄ of Obs. XLII, Note (iii). But we may not omit to remark also that
- (ε) Euphony may be said to have had some concern with the - and the - in those instances. Also that
- (ζ) If we may say that 'in the forms from 'in Note (β) on Tab. XXV the of the יוֹ is a mark of the פֿעל form of Past K.,' we must also admit that it is the only trace of such a form from this Root. But although we fully admit that there is no actual פֿעל form from this Root throughout the Bible, but only forms, yet we cannot but admit also that possibly it may be a trace (though the only trace) of such a form from this Root.]
- (η) We find also —, in the place of the more usual —, some few times in the Hφ. Past; thus in 1 S. i. 28 (Hφ. Past 1 s., fr. שׁאֵל הָּיִהוּ, with Aff. him),

- (θ) So also in the Hθ. Past forms וְהְתְּלֵּבְלְּתִי וְהַתְּלְבְּלְּתִי וְהַתְּלְבְּלְּתִי וְבִּרְלְבִּילְ וְהַתְּלְבְּלְּתִי וְבִּרְלְבְּלְתִּי וְבִּרְלְבְּלְתִּי Lev. xi. 44 & xx. 7, the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has in the place of the more usual —. Note. We have some remarks to offer on the Verbforms, with special reference to those in (β)—(θ). But such remarks would be out of place here. We will but observe that
  - (i.) The (and the —) of the above-mentioned forms, in the place of the usual —, occur in UNACCENTED syllables;
  - (ii.) In (η) the may have a relation to the י— of the הפעיל form; and
  - (iii.) In (θ) the may have a relation to the of the form.

### CERTAIN PARTICIPLE FORMS.

(4) Two forms of the Partic (1) Kal are given in Tab. XIV, viz. the אָשָׁב form and the אָשָׁב form. There is also the קָּעָב form of Participle mentioned in 'Appendix B to Tab. XIV' [8 (iii)].

The פָּעֵל and בָּעֵל forms of Participles differ from the פֿעָכ form in this remarkable particular that

- (a) Whereas in the Sing. f. and the Plu. m. & f. of the פֿעָל form the vowel of the 1st Rt-letter is retained, and the vowel of the 2d Rt-letter is dropped—thus we have [p. 83] —,חלקרה s. m. פֿקרה (cr) בֿקרה (cr) בֿקרה (cr) בּקרה (cr) בּקרה
- (A) Contrariwise, Participles of the פָּעֵל and מְּעֵל forms drop the vowel of the 1st Rt-letter and retain the vowel of the 2d Rt-letter in the Sing. f. and the Plu. m. & f.; thus
  - (i.) The פָּעֵל forms are [read from right to left]

    —: pl. f. פָּעַל וֹת: pl. m. פְּעַל וֹת: s. f. אָפָעַל וֹת: s. m.
  - (ii.) The פָּעֵל forms are [read from right to left]
    —: פַּעַל pl. f. פָּעַל וֹת; pl. m. פְּעֵל ה, s. f. פָּעַל וֹת; s. m.
- (γ) (i.) 'In Construction'—the s. m. form בְּלֶב [in (a)] remains unchanged.\* Also the s. f. form בְּלֶבֶּת and the pl. f. בְּלֶבְת , remain unchanged in Construction.
  - (ii.) The Constr. form of פֿקָרָה s. f. is קֿבָרָת,
  - (iii.) The Constr. form of פֿקרים pl. m. is בֿקבי.
- (δ) So the פְּעָל forms in β (i) are 'in Construction'
   יוֹם pl. f. פְּעָל וֹת: pl. m. פָּעָל וֹת: s. f. פָּעָל וֹת: s. m.
- (ε) But the פָּעֵל forms in β (ii) are 'in Construction' somewhat various, as follows:
  - (i.) (a) The Constr. form of the Sing. m. is בְּעַל (as in הָבֶל fr. בְּבֶר fr. הְבֶל fr. הְבֶל fr. הְבֶל fr. שָבֵע fr. שָבֵע fr. שָבֵע fr. שָבֵע fr. שָבֵע fr. שָבֵע (שָבֵע fr. שָבֵע jr. שִבַע jr. שִבַע jr. שִבַע jr.
    - (٥) We find also אֲבֶל fr. אָבֵל, in בַּאֲבֶל Ps. xxxv. 14. But

<sup>\*</sup> With the rare exception of — in place of the — thus אבר D. xxxii. 28 perishing of (or 'void of') the K. Partie (1) 'i.e.' fr. אבר.

- (e) N.B. The Sing. m. Participle of פָּעֵל form from Verbs איל retains the 'in Construction,' as in מָלֵא ,'רָא מָלֵא fr. אָלָרָא, etc.
- (ii.) The Sing. fem. Constr. form בְּעֵלֶה, and the Plu. masc. Constr. form מְּעֵלֵה, are sometimes shortened by the removal of their penultimate vowel,—in accordance with § 56 (i).

Thus we have not only the forms

- (a) שְׁמֵבֶּי (fr. מְמֵאָה (s. f., and שְׁמֵבֶּי ,אֲבֵלֵי plu. m., (from שְׁמֵבִים ,אֲבַלִּים plu. m., but also such shortened forms as
- (ξ) (i.) Rarely the פֿעֵל form of Participle has ' Quiescent
  (a) after thus בֹּרֹב (fr. בֹר חׁבֹר בׁ K. viii. 21
  the-one-compassing, (b) after thus תֹכֹך (fr. בֹר חׁבֹר)
  Ps. xvi. 5 One-supporting—which some however will
  not allow to be a Participle, but which they suppose
  to be Fut. Hφ. 2 s. m. fr. an imaginary Root.
  - (ii.) Also rarely with Defective Long-khîrik instead of ... thus הָלָנִי יוֹסָף (fr. הְלֵנִי יוֹסָף Is. xxix. 14 & xxxviii. 5 behold I am adding.

<sup>\*</sup> ቸርርኛ, as in 1 S. xv. 6, Нф. Fut. 1 s. (fr. קסי). Pt. I. § 44.

(in place of the Moving Shva which the 2<sup>a</sup> Rt-letter has in אֹיְבִי , אֹיְבוֹ, etc., but which the 2<sup>a</sup> Rt-letter cannot have when the 3<sup>a</sup> Rt-letter also has a Moving Shva. This is the case when the Affix ק is attached).

- N.B. Such a 'Slight'-vowel under the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter when the 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has a Moving Shva is sometimes as in (iii), sometimes as in לֶּתֶנֶךְ, sometimes as in אֹהְבֶּךְ.
- (iv.) Also before the Affs. D. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter cannot have a *Moving Shva*,—as in (iii).
- (v.) In such a form as שׁלֵחֵרָ (fr. שׁלָּח, r. שׁלָח, r. עוֹלָח, r. אַלָּח, אַ 1 S. xxi. 3, the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter retains the of שׁלְח, which is dropped in such a form as שׁלְח, i.e. when the Affix is such that the 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has a Vowel.
- (ח) (i.) The rare form בֹּעֶרָה (accented on the penultima)
  Hos. vii. 4, is the Sing. Participle of פֿעָל form, with
  די at the end.
  - (ii.) The form in (i.) is to be distinguished carefully from the form אוֹבָלָה (accented on the last syllable) the Sing. Fem. of the אָבָה Partic. (with ... in the place of the more usual under the 2d Rt-letter). This form\* occurs some few times. Thus we have אוֹבֶלָה s. f. in Is. xxix. 6 & xxx. 30 & xxxiii. 14, and so בּעַרָה s. f. in Is. xxxiv. 9 (instead of בּעַרָה Is. xxxx. 33).

<sup>\*</sup> The fact of this form occurring several times in a place of Pause hardly allows us to speak of it as a *Pause*-form. The Accent belongs to the last Syllable in each instance.

- So also יוֹלֶרֶה s. f. in Is. xxi. 3, etc., בוֹמֶרֶה s. f. in Song. i. 6, and צֹלֵעָה s. f. Mi. iv. 6 & 7, etc.
- (iii.) The Plural also is found thus, with in place of the more usual —, both in the Plu. Masc., as in \*בומים Lam. i. 16 (and, with the termination + יִי –, יִי Lam. i. 4),—and in the Plu. Fem., as in Ps. lxviii. 26.
- (θ) We may mention here also that some Participles of Pi. & Pü. occur without the usual prefix בְּיָ, thus some give בְּיִבָּה Eccles. iv. 2 as Pi. Partic. s. m. for שֶׁבֵּה, and so בְּיִבָּה Zeph. i. 14 for מְבָּה Ex. vii. 27 etc. for מְבָּה בּר מִבְּה בְּיִלְּאָר, בְּיִלְּאָר, בְּיִלְּאָר, בְּיִלְּאָר, בְּיִלְּאָר, בְּיִלְּאָר, בְּיִלְּאָר, בְּיִלְּאָר, בּיִר בּר for בְּיִלְּאָר, בְּיִלְּאָר, בְּיִלְּאָר, בְּיִלְּאָר, בְּיִלְּאָר, בְּיִלְּאָר, בּיִלְּאָר, בּיִלְּאָר, בּיִלְּאָר, בּיִלְּאָר, בּיִלְּאָרָר.
  - Note (i.) For some other Participle forms it may be sufficient to refer to 'Appendices (B) & (C) to Tab. XIV.'
    - (ii.) For Participle-forms with Pron-Affs. see Tab.XXVI.

## Some Imperative and Future Forms.

(5) (a) The -ö of the 1st Rt-letter in the form of אָטְרָה K. Imper. 2 s. m. fr. אָלֵר (r. שׁמֵר) with ה [§ 141, γ] is not limited to Verbs which have — to the

<sup>\*</sup> From the Root שׁמֵמוֹת we have also שׁמִמְה & שֹׁמְמֵה s. f., and אוֹמָמָה pl. f. (i.c. הַשְׁמָמוֹת "desolate places of").

<sup>†</sup> This termination ; is common in Aramæan for the Plural D'-.

2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter in the Imper. 2 s. m., and in the Fut. Thus the Root קרב has the Imper. 2 s. m. קרב and the Fut. forms הַּקְרַב , יִקְרַב , etc.; but we have – o under the p of the word קרבה K. Imper. 2 s. m. fr. קרב w. ה.

- (\$\beta\$) Unnecessary confusion and consequent trouble, which have been introduced by some, may be avoided by our bearing in mind that such a \( \tilde{\sigma} \) may be considered in direct relation to the \( \div \) of a GENERALLY-UNDERLYING\* form \( \div \tilde{\sigma} \),—without any 'mediate' reference to the form of the Imper. 2 s. m.
  - [N.B. The form as an Undefined or 'Infinitive' form, when this is used not Abstractly or 'Absolute'-ly but as a Component-part of its sentence—i.e. 'Con-struct.']
- (γ) So also the of הורב be thou f. dry (2 s. f. Imper. K. fr. הורב, in Pause) may be and is best considered in direct relation to the of a generally-underlying form corresponding to בְּעָלִי quite independent of the (—)-form of Imper. 2 s. m. [בְּעָרָב, p. בְּעָרָב, from which the of the ¬ in בְּעָרָב, is obtained in Pause.
- (δ) And so the of מערה and refresh or have refreshment (2 s. m. Imper. K. fr. סער און), w. i pref. and ה at the end, in Pause) 1 K. xiii. 7, as also the of יצעק מחל מין מער מין (Pause-form of 2 s. f. Imper. K. fr. צעק, w. i pref.) Jer. xxii. 20 may have direct relation to

In the case of some Roots the Khoulem comes out in certain Infinitive forms only.

the — of a generally-underlying form corresponding to ישָׁבְּׁם —quite independent of the (—)-form of Imper.

2 s. m. (מַעָר p.:מַעָר fr. מער, and אַעָר p.:מְעָר fr. אַעָר fr. אַעָר p.:מַער) from which the Pause-vowel — is obtained in each case.

[(ε) (i.) We ought perhaps to mention the supposition, on the part of some, that מַלְּיָרָה may be a sort of mixture of "מַלְיָרָה and מְלֵירָה (??),"—and מֵלֶרָה " such a mixture of "יַבְיָלָרְ and יְבִילְיִרְ (??)." This seems to us to be unnecessarily clumsy, and not quite satisfactory, because it does not touch at all upon that which specially requires consideration, viz. the occurrence of a — bearing reference to an o-vowel in these two Imperative forms, whereas (1) the — of the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter belongs not to the (—)-form but distinctly to the (—)-form of the Imperative, and (2) only the (—)-forms of the Imperative and the the Future are found from the Root "\*\*.\*\*

We do not recognize aught anomalous in the two words as they stand, because to us the seems to refer directly to a generally-underlying form [comp. (β) above] †

<sup>†</sup> Some cut the knot by asserting that the - is merely because of the preceding 1,

- (ii.) If, instead of assuming an imaginary form involving the same irregularity as that which they have to deal with, and then supposing that imaginary word to be mixed up with the regular form, and so fancying that they had in any degree accounted for an Irregular form—as they regard it,—the advocates of that mixture had said that
- (iii.) 'The may be regarded as a trace (although the only trace) of a (—)-form of Imper. K., even in a word which not only involves a mark of the (—)-form but which belongs to a Root (as, for instance, point from which the (—)-form alone certainly occurs,'— they would at least have touched upon the important point really involved. We could not have contradicted such a statement, even if we had wished to do so. For]
- (ζ) We find sometimes in a Future form, where it is either entirely due to Euphony (Pt. I, § 72, γ), or it is the only trace remaining of a (—)-form. Thus, from the Root pwi we find γ (1 s. Fut. K., w. γ at the end) 1 K. xix. 20; but elsewhere the Future from this Root has the (—)-form as in pwi, pwi, etc.\* And so from the y' Roots ywo and

and this supposition is better than that of the above-mentioned mixture. But the assertion cannot be made good. And it does not touch the very similar case of the word אָרָבְיּ in which we find the -: (in place of -:) although there is no א preceding. This however is asserted to be because of the following אַר.

Euphony may indeed have been partly concerned in the occurrence. But we cannot credit it with the whole concern in these particular instances.

<sup>\*</sup> For some Verbs having both the (-) and the (-) forms see § 162 (b).

שמע we find אָפְשִׂעְה (1 s. Fut. K., w. ה at the end) Is. xxvii. 4, and יָאָשְׁמְעָרְה (1 s. Fut. K., w. מוֹ Convers.) Dan. viii. 13 in some copies.

In these, some impute the - wholly to Euphony,—as also the following.

- Note (i.) The -- occurs some few times in such forms from Verbs 'Fut. (-)'; thus in the 1 s. Fut.

  K. w. ה fr. שׁקְלֵּה and fr. אָשָׁקְוֹלָה viz. אָשָׁקְוֹלָה Is. xviii. 4 and וְאָשָׁקְוֹלָה Ezra viii. 25, where there is in each a ') superfluous,'—from שִּׁשְׁקוֹל and אָשָׁקוֹל. But
  - (ii.) N.B. The Student should never write such forms.
  - (iii.) Somewhat less rare is the occurrence of in some Verb-forms that have Pron.-Affs.; thus from יְהַבְּלֵּנוֹ we find in Nu. xxxv. 20 יֵהְבֶּלָנוֹ (i.e. יִהְדְּלָנוֹ K. Fut. 3 s. m. with Aff. him), and in Josh. xxiii. 5 יַהְדָּלָבּלּנוֹ (i.e. גַּהָּדְּלָּבְּלֵּנִוֹ (i.e. גַּהַהְּלָּנִוֹ (i.e. אַיִּהְרָּלָּנִוֹ (i.e. אַיִּהְרָּלָּנוֹ (i.e. בּּבּּלְּנִי (i.e. בּּבּּרָלְּנִי (i.e. בּּבּרָלְּנִי (i.e. בּבּרָלְּנִי (i.e. בּבּרָלְייִ (i.e. בּבּרָלְייִי (i.e. בּבּרְלְייִי (i.e. בּבּרְלְייי (i.e. בּבּרְלְייִי (i.e. בּבּרְלְייִי (i.e. בּבּרְלְייִי (i.e. בּבּרְלְייִי (i.e. בּבּרְלְייי (i.e. בּבּרְלְייִי (i.e. בּבּרְלְייי (i.e. בּבּרְלְיי (i.e. בּבּרְלְייי (i.e. בּבּרְלְייי (i.e. בּבּרְלְייי (i.e. בּב
- (η) (i.) The Student will have observed that the '-- of the Hiph-il Voice stands in הְקִשִׁיבָה Imper. 2 s. m. w. אוֹבִירָה fr. קשׁב, and in אוֹבִירָה Fut. 1 s. w. הוֹב [144 (a)] fr. זכר;—and so also in נובירה Fut. 1 pl. w. הוֹבר.

(ii.) With the exception of such Hφ. forms,—and except also the Pause-forms of other Voices,—

When the Verb-form has at the end of it the  $\neg$  of § 141 ( $\gamma$ ), or § 144, the Vowel is dropped from the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter in the case of 'Full' Verbs, and of Verbs  $\triangleright$  and ' $\triangleright$  and  $\triangleright$  and ' $\triangleright$  and in § 141; and so in the Imperative forms

אָכְלֶה & אָכְלֶה corresponding to אֶכְלֶה fr. אכל אכל,

לְשֶׁה & שְׁבֶּה corresponding to שָׁב (or נָשֶׁה (or נָשֶׁ הַ fr. נגש א ישב;

and similarly in Future forms (1 s. & 1 pl.)
from such Roots, as in

ישב fr. נִשְׁבֶה & אַשְׁבֶה ,אכל fr. נאֹכְלֶה & אֹכְלֶה fr. ישב. fr. נפל fr. נפל But

- (iii.) We find the following N'> Verb-forms,

  - (ז) \*אַקרָאֶה (1 S. xxviii. 15) Fut. 1 s., w. י Convers. & ה at the end,

in which the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has —, as in the forms אָקרָא and אָקרָא without the ה.

<sup>[</sup>The word דְּעָה, as it stands in some Bibles in Prov. xxiv. 14, is by some taken as as a Noun 'i.e.' "knowledge of,"—as in the E.V.].

This is very rare. But

Note. In some Noun-forms also the — is not dropped before א; thus we have מְלְכִים from מֵלְכִים, instead of a form corresponding to the great Rule of § 59 even being broken so as to retain the — before א). So also from מְלְכִים we have the Construct-form מִלְכִים,—in which the penultimate vowel (—) is retained,\* instead of being dropped as it is in מֵלְכִים from מֵלְכִים from מֵלְכִים.

Similarly, [from מּוֹצְאֵיהֶם] we have מּוֹצְאֵיהֶם and che Construct form מּוֹצָאֵיהֶן; and so מוֹצָאֹרָיוּ from מוֹצָאֹרָיוּ.

N.B. Such a — however is sometimes dropped in accordance with the Rules of § 59 and § 56 (i), as in תּוֹצָאוֹתְם & תּוֹצָאוֹתְם from תּוֹצָאוֹתְי, and in the Construct form of it—viz. הּוֹצָאוֹת.

(θ) The ū-form of Fut. K. was just mentioned in the 'Note' at the end of § 141 (a), and as an example there was given שָּלֵבוּ (Ex. xviii. 26) K. Fut. 3 pl. m. fr. שַּלַבוּ (p. יִשְׁלַבוּ (p. יִשְׁלַבוּ (p. יִשְׁלַבוּ (p. יִשְׁלַבוּ ).

[Obs. In some Bibles the Accent of ישׁפּוֹטוֹי is put on the penultima (perhaps for the sake of having the Accent 'drawn back' as in Pt. I, § 46). But the Accent should be on the last syllable, as it is in other Bibles, and as we have given it above.]

<sup>\*</sup> Sometimes the - is retained also before y. Thus in מָטָעִי [Constr. form of מַטְטִיִים] in Mi. i. 6. But

N.B. The - of נְמָעִים is dropped in the Constr. form נְמָעִים Is. xvii. 10—as in Tab. X, 4.

So we have in Ruth ii. 8 תְּעֲבוּרָי K. 2 s. f. fr. עבר for which the ordinary form would be הַעָבָרָי.

So, with a Pron.-Aff., we have in Prov. xiv. 3 K. Fut. 3 s. f. (some say 2 s. m.) w. Aff. them m. fr. שמר.

N.B. The 1 of the  $2^a$  Rt-letter is seen to be unaccented in all these instances. This is in favour of the 1 being in each instance of *somewhat* the same class as the - by the side of the - in the - of  $(\zeta, i)$  above [comp. Pt. I, § 22 (latter part), and § 14, N.B.].

<sup>\*</sup> This might perhaps be rendered literally "and ye-came-together, O bones"; for the Noun בּשְׁלֵשׁתוֹ bone (pl. מַצְּבַּמוֹת hone (pl. מַצְּבַּמוֹת), though almost always Fem.,—and so in this Chapter,—yet is sometimes Masc., as in Ez. xxiv. 10, Job xxx. 30. But the other may certainly be claimed as the more natural rendering.

In this Section V of the Appendix we have hitherto dealt mainly with Verb-forms of the Kal Voice,—only mentioning a few others as occasion offered or seemed to require. We will conclude this Section with a brief mention of some Verb-forms of the other Voices,—

### NIPH-ĂL.

(6) (a) The following are the passages in which we find the instances of the instance of the instan

מר פּוּיפוּ ווּ אֹטנּ (מ) אוֹ דְּמָה אוֹץ. אוֹץ. אוֹף נְכְּסִבְּּהְה thou didst greatly long, Gen. xxxi. 30, כְּלְהַם נִלְּחָם מַצְּרִים מוּשׁ מוּשׁבּים מוּשׁבּים מוּשׁבּים מוּשׁבּים מוּשׁבּים מוּשׁבּים מוּשׁבּים מוּשְׁבְּרִים מוּשְׁבְּרִים (בַּרִים נִישְׁלּוֹחְ חְפָּרִים (בַּרִים נִישְׁלּוֹחְ חְפָּרִים (בַּרִים נְיִשְׁלּוֹחְ חְפָּרִים (בַּרִים נִישְׁלּוֹחְ חְפָּרִים (בּרִים נְיִשְׁלּוֹחְ חַבְּרִים נִים מוּשְׁבִּים נִים מוּשְׁבִּים נִים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּשְׁבִּים נִים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּשְׁבְּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּבּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּבּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּשְבִּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּשְׁבְּיִים מוּשְׁבִים מוּשְׁבְּים מוּשְׁבְּים מוּשְׁבְּים מוּשְׁבְּים מוּשְׁבִּים מוּשְׁבְּים מוּשְׁבְּים מוּשְּבְּים מְיּים מוּשְׁבְּים מוּים מוּשְׁבְּים מוּשְּבְּים מוּים מוּים מוּשְׁבְים מוּשְׁבְּים מוּים מּישְׁבְּים מוּים מוּים מוּשְּים מוּים מוּים מוּים מוּשְּבְּים מוּשְּים מוּשְּים מוּשְּים מוּשְּבְּים מוּשְּים מוּשְּבְּים מוּשְישְּבּים מוּשְּים מוּים מוּים מוּישְּבְּים מוּשְּבְּים מוּשְּבְּים מוּשְּבְּים מ

to which we may now add the following, which is cited with those above by R. D. Kimkhi,

אָךְ נָגְּוֹף נָגָּף הוֹא surely he is quite smitten, Ju. xx. 39.

In these instances the complexity form stands, for emphasis, before the Nφ. Past,—with the exception of the passage from Esther, in which the Infinitive is used alone (the 'Infinitive' in place of a 'Finite' part of the Verb, as some say. Comp. Note (†) on p. 78).

Note (i.) Similarly בְּלְתְּלֵּלְ Esth. viii. 8, בְּלֵלְתְּלֵּלְ Esth. ix. 1, and נְלְתְּלֵּלְ 1 Chron. v. 20, may be (as some say) Infin. Absol. N\phi. of this form. They may however be (as others say) forms of the Past Tense 3 s. m. N\phi., or of the Participle N\phi. s. m.

There is no valid reason against their being unusual Participle forms. So R. D. K. in his Lexicon takes the first one, and so the second one may very well be. [Perhaps they are best taken to be—one of them Infin. Absol., another of them the Past 3 s. m., and the other one Partic. s. m.]

- (ii.) נְּחְבָּה Jer. xlix. 10 is given by R. D. K. as Infin. "like to the Past" of Nø, (for נְּחְבָּא But it may very well be the Partic. s. m.,—the particular form of the so-called 'Substantive Verb' to be supplied in English being here the Infin. 'to be,' so that the passage may run thus: "and he shall not be able to be hidden (or a hidden-one)."
- (β) The Niph. 'Infin. Absol.' form is the form also of the 'Infin. Constr.' and of the 'Infin. with prefixes,' and it is the form of Infinitive which receives the Pron.-Affs. But

N.B. This form of 'Infin. Absolute' is not used with a Past Tense or a Participle for the purpose of giving Emphasis.

<sup>\*</sup> He gives it also as either 'Nφ. Past or Infinitive' of חבה.

(γ) So also the Absolute forms הְּלָּהֹן and הַאָּכֹל in Note (d) on Tab. XIV are used before a Future. And so also pefore הַאָּכֹן in 2 S. xvii. 11, and הַאָּכֹן (with instead of הָּ,—probably, as R. D. K. says, to avoid having to pronounce הוא twice consecutively) before מורנים in Ez. xiv. 3.

Note. The rare form בּהְלֵּהְ, Ps. lxviii. 3, is generally taken as a form of Infin. Constr.  $N\phi$ . corresponding to the form דּבָּעִל. It may have been modified to suit the form of הְּבָּדְּךְ following.\* It may also be a 'Compound form' made up of the  $N\phi$ . Infinitive and the K. Infinitive (בִּבְּּבִּרְ mixed together. Comp. pp. 177 & 178.

- (δ) We mentioned in Note (†) on p. 79 the dropping of the a of the Infin. Nφ. form בְּעָטֵרְ after a prefix sometimes, as in בַּעָטֵרְ for בַּעָטֵרְ Lam. ii. 11. So we have בְּהָרֶג for בְּהָרֶג Ez. xxvi. 15 (with before the unaccented † הָ). And so the ה is dropped in לַבְּעָנֹת for לְבָעָנֹת Infin. Nφ. fr. לֵעָנֹת for בִּרְעָנֹת for בִּרְעָנֹת Infin. Nφ. fr. בּרָאוֹת for בַּרָרְאוֹת for בַּרְבָּעִנֹת.
- (ε) Instead of גְּוְרֵעְ (3 s. m. Past Νφ., fr. צָּוֹרָ), some Bibles have גָּוְרַעְ with  $\overline{\psi}$  in Jer. l. 22—a form like נֶּוְרַעְ, etc.

<sup>\*</sup> The Dag. Lene of the א forbids us to say merely that the form is deduced directly from לְּבֶּר by dropping the penultimate vowel. But the form הַנְּרֹף, or הִּנְדֹּף, so obtained, may perhaps have been altered into הָנָרֶּף in order to suit the subsequent הַנְרֵּף.

<sup>†</sup> The - in the Bible here is reckoned only as a Metheg, - see Pt. I, § 44 (e).

- (ζ) The of the Nφ. Partic. is generally retained in the Sing. fem. and the Plu. masc. & fem. ['App<sup>x</sup> (B) to Tab. XIV' (β)]. But, as R. D. K. observes, we find also, with Shva in place of that —, בְּבְּצִייִם (Josh. x. 17) Nφ. Partic. pl. m., and בְּבִייִּבְיִים in בִּבְּיִבְיִיִּים (Ez. xx. 30 & 31), and בּבִייִּבְיִים in בִּבְּיִבְיִיִּים (Esth. i. 5, besides 1 S. xiii. 15 and several other passages). But there is also בּוֹבְּיִבְיִיִּיִם (Ezr. viii. 25), and בְּבִיבְיִּבִים (Is. xxii. 3), and בּוֹבְיִבְיִּבִים and בּוֹבְּבְיִבְיִּבִּים.
- (η) The is sometimes replaced by, or resolved into,

  '— followed by Dagesh'; thus in \* נְבְבֵּדִי Nφ. Partic.

  pl. m. 'i.e.,' and נְבְבַּדִי Nφ. Partic. pl. m. w. Aff.

  her,—but נְבְבֵּדִי pl. m. & בְּבָּדִי pl. f.,—but נְבְבַּדִי pl. m. & בִּבְּדִי pl. m. w. Aff.
- (θ) It is hardly necessary perhaps to call the Student's attention to the following differences:—
  - (i.) אָלָּבְּקר (but, in Pause, each of אָלָבְּקר (Nφ. Partic. s. m.) them alike is נְבְּקר (וֹנְבְּקר: Constr. form of Nφ. Partic. s. m.
  - (ii.) נְפְּקְרָה (p. נְפְּקְרָה) Νφ. Past 3 s. f., וֹנְפְּקְרָה (in Pause the same) Νφ. Partic. s. f.

<sup>\*</sup> Thus it is in Is. xxiii. 8 & 9. In Prov. viii. 24 בְּבְּדִי is given in some Bibles; but the word should be either נְבְבָּדִי as it is given in some (which is irregular), or נְבְבַּדִּי as it is given in others.

### Pĭ-ÊL.

- (7) (a) R. D. Kimkhi calls attention to the following forms of the Infin. Pi.,—besides the ordinary form לפקל,—viz.
  - (i.) בְּקַר (like the Past 3 s. m.), in the נְאֵין נְאַצְהָ of נָאֵין נַאַצְהָ 14, and דְהַכֵּין † Lev. xiv. 43;
  - (ii.) פַּקְרָה (i.e. the ordinary form פַּקְרָה, with the אָהָ of § 137, 4, iii.), in וְּבְּיָרָה Ps. exlvii. 1 and לְיִפְּרָה Lev. xxvi. 18;

  - (iv.) לְּלֵּכֵּלְ: for לְּלֵּכֵּלְ: for בְּלִיכּלְ: for בְּלִיכּלְ: Chr. xxxi. 7.

    But, as he adds, this may be the Infin. Kal—for
    אַלִיכּוֹלְי, like לִיכוֹלְי, like בּלְי, like בּלִים Is. li. 16, the Short-khîrik followed
    by Dagesh being instead of the Long-khîrik. The
    Dagesh may however be (as some think) merely a
    Euphonic Dagesh [Pt. I, § 70 (2)].

<sup>\*</sup> Used here as a 'form,'—instead of the proper one fr. פֿעל, for reasons too plain to need mention.

<sup>†</sup> Some however take this to be Past Pi. 3 s. m.,—the ordinary form. The rendering of אַבור הַבְּץ' would then be "after [that] he hath taken away," as in the E.V., comp. אַבור הַבָּה Jer. xli. 16. But the הַּבְּצוֹת (Infin. Hp. fr. קצה, with הַ in place of the usual הַ), and הַבּוֹת (Infin. Np. fr. הַבְּצוֹת), in the same verse, may be taken to support R. D. K.'s opinion.

Note (i.) אַחַר may be followed by the Infin., as well as אַחַר So אַחַר שׁבַּרוּ Jer. xl. 1, etc.

<sup>(</sup>ii.) So אָּהֶר Job xlii. 7, after אַהָּר, may be Past Př. 3 s. m. as some give; or it may be the Infin. Př. as above (with — in place of —) as some give it in Ex. vi. 28, D. iv. 15, and Hos. i. 2; or it may be the Noun בָּר (Jer. v. 13) 'i.c.,'—like הַּבֶּל and הַּבָּל and בַּלָּעָי.

<sup>‡</sup> A Contraction somewhat similar to that mentioned in § 8 (a). Although the is allowed to remain standing here, it has lost its power, and the case is one of Pt. I, § 12, N.B. So the Construct Noun יְּלָהָנָה Gen. xlix. 10 occurs (with the 'of § 4) in the contracted form לִּיְלָהָה (for אַרְיָּקָהַה) Prov. xxx. 17—where some however give לּיִלְהָהַה badly.

(v.) בַּצֶּדֶּקְתֵּךְ (instead of בַּצְּדֶּקְתָּךָ, see (ii) above) in בְּצַדֶּקְתֵּךְ already mentioned [p. 323 (к)].

Note. It is very unusual for a Verb whose 3d Rt-letter is ק Quiescent to have an Infin. Constr. Pi-£l of the form פקר But 'בּתְּבָּי (Hos. vi. 9) is such\* an unusual form of the Infin. Constr. Pi-£l w. \ (and) & \(\(\) (as) prefixed, fr.

- (β) (i.) As was mentioned in Note (e) on Tab. XIV, the Pĭ-ÊL PAST 3 s. m. has
  - (a) sometimes to the 2d Rt-letter, as in אַבָּר 2 K. xxi. 3,†—and
  - (and אָכֶבֶּם often (though בְּבֶּר and אֲכָבֶּם often (though בְּבֵּר and אֲכָבֶם and אָכָבֶּם occur ווֹ, and in וְכִבֶּר

<sup>† (</sup>i.) So in אָרַשׁ fr. אחר אוּ אָרַשׁ fr. ארשׁ, בּרַךְ, fr. ברך, etc.,—in which the Compensation is made for the Dagesh of the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter; and

<sup>(</sup>ii.) So in בתל fr. בהל, בתן fr. בהל, בתן fr. בתל fr.

<sup>‡</sup> This form, from the Root דבר, may be said to be only used 'in Pause,' or 'as a Pause-form not in Pause' (§ 167, 2).

<sup>§</sup> Once with the Accent ₹, and once with the Accent ≛.

<sup>∥</sup> Of this form (¬₽₽) are, of course,

<sup>(</sup>i.) בֵּרָךְ [Nu. xxiii. 20, Ps. x. 3], etc.,—in which the Compensation is made for the Dagesh; and

<sup>(</sup>ii.) בְּאֵר, בְּהָהן, בְּאֵר, etc.,—in which the Compensation is not made for the Dagesh.

(ii.) Instead of the — of the 2<sup>a</sup> Rt-letter in the form אָבָּק. Verbs א ל have of course — in the open syllable » — [comp. Obs. XXIII on p. 185]. So, as R. D. K. cites, אָבָּע) (Pi. Past 3 s. m. fr. אָבָּע) 1 K. ix. 11 & Am. iv. 2 and אָבָּק. Jer. li. 34.

Note. From אָלֶישׁ we have also the ordinary form אָלִייִי (Pi. Past 3 s. m.) 2 S. v. 12, and from לכל form לכל several times. Some Verbs אל have only the ordinary (---)-form, as might be expected.

- (iii.) When the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is either  $\aleph$  or  $\sqcap$  or V, any Moving Shva of the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter must take a Compound form; thus,
  - (a) בְּאֲלֵה, בְּאָלָה, etc.,—in which the Compensation is made for the Dagesh of the 2d Rt-letter,—and
  - (ל) בְּבְרָה (בְּבְּרָה, etc.,—in which the Compensation is not made.

Note. It is but rarely that the 1st Rt-letter takes , before under the 2d Rt-letter, as in אָהֶרנּי (Pĩ. Past 3 pl., fr. אור (Pĩ. Past 3 s. f., w. Aff. me, fr. המה (Pĩ. Past 3 s. f.) Ps. li. 7.

( $\gamma$ ) For some Pi. Participle forms which vary from the ordinary forms see above [4 ( $\eta$ , iv) & ( $\theta$ ), p. 330].

(8) As in (a, i) so also in the Imper. 2 s. m. Pi-Li the 2d Root-letter has sometimes — [thus בַּלַּם], instead of the usual form בַּלָּב (or שָּׁבָּשׁ when unaccented). So in בַּלָּב Ps. lv. 10, and so in בַּלָּב Ez. xxxvii. 17 and בּלָר Job xxxvi. 2.

These forms are represented by the (P) by the side of the form in Tab. XIV.

- (e) So in the Pi. Fut. 3 & 2 pl. f., the forms הְּעָבּּׁמְנָה Is. iii. 16 and הְנָאַפְּנָה Hos. iv 13 & 14 and Is. iii. 18 (with —\* under the 2d Rt-letter) are represented by the (ק) by the side of the form הְּבַּקְרָנָה in Tab. XIV.
  - Note (i.) The to the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter, as in אָפַלְּחְנָה Job xxxix. 3, etc., is usual before a Guttural 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter; comp. Tab. XVI (3) 'Note.'
    - (ii.) The form וְתְּהֶלֶּלְנָה Ez. xiii. 19 (with with winder the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter) is not represented in Tab. XIV, on account of its rarity.

<sup>\*</sup> R. D. K. mentions these as occurring IN PAUSE. They would then come under § 165 (I, δ). [Hos. iv. 14 would come under § 167 (II, ).]

- (5) The Dag. F. of the 2d Rt-letter is often omitted over Shva, as in אַרוֹלְלֵּהְיּלְּהְיּלְּרִיּ Fut. 1 s. (i.e. אַרוֹלְלִּהְיּ, with הֹוֹ, with הֹוֹ, and the Moving Shva of the 2d Rt-letter has sometimes a Compound form, as in הַּאַלְעָרוּן Fut. Pi. 3 s. f. fr. אַלְיִי, w. pref. and Aff. him, Ju. xvi. 16,—comp. Pt. I, § 72 [Note (\*, e)].
- [(η) It has been asserted by some that when the Dagesh F.

  (for the Pi. & Pŭ.) is omitted as in (ζ) from the

  2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter, the preceding vowel is moreover sometimes lengthened even when the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is not
  one of the five letters ארווער. In theory this
  might very well be true, and we might be glad to
  find some sure examples † of it. We do not know of

<sup>\*</sup> So in בְּקְנָאוֹ Infin. Př. fr. אָסָר, w. בּקנָאוֹ and Aff. his, Nu. xxv. 11, Past Př. 3 pl. fr. אָלאָר, Num. xxxii. 11 & 12,

קנאוני Past Pĭ. 3 pl. fr. אָסָר, w. Aff. me, Deut. xxxii. 21,

Partic. Př. Sing. m. fr. מלם, with ' pref. and '— at the end (§ 139, є, and p. 232), 2 S. xxii. 2. The word is there unaccented; but in Ps. xviii. 3 the has its Dagesh, and the word is accented),

קבְקְשֶׁנְה Fut. Pi. 2 s. m. fr. בקש, w. Aff. it (f.), Gen. xxxi. 39, etc. etc.

If, instead, the Root is תלל (as some say), the ה of הַּהְתֵּלּוּ and יַהְהֵעָלּוּ is the Hφ. pref. ה appearing as in 9 (ε, i) below. Then the Dagesh belongs of right to the 3d Rt-letter , to represent the 2d Rt-letter. Then also the form מַב אַב 1 K. xviii. 27 may be said to be for יָהָר [or יָהָל , like יַב ב Tab. XXI] the - being resolved into

any such examples. One example of it there would be if we could adopt a doubtful reading (mentioned by R. D. K.) of the word מַנְיִל Is. lxii. 9. Another reading of this word (also mentioned by R. D. K.) would make it of the בַּיֶּב form—see Note (A) below].

### Pŭ-ĂL.

- (8) (a) In the Pǔ-ĂL Voice the 1st Rt-letter has sometimes ס

  in place of the usual —; thus R. D. K. cites \* לַבְּרָהְּיִּ

  (Ez. xvi. 4) Past Pŭ. 3 s. m. fr. הכת, לְבִּרָהְּיִּ

  (Na. iii. 7) Past Pŭ. 3 s. f. fr. קבר, שרך, (Ps. lxxii. 20)

  Past Pŭ. 3 pl. fr. כֹלְהַה, and similarly בַּפָּרָ (Ps. lxxx. 11)

  fr. הכתה, and a little earlier he cites the Pŭ.

  Participle forms בַּאָרָב s. m. (Na. ii. 4) and בּאָרָב מְּאַרָּב מְּאַרָּב מְּאַרָּב מִּאַרָּב מַר וּתַּאַר מַר וּתְּאַר מַר וּתַּאַר מַר וּתַּאַר מַר וּתַּאַר מַר וּתַּאַר מַר וּתְּאַר מַר וּתְּת בּי וּתְּאַר מַר וּתְיּת בּיּת הַּתְּת בּיּת בּיּת בּיּת בּיּת בּיּת בּיה בּיּת בּיּת בּיּת בּיּת בּיּת בּית בּיה בּית בּיה בּית בּיּת בּיּת בּיה בּית בּיב בּית בּיה בּיה בּית בּיה בּיה בּיּת בּיה בּיה בּיה בּיה בּיה בּי
  - (β) To the Pũ. Participle forms without the בְּ, which were mentioned above [4 (θ), p. 330], we may add here מֹלְיָנֹם (Is. xviii. 2 & 7), which is supposed to be such a Pũ. Partic s. m. for מַלֵּינָם from מַלְּינָם. We may

<sup>--</sup> followed by Dagesh. Some may however prefer to say that this latter form is 'borrowed' from a Root התל

Also, if the Root is בְּהָתֵל , תולל is the regular Infin. #\(\theta\). (like בסב fr. כסבר fr. בסט); and אָלָה is "borrowed" in form from an unused Root [חול].

<sup>\*</sup> For the Dagesh in the 7, comp. Pt. I, § 49 [latter part of Note (\*)].

<sup>†</sup> This word occurs once, but שְׁדְּדָה (with - ) occurs three times and the Pauseform שְׁדְּדָנ once; also שְׁדְּדָה and זְשִׁרָּדְנ 3 pl., and the Pause-form שְׁדְּדָנ 1 pl.

also mention the form יוֹּלֶּד in קֿיוֹלֶּד (Ju. xiii. 8) which R. D. K. gives as Pu. Partic.\* s. m. fr. ילר with the ה of § 98.

[He gives also יוֹלְשִׁים (Eccles. ix. 12) as such a Pu. Partic. pl. m., without the Dag. F. of the 2d Rt-letter, and מוּעָבֶּה (Prov. xxv. 19) Partic. Pu. s. f. fr. מֹעִבֶּה in Pause for לוּעָבֶּה †—in which ז stands for the — instead of this being lengthened into — to compensate for the Dagesh.]

(γ) R. D. K. cites הֵּיְהֶבְּרֶךְ (Ps. xciv. 20) as a form of Fut. Pü. 3 s. m. w. הותרים, and Aff. thee (m.), fr. הבר,—shortened from יְהָבַרְ (for הבר,) with an Affix (§ 185, ii). This is a very unusual contraction, but others also explain the word so.

### HIPH-îL.

(9) (a) (i.) The Hiph-îl Infinitive has generally the form הפקיר (or הפקיר, § 137, 1, d) when Absolute, when Construct, and when with one of the prefixes בכלם, and with Pron.-Affs., and with at the end.

<sup>\*</sup> Some give it as a *Hoph*. Partic. without the D. But so the 1 would be on the wrong side of the 1st Rt-letter.—For the 1 before Dagesh in אָלָּהָ, compare Pt. I, § 14 (N.B.).

<sup>†</sup> Some however have supposed that this is for מוֹעָרָה Kal Partic (1) s. f., the being replaced by ז. Dr. Ewald remarks (Lehrb. der hebr. spr., p. 440) "dies kann nicht Part. Qal" (i.e. Kal) "von מעד seyn."

- (ii.) In a few instances however the form הַלְּכֵּךְ occurs in Construction, as in בַּעְשֵׁרְ \* הַלְּוִים at-the-tithingof (or taking-tithes by) the Levites, Neh. x. 39,—
  comp. \* לְּעָשֵׁרְ Deut. xxvi. 12 which was cited in
  § 137 (3. a. v.); and so בַּהְנְהֵלְ Deut. xxxii. 8, etc.

  [Note. Very rarely the ('---)-form occurs with a prefix as in לְּהָבֵּיר Zech. xi. 10].
- (iii.) Sometimes the Infin. Absol. Hφ. has to the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter,† in place of the usual —. This occurs chiefly in cases of (iv).
- (iv.) Sometimes the prefixed ה of the Infinitive Hp. (Absol. or Constr.) has in place of the usual —. Thus R. D. K. cites as Infin. Absol. Hp. the המים of Is. xxxi. 5 [which may however be the ordinary Past-Tense forms, as some take them], and the Verb-forms in … למען הרגיע האָרץ והרגייו והרגיין וה

<sup>†</sup> As an instance of this it is quite fair to cite מַעַבִּיל Josh. vii. 7. But we should observe that as the Infin. there follows the Tense, the Infin. is perhaps not quite so much cut off from 'Structural Connection' with the rest of the sentence as it is when it precedes the Tense.

Again, קְּכִין Josh. iv. 3 is generally taken as Infin. Absol. [so Fürst, Concord. p. 549, and others]. But we ought to observe that the Accentuation in Josh. iv. 3 is against our taking the word הְבִין there in the same manner as the Infin. Absol. קֹבון in Josh. iii. 17. Perhaps therefore the word הְבִין has rather some 'Structural Connection' with what follows it. It is much easier undoubtedly to take it in the same manner as the word בוֹח in Josh. iii. 17.

her\* Jer. li. 33, and הְשָׁכֵּוְךְ their (m.) destroying Josh. xi. 14, and בֹּרְ #is casting 2 K. xxiv. 20; also, under the Verbs הְּקְצוֹת, לֹרְ Infin. Constr. Ηφ. fr. קצות, שיאים—which was mentioned in Note (†) on p. 342.

- (v.) Instead of the ה of (iv) there is sometimes שו before a Guttural 1st Root-letter. As examples of this R. D. K. cites הַבְּיוֹיִלְי My taking-hold Jer. xxxi. 32. He cites also as Infinitives הַּעָבִיר Gen. xlvii. 21 and הַעָּבִיר Prov. xix. 11, each of which may very well be Past 3 s. m.,—as others give them.
- (vi.) We find א (in place of the usual אַשְׁכֵּים in אַשְּׁכֵּים, הוֹ (Jer. xxv. 3) H\$\phi\$. Infin. Absol. fr. ישׁכּם, —for בּישְׁכֵּים Jer. xliv. 4 and בּישְׁכֵּים Jer. xxvi. 5. R. D. K. cites also the well-known אַבְרֶךְ of Gen. xli. 43, and remarks that some say it is Infin. [Absol. H\$\phi\$. fr. ברך אַבָּים with 'interchange of ישׁ with א',' but adds that one might say that the א is the mark of the 1 s. [Fut. H\$\phi\$.].
- (vii.) (a) Instead of the usual Hφ. vowel we find under the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter in הַבְּצָה (1 S. xv. 23) Hφ. Infin. fr. מצר (used as a Noun). This might be both because of the Pause, comp. § 165, I (δ), and for Euphony before the ¬.

<sup>\*</sup> But the rendering "It is time [that] one had threshed her" is quite admissible, in accordance with which the word would be the ordinary Past Hφ. w. Aff. her.

<sup>†</sup> Comp. הְשְׁמִרְךּ His destroying Deut. xxviii. 48 and הְשְׁמִרְךּ thy (m.) destroying Deut. vii. 24.—But there are also הַשְׁמִיךּם His destroying Josh. xxiii. 15 and הַשְׁמִידְם to destroy them (m.) Josh. xi. 20, etc.

<sup>‡</sup> Comp. הְשָׁלְכוֹ Jer. lii. 3, where some Bibles however have 'ה.

- (b) Also in הְּבַּרְכֶּם Ez. xxi. 29 Hφ. Infin. fr. זכר w. Aff. your (m.) there is — in place of the י— of the form הְּבְּקִיְרְכָם in Tab. XV (v). This may be said to be for Euphony before the א.
- (β) (i.) The Past-Tense forms מוֹלְתְּיהוֹ and בְּמַבֶּּת etc. (with in place of the more usual —) were mentioned in 3 (η) [pp. 325 & 326].
  - (ii.) The form מְצְבֵּרְהָּ was mentioned in Note (‡) on p. 119. Comp. the  $H\phi$ . Past 3 s. m. הַעָּלָה fr. אַלה. [R. D. K. cites both these.]
  - (iii.) (a) In 'Full' Verbs the prefix הוו of the Hφ. Past has rarely (in place of the usual —) before a letter other than one of the four אהרוע [§ 178]; thus הַכּלְכּנוּם (1 S. xxv. 7) Hφ. Past 1 pl. fr. בלם ש. Aff. them (m.).
    - (b) So, with κ in place of the תובים Aramaism, נאל (Is. lxiii. 3) Ηφ. Past 1 s. fr. גאל in Pause.
    - (c) So too, with both הָ and הָּ וֹנְיהוֹ (Is. xix. 5) Hφ. Past 3 pl. fr. וֹנהוֹ w. ) pref.,—which is supposed to be mixed up of the two forms, one with ה and the other with א, "the א after the manner of the Aramæan tongue and the ה after the manner of the sacred tongue," as R. D. K. remarks that some say.

(1) But in Verbs ל, the ה of the H\phi. Past has - in several instances. Thus from גלה we have not only the ordinary forms

ז א וֹ אָלְם (שׁ s. m. (דְּלְּם w. l pref. and Aff. them m.),

בּוֹלְיֹתְ 2 s. m., etc., see Tab. XXIII, —
but also הֶּגְּלֶם 3 s. m. (w. Aff. them m. הֶּגְּלֶם).
So from אוֹר there are forms with הָ and forms
with ה, viz.

קרְאָר 3 s. m. (w. Affs., thee m. הֶרְאָר; me הְרְאָנִי p. הָרְאָנִי, them m. הֶרְאָנִי us הָרָאָנוֹ,

הַרְאִיתָני 2 s. m. (with Affs., me הַרְאִיתֵני שני מוּגייתנוּ שני מוּגייתנוּ וּ

once יהרְאִיתִי 1 s. (in יְהַרְאִיתִי w. l pref.,
Na. iii. 5),—and the 1 s. with Affs.,
thee m. הָרְאִיתִים, them m. הַרְאִיתִים and
הַרְאִיתִים Pt. I, § 12.

From the only  $H\phi$ . Past forms which occur are the following—with -viz.

3 s. m. w. Aff. me, הֶלְאָנִי 3 s. f. (contracted, like הְרָצָת in Tab. XXIII), and הֶלְאֵיתִיךְ 1 s. w. Aff. thee m.

So הֶּחְבִּיאָה Josh. vi. 17 (for הֶּחְבִּיאָה Ηφ. Past 3 s. f.) has הְ as in הֶּלְּחָרְ § 178 (i), and an additional ה [§ 138, B (ii, β)].

R. D. K. says that it has "two marks of

<sup>\*</sup> This form (with n) is, as R. D. K. observes, unusual. The - may be said to be a Euphonic irregularity.

the feminine, and so in Nouns יְשׁוּעֶהָה for יְשׁוּעֶה and יְשׁוּעָה; and he adds that the '— of הְּהָבִּיאָה vanishes in order to lighten the word—because of the reduplication.

- (γ) (i.) The Hφ. Participle has mostly the ('--)-form, as etc., in 'Appendix (B) to Tab. XIV.'

  - (iii.) The י- is in some few instances altogether dropped as in מַחַלִּימִים Jer. xxix. 8, instead of מַחַלִּימִים (fr. הֹלִם),—in illustration of which R. D. K cites מעזרים 2 Chr. xxviii. 23 (fr. עוֹר פּאַנוֹרים).
- ( $\delta$ ) (i.) The  $H\phi$ . IMPER, 2 s. m. has generally the (-)-form
  - (ii.) The is of course shortened into if the Accent be removed, as in בְּעֲבֶר־נָא 2 S. xxiv. 10.
  - (iii.) In a few instances the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has —, as in הוחת (Joel iv. 11) Ηφ. Imper. 2 s. m. fr. הושר So in הישר (Krî for הושר Kthîv, Ps. v. 9) Ηφ. Imper. 2 s. m. fr. ישר For the of הרחק Job xiii. 21, instead of הרחק Prov. iv. 24, etc., the Student may compare § 165 (I, δ) and המער there cited. So

Note. The (—)-form is common before a Guttural 3d Rt-letter,—as in הּוֹשֵׁע , הַגְּצְלַח, etc.,—comp. Tab. XVI (3) (B,  $\beta$ ).

- (iv.) The '— is not dropped but stands in the 2 s. m. Imper. Hφ. with the הקשיבה there cited.
- (v.) The (י--)-form, as הַלְּכִיך fr. הַלָּכִי, may be said (as it is said by some) to stand in a few instances for the Imper. H\$\phi\$. 2 s. m.; thus אַכּי Ps. xciv. 1 fr. אַכּי may be Imper. 2 s. m. (It would thus suit the Imper. N\$\phi\$. at the beginning of the next verse, better than if it were taken to be the Past H\$\phi\$. 3 s. m.)
- - (ii.) For the form יְצְלֵהְ , in place of יְצְלִּהְ or יִצְלִּהְ, when the 3d Rt-letter is Guttural,—see Tab. XVI (3) (B, β).—So y— in יָנֵע for יָנֵע for הָּרֶע & יְנֵע for הָּרֶע for הָּרֶע for הָּרֶע for הָּרֶע for הַרָּע for הַרָּע for הַרָּע for הָרָע for הַרָּע for הַרַע fo

<sup>\*</sup> As some suppose. See Note (†) on p. 346 for a different account of יְהָתֵּלֹּר (or יְהָתֵּלֹּר, as some give it) and מְהָתֵלֹּר (or מְהָתֵלֹּר, as some give it),—as also for the words הַתָּל בָּי (in הַתֶּל בִּי (in הַתֶּל בָּי הַתְל Gen. xxxi. 7), and הַתְּלְבָּי (in הַתָּל בִּי מוֹם בּהָתָל Ju. xvi. 10 & 13 & 15.

- (iv.) אַעשׁר Zech. xi. 5 is contracted from ואַעשׁר (or וְאַעשׁר) 1 s. Fut. Hφ. fr. אישׁר w. ) prefixed.

  N.B. This contraction is very unusual in the case of the 1 s. Fut. w. ) prefix. But there are instances of other words in which such a Contraction takes place—as in המאים for המאים, etc.

## Норн-йь.

- (10) (a) The הְפַעֵּל instead of הְפַּעֵל form of the 5th Voice was mentioned in § 121. Such forms are the following (cited by R. D. K.): הַשְּלֵך Past 3 s. m. fr. שׁלך and הִשְּלֶכָה Pause-form of הִשְּלֶכָה Past 3 s. f., הַשְּלֶכָה Past 2 s. f. fr. הַמְלָהַה past 2 s. f. fr. הַמְלָהַה form הַמַּלְהַה in Tab. XIV).
  - (β) With this (—)-form corresponds the (1)-form in Tabs. XVIII, XX, & XXI.

So also in the Hoph. Fut. 3 s. m. לכת fr. לכת fr. לכת fr. לכת fr. קבר fr. מכך fr. יבּר fr. יבּר fr. מכך fr. יבּר fr. מכן fr. מכן fr. יבּר in Pause Is. xxviii. 27 fr. מכר לישר Hos. x. 14 fr. שרר ;—and so in the 2 s. m. Fut. Hoph. מכר הושר Is. xxxiii. 1 fr. שרר.

- (ii.) With ¬ö followed by Dagesh we have קשׁמָה (Lev. xxvi. 34 & 35 and 2 Chron. xxxvi. 21), Hoph. Infin. fr. שׁמֵה, which is said by R. D. K. to be for הֹין the Affix her. This word with בַּהְשׁמָה the Affix her. This word with בַּהְשׁמָה Lev. xxvi. 43 (Hoph. Infin. fr. מֹשׁמָה).
- (iii.) In Job xxi. 5, אַנְהְשָׁכוּן with Dagesh in the ש has been found in some copies instead of the אַנְהְשָׁכוּן which is given in the best editions. The Student must not confuse these two words.

<sup>\*</sup> Similarly the Fut. K. forms DD etc., and the Fut. H\(\rho\). forms DD etc., in Tab. XXI, may be said to be "BORROWED" from Verbs J'B. Comp. \(\frac{5}{243}\).

be Hoph. Imper. 2 pl. m. fr. משׁכל [comp. Note (\*) on p. 87]; but in דְּשׁכּוֹם the — is Long Kaumets (or 'Broad Kaumets,' as R. D. K. calls it), and this latter word therefore is not a Hoph-al form at all. It is best taken to be Imper. 2 pl. m. Hiph-îl fr. שׁכּוֹם —in somewhat the same sense as the Hop. s. m. Partic. מִשׁכּוֹם fr. שׁכּוֹם in Ez. iii. 15.

(iv.) In יְבַּתּוֹי (p. יְבַּתּוֹי Hoph. Fut. 3 pl. m. fr. כתת, —instead of יוֹכְבּוֹי ike יוֹכְבּוֹי in Tab. XXI,—it might be supposed that there is a mixture of the ביב form with the ordinary איני form. But

Note. In some of the above-mentioned instances it might have been enough to have said merely that the Long-vowel of the ordinary form is 'RESOLVED' into a SHORT-VOWEL AND DAGESH.

## HITHPĂ-ÊL.

- (11) (a) As was mentioned in Note (h, a) on Tab. XIV,—
  - (i.) The 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter often has instead of in the  $H\theta$ . Past 3 s. m., Imper. 2 s. m., and Fut. 3 s. m. etc.,—as is marked in the Table by the (2) given after the (—)-forms. Examples are given in that Note.
  - (ii.) In Pause the 2<sup>d</sup> Root-letter has in Hθ.\* Past and Imper. & Fut. forms (except Past 2 pl. m. & f.). See examples in Note (h) on Tab. XIV.
  - (iii.) This of the Pause-forms corresponds with the (-)-forms of (i).

<sup>\*</sup> Comp. § 166 (c), N.B. and (d). Also § 245, and Note (iv) on Tab. XXI.

- (iv.) Some Roots have (--)-forms, and moreover Pauseforms corresponding with the (--)-forms. Thus,
  fr. ליתה we have the (--)-forms מְּתְהַבְּיֵּבְּיּ
  but in Pause we have the -- of the (--)-forms,
  thus יתה כווי ליתה ביינות ליווי ליתה ביינות ביי
- (β) The Dag. F. is sometimes omitted from the 2<sup>a</sup> Rt-letter when this letter has Shva, as in ילר fr. ילר fr. זיִרְיִלְרוֹן fr. זיִר אַנְיִרְיִּלְרוֹן fr. זיִר אַנְיִרְיִּלְרוֹן Jer. xlix. 4.
  - - Note (i.) Although these three are the only Hithp.\*

      forms which occur from the Root לקר (those given in the Table being merely general Paradigm-forms), yet we may perhaps admit that it is allowable to assume and assert as some do that the [of the forms יחפקרו and יחפקרו (which do not occur)] has been lengthened into the of יחפקרו and יחפקרו and יחפקרו ' (the forms which actually occur), the followed by Dagesh being replaced by this —. And,

<sup>\*</sup> There is also a Hothp. form חָתְּפְּקְדוֹ (3 pl. Past fr. בקר 1 K. xx. 27 and Nu. i. 47, etc. This is sometimes described as a Mixed Hoph. and Ho. form.

- (ii.) In support of such an assumption it might be urged that the Hθ. forms are generally connected with Pi-£L forms—as may be seen in Table XIV\*; and similarly in Tables XX & XXI. But

[But we may not indulge ourselves in thus theorizing here].

- (δ) The of the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter (in place of the usual —) in some Hθ. Past-Tense forms was mentioned under the head of 'some Past-Tense forms,' 3 (θ) above [p. 326].
- (e) For some Pause-forms, with before a 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter T bearing —,—and also before 7,—see § 166 (d).
- (ζ) The transposition of the n of nn and a 1st Rt-letter w † or w, D, & y,—and moreover the replacing of

<sup>\*</sup> The Pi. Infin. form is the generally underlying form in the He. But the Past and Imper. & Fut. He. have not only the ... of the is form, but also the -of a is form, whence the -- of the Pause-forms may be said to be obtained.

<sup>†</sup> For the word הְתְשׁוֹמֵחְנָה (fr. שׁוֹם) Jer. xlix. 3, see § 246.

the n by b after a 1st Rt-letter y,—with some other  $H\theta$ . forms,—were considered too important to be reserved for this late position at nearly the end of these 'Further remarks on Verb-forms' of which some are of but rare occurrence. This important matter was therefore placed in a special Note on pages 315–318, to which it is sufficient here to refer.

- (η) (i.) The word בְּשְׁרְוֶּהְ Prov. xxvii. 15 is generally said to be of 'Mixed' Nφ. & Hθ. form,—or Nithpăal, a 'Voice-form which is common in Rabbinic, a kind of Passive form of Hθ., or having somewhat the same relation to Hθ. that Nφ. has to Kal.
  - (ii.) It is also said by some to be a Past-Tense form 3 s.; but some have said that it is Partic. s. f. In each of these last two cases the Accent should be on the last syllable, and so some copies have it. But there is high authority in favour of the Accent being on the Penultima, and also of the word being taken to be the Third Pers. Sing. of the Past Tense. In the אומי לובי ליובי the word is said to be Past 3 s. Masc. (referring to the word זֹבֶּי לִּי, but there is added "or it may be Partic. s. Fem., although the Accent is on the Penult."—which however appears to be at least doubtful.
  - (iii.) The word is more generally taken to be 3 s. Fem.

    Past. But
  - (iv.) The form is a strange one for the Past 3 s. Fem. of a Verb whose 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is 7 Quiescent, and no

one seems to have thought of explaining how the word can be such a Past 3 s. Fem. As such, fr. שוה, it ought to be נשתותה: in Pause for if, as is said, the - is instead of - followed by Dag. as in (7) above]. The shortening of such a form into :is at least strange. It may perhaps be illustrated by the rare form \*: מתפתל 2 S. xxii. 27, for the התפתל of the corresponding passage in Ps. xviii, 27. we may suppose that in ordinary current speech the ה between the and the סל of התפתל became transposed so as to be pronounced along with the חת, and so החבל (the regular contraction for such a word as אחתם (תתתפל was obtained, + -similarly it might be possible for the second ה of נשתותה: to have become transposed so as to be taken with the previous A. But this is not quite satisfactory; and it would not account for the Accent being under the ה in משתוה; as it is given by high authority in Prov. xxvii. 15.

(v.) A very easy explanation of the word is possible if we may suppose that there is merely a transposition; of the משותה; which would

<sup>\*</sup> This is sometimes said to be of the Aramæan form Ittaphal. But from Ind we might expect rather אַבְּאַבְּאָרָ. It might however be supposed to be "Borrowed" from a Root אָבּאָבּאָבּ. But the Root of the word in Ps. xviii. is אָבּאַבּאָבּ. The Tense form of each is 2 s. m. Fut.

<sup>†</sup> It will be seen that one of the many t-letters in the word is thus got rid of.

<sup>‡</sup> There are several instances of such 'Transposition' of letters, or 'Metathesis' as it is called. Thus we have both שָׁמֶלה and בַּבֶּשׁ and בַּבֶּשׁ and מַּבֶּב a lamb, and both שִׁמֶלה

be the regular Pause-form of the Nφ. Past 3 s. f. [i.e. אָלָהוֹר.] from אָלוֹי. The Nφ. of this Root does not indeed occur. But perhaps it is not more objectionable to assume an ordinary Niph-Ăl form with one letter transposed, than it is to assume an extraordinary Nithpă-Al\* form—one which as such cannot be satisfactorily explained except with great difficulty.

- (vi.) Let it be observed that it is אָלְּקְוָה; with the Accent on the Penultima which demands and is so difficult to f explanation.
- (vii.) If the word be of Nθ. form, the A stands in the place of the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter vi—in accordance with 'Note I (a, i)' on page 315.—The word therefore belongs to that limited class of Verb-forms in which the Accent is on the syllable to which the First Rt-letter belongs. The great principle

שְּלְכְּהְה vrong; and so we have both אָנְיָה Is. xxviii. 19 and אַנְיָה Deut. xxviii. 25 & Ez. xxiii. 46 (and in a few other places Krt). So also we have both מַלְהְעוֹת Job xxix. 17, etc.

Euphony might very well cause the labial ו of לִשְׁנְתָּה to be removed from between the two more kindred letters ש and ח. The word נִשְׁנְתָה is much more euphonious than נִשְׁנְתָה. But this is merely offered as just possible;—we own that we have no authority for the conjecture.

<sup>\*</sup> Or 'Mixed'  $N\phi$ . &  $H\theta$ . Although this is a common form in Rabbinic, it is exceedingly rare in Biblical Hebrew. There is a great weight of authority for taking our word to be of such a  $N\theta$ . or 'Mixed'  $N\phi$ . &  $H\theta$ . form.

<sup>+</sup> By no means so difficult is יְשְׁלְּחָהוֹ with the Accent on the LAST syllable—as some give the word in Prov. xxvii. 15. This may be No. Past 3 s. m. fr. יוֹשׁרָה [for: דְּלֶּלְה referring then to the Noun קֹנְישָׁלְה, —or it might be No. Partic. s. f., referring then to Durant it is best to adopt the more difficult form—i.e. with the Accent PENULTIMATE.

stated in the case of 'Full' Verbs on page 109 [see 'N.B.' at the foot of that page] may be stated now as a GENERAL PRINCIPLE in the following terms:—

N.B. The accent of most Verb-forms is (where nothing interferes\* with it) on that syllable in which the Second Rt-letter is involved or implied, or to which that 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter belongs.

Nothing interferes with this Great Principle in the case of the 3 s. m. and 3 s. f. Past  $N\phi$ .†, and therefore we should expect the Second Rt-letter to be involved in the syllable  $\vec{p}$  of : This would require the form to be one which, using and  $\vec{p}$  for 1st and 3d Rt-letter (§ 117), we might represent by : This form : This form : can be explained (as 3 s. f. Past  $N\theta$ . or 'Mixed'  $N\phi$ . &  $H\theta$ .) only in one or other of the two following ways:—

(a) It might correspond with such a form as בְּוֹרְתְּכְּהוּ: fr. קוֹם. If so, מְּשְׁתְּוֹהְ: as 3 s. f. Past would correspond with a 3 s. m. form בְּיִבְּקְהוּ: [as : מְּתְּבָּוֹה, 3 s. f., would correspond with a 3 s. m. form בְּיִבְּקְהוּ, and we should have to suppose that

<sup>\*</sup> For some cases of interference, see Note (†) on p. 375 below.

<sup>†</sup> If our word be of 'Mixed' No. & Ho. form, the beginning and end are of No. form—with the Ho. part in the middle. So in לְיֵרָ Ps. vii. 6, the beginning and end of the word are of Kal, and the middle of Pi. form.

<sup>‡</sup> This is merely a form. There is no such word.

it is "borrowed" from a Root "with 2d Rt-letter of which (i.e. the first ) is treated like the 1 of Dip in Tab. XX.\* But as we should thus have to assume for the  $N\phi$ . Past the unusual form  $D_{\mu\nu} + 3$  s. m., instead of the usual form in Tab. XX, if we must adopt one or other of the two—i.e. either (a) or (b),—we should prefer to say that

(b) It might correspond with such a form as בְּלֶּחְלֶּבָּה (Pause-form of בָּלֶחְלֶבָּה) fr. בוס, the ending of which agrees with that of the usual N\phi. forms מב 3 s. m., מב 3 s. f., in Tab. XX,—which in Pause would be נַּמְבָּה 3 s. m., 3 s. f.

Thus our word נְשְׁתֵּוֶה: would stand for נִשְׁתֵּוָה: Pause-form of נִשְׁתֵּוָה: —a form "borrowed" from a Root שוו having each ו Consonantal. The Root in ordinary use is שׁוֹה.

We have dwelt upon this difficult word at some length, not on account of the interest attached to itself, but for the sake of the opportunity offered by it for calling the Student's attention to some matters of general importance.

We must be content with mentioning some other difficult words more briefly in the ANALYTICAL INDEX, and will now conclude this Section with the following Notes.

<sup>\*</sup> This might be illustrated by the form הָּהְ Past K. 3 s. f. (in נְחָיָה: Ex. i. 16) which is not obtained directly from the common Root חיי but is "borrowed" from a Root יהו the 2<sup>d</sup> letter of which (i.e. the first ') must for this form be treated as being like the ' in שִׁים whence the 3 s. f. Past K. is אַלָּהָה § 226 (i). And so אַלָּה Partic. K. pl. f. (Ex. i. 19) must be from הְיוֹת , like הַוֹּיִם from שִׁים 226 (ii).

<sup>†</sup> As בְּקְר:, which was mentioned in Note (\*) on p. 160.

<sup>‡</sup> This is merely a form. There is no such word.

# NOTE (A).

Note on the VOICE-forms לעל (or לעל & (or לעל (or בועל סים).

- (a) (i.) The Voice-form פֿעֵל instead of פֿעַל is common in Verbs which have the same letter for their 2d & 3d Rt-letter (עָ'עָב, Tab. XXII & Obs. XIX on p. 179). Thus as R. D. K. observes "נְיִבֹּרֶךְ (whence יִיבֹּרֶרְ Hab. iii. 6) is of the form יִיפֹּעֵל voice-form.
  - (ii.) The אָנֹלֵל form of the Verbs in (i),—as אָנֹלֵל Past 3 s. m. fr. אָלֵל,—Lam. i. 12, is related to the מַלֵל form as the ordinary פֿעַל form.
  - (iii.) So, too, the הַתְּפַעֵּל form of the Verbs in (i),—as לונו.) Infin. w. לרל. להתוניל, Gen. xliii. 18, etc.,—is related to the בעל form as the ordinary form is related to the פעל form. Comp. (ii) on p. 359.
- (β) In the case of Verbs 'y (Tab. XX), forms such as those in (a) are "borrowed," in place of פֿעל and הַתְפַעל and הַתְפַעל and הַתְפַעל and פֿעל and פֿעל forms. [But, if reckoned as from Verbs 'y, these are and בֹּל and הַתְפַל forms—the 3d Rt-letter being reduplicated;—thus קוֹמֵם etc., and הַתְקוֹמֵם etc., from בּל.]
- (א) In the case of "Full" Verbs also, a few פֿעַל and פֿעַל and forms occur. Thus,
  - (i.) From שרש we have
    - (a) The שֹׁרֵשׁ form שֹׁרֵשׁ (Past 3 s. m.) he hath taken root, Is. xl. 24, and

- (b) The שׁלְשׁׁוּ (Past 3 pl., Pause-form) they are rooted, Jer. xii. 2.
- (ii.) As other instances of this שָׁלֵּשׁ form, "according to the opinion of some of the grammarians," R. D. K. cites 'יוֹרְשָׁהַ' 1 S. xxi. 3 (E.V. v. 2, "I have appointed"), Past 1 s. fr. יוֹרְשָׁהַ',—but he adds, "some say that the 'is instead of the הוֹרְשָׁהַ' Ju. iv. 4 she judged Past 3 s. f. (which may however very well be the Partic (1) K. s. f.).

  R. D. K. also cites from שֵׁלֵשׁ the שִׁבָּשׁ Partic. בּיִשׁבַּשׁ Job ix. 15 (Partic. s. m. w. י pref. and Aff. my).
- (iii.) Dani Am. v. 11 (Infin. w. Aff. your m.) is given by some as a by form from a Root dia. It is perhaps better to take it (as others take it) to be from the Root dia. If so, the w is in place of the first do of the form dani (Pi. or Po-lél form of Infin. as in Tab. XX—w. Aff. your m.). See R. D. K., and Ben Zev, under the Root dia.
- (iv.) As an instance of הְתְּפֹעֵל form we may cite הְתְּנְעֲשׁן fr. עִשׁן (Past 3 pl.), in וְהְתְּוֹעְשׁן Jer. xxv. 16—corresponding to the form וְהְתְּהֹלֶלוּיִי which follows

<sup>\*</sup> This, so far as form is concerned, might be said to be the usual Pu-ai Pause-form of Past 3 pl.—the — being lengthened into — to compensate for the Dagesh which cannot be received by the ¬. But the sense in Jer. xii. 2 requires the word to be taken as above—i.e. as a byb corresponding to the byb form,—since the byb of by is used in the sense of "uprooting," thus provided, Ps. lii. 7 and He will uproot thee, Pi. Past 3 s. m. w. 1 pref. & Aff. thee m.—and the byb in the sense of "being uprooted," thus by Job xxxi. 8 they m. shall be uprooted, Fut. Pu. 3 pl. m. in Pause.

† Past 3 pl., w. 1 pref., fr. 577.

it,—and, from the same Root, יְתְּגְּעָשׁן (Fut. 3 pl. m.) Jer. xlvi. 8 although the ordinary form יְרָגָעִשׁן occurs just previously, in verse 7.

Note. On מוֹאָין (Partic. s. m. fr. מְלְנְאִין) Is. lii. 5, R. D. K. writes (Shor. מוֹאָין) that "it is properly" i.e. of this Hithpo-êl form. He adds however "or it is compounded with the Pu-al." We prefer this latter. But some object to this, and prefer to consider the word as of Hithpo-êl form.\*

- (δ) (i.) The of the לַעֵל form is sometimes shortened into ¬ס; thus we have the s. m. Partic. form לשׁן fr. על fr. אַכָּל וֹשְׁנֵי fr. על fr. מַלְלוֹשְׁנֵי fr. מַלְלוֹשְׁנִי fr. מִלְלוֹשְׁנִי fr. מִלְלוֹשְׁנִי fr. מִלְלוֹשְׁנִי fr. מוֹשׁ superfluous" (Ps. ci. 5), and with at the end —as in 'App<sup>x</sup> (B) to Tab. XIV' (ε). So in דְּבָּאָבְלֵהוֹ the job. xx. 26 the ¬ is ŏ, and the word may be (as R. D. K. gives it) a שׁנֵל form of Fut. (3 s. f. w. Aff. him) fr. אכל.
  - (ii.) Some may perhaps think that the rare form יְּחָבֵּרְיִּ in Ps. xeiv. 20 (which is usually taken as a shortened form of Pŭ-αl Fut., see above, p. 348, γ) might possibly be a אָשָׁבׁ, form of Fut.— with —ŏ in place of the —. The ה in Ps. xeiv. 20 is of course the Interrogative prefix, and the ¬at the end is the Affix for thee m. (comp. § 185, ii).

<sup>\*</sup> It should be observed that R. D. K.'s interpretation (which some object to) is based on the H0. part, and is therefore only all the stronger if the Pü. part be rejected.

<sup>†</sup> Some may suppose that this word is connected with the common form אֹבְּלֵהוּ (Fut. K. 3 s. f. w. Aff. him), with the ¬ŏ of the form 'אָּהְ in place of the — of the form 'אָהַ. Some also may suppose that the converse relation is the true one.

- (נְנִאָּלֹן, which occurs in Is. lix. 3 and Lam. iv. 14, has been supposed by some to be a Passive of the אָלַט form—אָלַט corresponding to אָלַט as אַלַט to עַלַט or אָלַט as אַלַט to עַלַט or אָלַט as אַלַט to עַלַט or אָלַט as אַלַט for its corresponding Passive, perhaps it is best to say with others that the word is one of 'Compound' or 'Mixed' Voice-form. There are several instances of such. A few of them are mentioned on pp. 177 & 178 above.

# NOTE (B).

Some Verb-forms of which the 2d RT-letter is X, 7, 7, or y.

- (a) Of these some Infinitives were mentioned in 2 ( $\theta$ ) on pp. 321 & 322.
- (β) (i.) The forms שָּאֶלְתִיהוּ & שִׁאֶלְתִיהוּ were mentioned on p. 325, and ישָאלְתִיהוּ & in Note (β) on Tab. XXV.; but, as may be seen there, this occurrence of in place of the usual is not limited to Verbs of which the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is x.
  - (ii.) והורקם (Lev. xv. 31) Hφ. Past 2 pl. m. w. l fr. זהר, is a somewhat rare instance of contraction—for בווהרקם.

<sup>•</sup> But הָרוֹ in Is. lix. 4 is of the usual בְּעִל form.

- (γ) (i.) In בְּעָתֶּדְּ; (1 S. xvi. 15) Pi. Partic. s. m. fr. בעת א. Aff. thee (m.), for בְּעָתְּדְ [§ 183 (β)], the of the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is merely as in Note (§) on Tab. XXVI [from the form מְבַּעֶּתֶת like מְבַעֶּתָת, instead of מְבַעָּתַתְּדּן.
  - (ii.) בְּשְׁחַת (Mal. i. 14) has been supposed to be contracted for the Hoph. Partic. s. f. form מְשָׁחָת fr. שׁרות.\*
- (δ) (i.) For the Imper. forms וְצֵעֶּלִן, see pp. 331 & 332.
  - (ii.) In אַרָּוֹר (Job vi. 22) K. Imper. 2 pl. m. the 1st Rt-letter has (as in בְּקְרוֹ בּ) before the of the ה. This is unusual, since the 'Slight'-vowel in such cases usually agrees with the Compound Shva following it. We have another instance of such non-agreement in יִּבְּיִל (Ruth iii. 15) K. Imper. 2 s. f. fr. אַרָּוֹן הַיִּל (Ruth iii. 15) K. Imper. 2 s. f. fr. בּוֹלְיל (Ruth iii. 15) K. Imper. 2 s. f. fr. בּוֹל (Ruth iii. 15) K. Imper. 2 s. f. f. fr. בּוֹל (Ruth iii. 15) K. Imper. 2 s. f. f. fr. בּוֹל (Ruth iii. 15) K. Imper. 2 s. f. fr. בּוֹל (Ruth iii. 15) K. Imper. 2 s. f. f. fr. בּוֹל (Ruth iii. 15) K. Imper. 2 s. f. fr. בּוֹל (Ruth iii. 15) K. Imper. 2 s. f. fr. בּוֹל (Ruth iii. 15) K. Imper. 2 s. f. fr. c. imper. 2 s. f. fr. c. imper. 2 s. f. fr. c. imper. 2 s. f. fr. c
  - (iii.) In יְּעְכֵּה (Nu. xxiii. 7) K. Imper. 2 s. m. w. ה fr. זעם, the 1st Rt-letter has and the 2d Rt-letter —; this is a very unusual form—instead of זְעָכָה יִּה זְעָכָה.

## Note (C).

Some Verb-forms of which the 3D RT-letter is 7, 7, or y.

- (Λ) The occurrence of 'Furtive' under ¬ consonantal, or ¬, or y, when at the end of a word after any Long Vowel other than —, need not be mentioned here.
- (B) In many instances the Long Vowel of the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is replaced by —, so that the 'Furtive' is unneeded.
  - (a) This occurs indeed, but only a few times, in the K. Infin. Constr. as שִׁלִּה the putting forth of [finger], instead of the usual form בָּשְׁלִה,—and so בָּנוֹע once (Nu. xx. 3), but לְנוֹע in Pause Nu. xvii. 28.
  - (b) It occurs also, but only a few times, in the K. Partic (1), as \* אַטַ once in דְּלַטְעָּ Ps. xciv. 9,—but יַבְּלְטֵעָ (Jer. xi. 17),—and so \* יַבְּלְטֵעָ twice (Is. li. 15 & Jer. xxxi. 35) instead of רַבָּע hree times (Is. xlii. 5, xliv. 24, & Ps. cxxxvi. 6) instead of יַבְעָעָ But
  - N.B. (i.) This shorter vocalization is USUAL in
    - (a) The Infin. Constr. of  $N\phi$ . and Pi.,
    - ( $\beta$ ) The Imper. 2 s. m. and the Fut. 3 s. (m. & f.), 2 s. m., and 1 s. & pl., of  $N\phi$ ., Pi.,  $\dagger$  &  $H\phi$ .,
    - $(\gamma)$  The Pi. Past 3 s. m. And
    - (ii.) It occurs also sometimes in the  $H\theta$ .

<sup>\*</sup> It may be observed that in each of these instances the Partic. form may be taken to be 'in Construction.' Comp. p. 85 ( $\delta$ , iv) & ( $\epsilon$ ).

<sup>†</sup> We have also the full רְּבֶּוֹיְ in Hab. i. 16, and רְיִבּוֹיִ 2 K. xvi. 4 & 2 Chr. xxviii. 4.

371

Examples are given in Tab. XVI (3) which need not be repeated here.

- [Obs. (i.) The (--) form is usual in Pause; but the endings \(\begin{align\*}\text{--} \) and \(\beta\text{--}\) occur even in Pause sometimes. They must by no means be limited to instances in which there is close connection with a word following. They occur not only with Conjunctive Accents, but also with Disjunctives and even with Pause-Accents. See examples in Tab. XVI (3), (a)-(δ), and Note (§).
  - (ii.) For  $H\theta$ . Pause-forms, see § 166 (c) and Note (||) on Tab. XVI (3).]
- (C) In the 2 s. f. Past forms, corresponding to בְּקְרָהְ, R, וְּבְּקְרָהְ,  $N\phi$ ., etc., the 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter (when it is one of those special letters) generally takes a instead of the of the ¬ in the termination-form ¬¬—; thus, ¬¬¬—; thus, ¬¬¬¬—; (instead of \*¬¬¬¬), etc., see Tab. XVI (3) (C).

N.B. This — may be recognized as not belonging to the word grammatically (but merely a mark or sign to help the pronunciation), by the presence of the Dagesh L. in the A following. This Dagesh L. belongs to the A as preceded by Shva Quiescent, and its presence shows that the preceding letter is treated as one that has no Vowel. The — therefore is treated as having no reality there. It is absent, in theory; but the

<sup>\*</sup> Some Bibles have יְשֶׁכֶחְתְּּ in 1 K. xiv. 3; and so some have יְשֶׁכַחְתְּּ in Jer. xiii. 25. Comp. Note (¶) on Tab. XVI (3).

Reader adopts it as a help to the pronunciation, practically.\*

(D) Instead of the ה - - forms of Partic. s. f., as פֿקֶרָת K., מֹקֶרָת No., etc., these Verbs have ה ב as שֹׁמֶעָת (p. שִׁמֶעָת: No. Partic (1) s. f. fr. שׁמֵעָת, and אַסָּע No. Partic. † s. f. fr. שׁכח, etc.

Note. These Verbs

- (i) Generally are "Verbs Fut (-)" [§ 132,
   N.B. (β)], and
- (ii) Generally take to the  $2^{\mathfrak{a}}$  Rt-letter in the 2 s. m. & 2 pl. f. of the Imper.  $\ddagger$  K. and the 3 & 2 pl. f. Fut. Pi.,  $H\phi$ ., and  $H\theta$ .

[The above is a re-statement of what is concisely given in Tab. XVI (3). The following few remarks may be added here.]

(a) A less help than that mentioned in (C) above is sometimes adopted, in place of Shva Quiescent under a Guttural. There a — was seen to be adopted. A —

<sup>\*</sup> Similarly a — is adopted in the place of Shva Quiescent, to aid enunciation of a Guttural, in שָׁמַעָּרָה, (Gen. iv. 23) K. Imper. 2 pl. f., fr. fr. שָׁמַעָּרָה, —p. 86 (ε).

<sup>†</sup> Some take this word in Is. xxiii. 15 as a form of 3 s. f. Past  $N\phi$ . ending in  $n-\cdot$ , as n > 3 s. f. Past K.—p. 82 ( $\gamma$ ). It may perhaps be so. But there is no reason why it should not be taken (as others take it) for what it strictly is, viz. Partic.  $N\phi$ . s. f. "one forgotten [Tyre shall be]." Comp. § 140 ( $\gamma$ ).

<sup>‡</sup> This scarcely needs mention here. It follows from (i) since, as the Student knows already, the Imperative Kal generally has

the (-)-form in Verbs that are 'Fut (-),' and the (-)-form in Verbs that are 'Fut (-).'

As an exception to the usual (\_\_)-form for Verbs whose 3d Rt-letter is Guttural, we have in Gen. xliii. 16 the (\_\_)-form אָבָּאָ K. Imper. 2 s. m. fr. רובט in the expression רובאַ הַבְּאָן (lit. and kill a killing, for "prepare some meat"). It will easily be perceived that the form רובאין before the Noun בּיִב would have been exceedingly inharmonious.

would be impossible there, because there is no syllable following. But, where possible, a = is sometimes adopted; thus, for instance, instead of the Quiescent Shva under the 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter y in

יָדַעְהָּ, and (with Affs.) יְדַעְהָני, יְדַעְהָני, יְדַעְהָני, מוֹדַעְהָני, and (with Affs.) יְדַעְהָיה, יְדַעְהָין, פּוֹר., יִדַעְהָין, פּוֹר., we find = in the following forms

יָרַעְנָוּךְ (Hos. viii. 2) and יָרַעְנָוּךְ (Is. lix. 12)—i.e. the 1 pl. Past K. יְרַעְנוּ with Affs. דְ thee (m.) and d them (m.).

N.B. This help in the case \*y before I is found also in the 1 pl. Past of some few other Roots,—and not only in the Kal, as שָׁמַעְנוֹּהְ (Ps. exxxii. 6) i.e. שָׁמַעְנוֹּהְ with Aff. it (f.), etc., but also in other Voices as (Ps. xxxv. 25) Pi. Past 1 pl. with Aff. him fr. בלענורה, and וְהוֹקְעָנוֹּה (2 S. xxi. 6) Hp. Past 1 pl. w. I pref. & Aff. them (m.) fr. יקע.

- (b) Rarely is softened and shortened into before a Guttural 3d Rt-letter; thus בּצָעָבוֹ (Am. ix. 1) K. Imper. 2 s. m. fr. אָבָעָבוֹ w. ן pref. and Aff. them (m.), instead of בּצָעָבוֹ from בָּצָעָנוֹ the 2 s. m. Imper. [For the Aff. ם—, see Note (F) (II)—p. 378.]
- (c) Rarely the characteristic Khîrik of the Hφ. is replaced by — before a Guttural 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter having —; thus

<sup>\*</sup> We do not mean to limit the occurrence to this special case. On the contrary, we are inclined to consider it but one of many instances of HELP TO THE PRONUNCIATION by the removal of a Consonant from the end of one syllable to the beginning of the next, with the use of one of the marks of 'Approximation to Vowel-sound.' As other instances of this it may be sufficient to refer merely to cases of a Guttural First Rt-letter made to begin the second syllable of a word instead of ending the first syllable, as in § 169 (a, ii).

- (Is. xxxv. 4) Hφ. Fut. 3 s. m. fr. ישׁעֶכֶם w. ן pref. and Aff. you (m.)—for יִישִׁעֶכֶם or יִישִׁעֶכָם.
- (d) וְלָקְחָת, Gen. xxx. 15, is supposed by some to be instead of יְלַקְחָת, (for יְלַקְחָת) Past K. 2 s. f. fr. קר, w. l pref. It may perhaps be so. But strictly the word is the Infin. K. (קרות) with and l pref.,—see Note (A) on Tab. XIX.
- (e) So :תְּבֶּחְתֵּג, Gen. xx. 16, is supposed by some to be instead of :תְּבֶּחְתָּג, (for :מְבֹּחְתָּג) Past N\phi. 2 s. f. fr. יכח, in Pause, w. וֹ pref. It may be so. But strictly the word is the Partic. N\phi. s. f. fr. יכח, in Pause, with it prefixed.]

# Note (D).

## A REMARK ON §§ 230 & 231.

With regard to the two forms of the K. Fut. 3 & 2 pl. f. viz. אול פון אינה (§ 230) and הְּלְּכֶּוֹנְהְ (§ 231), it may be sufficient to remark that the former is the one which most strictly belongs to the Class of Verbs, but rather may be said to be borrowed from Verbs of which the 3d Rt-letter is Quiescent.

## Note (E).

## Remarks on §§ 236 ( $\gamma$ ) & 237.

(a) In §§ 236 (γ) & 237 we mentioned some Variations in regard to the position of the Accent in the case of certain forms of Verbs 'y. The Student should observe carefully the distinctions there pointed out.\* We may add here a brief remark on the Variation in the position of the Accent—which occasions sometimes the loss of those distinctions. At the risk of some repetition of what we have said already, we may perhaps call attention here to the following Great Rules:

RULE I. The Accent of most Verb-forms is (where nothing interferes† with it) on that syllable in which the Second Rt-letter is involved—comp. § 164 (N.B.) and p. 363.

```
* Thus :-
```

```
ק קְּבְּהְ (β) ξ. Past 3 s. f.,

| אַרְבְּהָ אַ K. Partic (1) s. f.,—the ה + having the Accent as in § 139 (β);

| הַרְבָּה אַ K. Imper. 2 s. m. with ה + (§ 141, γ),

| הַרְבָּה אַ K. Partic (2) s. f.;

| הַרְבָּה אַ K. Imper. 2 s. f.,

| הַרְבָּה אַ K. Infin. with Aff. my.
```

#### + There are several cases of interference:-

We must of course except

- (i.) The 2 pl. m. & f. of all Past Tenses;—the Accent is always on the DR & R (or DR & R of Tabs. XXII and XXIII) in all Past Tenses of all Voices of all Verbs;—also
- (ii.) All forms in which the syllable involving the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is further from the end than the Penultima, comp. Pt. I, § 42; for example, in 'הַּמְּכְּוֹתִי or 'הַמְּכְּוֹתִי H̄φ. Past 1 s. fr. סְּלֵּתְ (Tab. XX) the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is involved in the Long K̄hirik (Pt. I, § 12) attached to the p. But the syllable formed by the p and that K̄hirik being Antepenultimate cannot bear a Tone-Accent,—and so in 'הַּבְּּבָּע K. Past 1 s. fr. בוס (Tab. XXI) the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter, which is implied by the Dag. F. after the p, is at the end of the Antepenultimate syllable.
- (iii.) Forms ending in a closed syllable with a Long Vowel in it have the Accent on that final syllable. Comp. Pt. I, § 55 (9, a). Thus in such forms as paip, paip, etc., in Tab. XX, the Accent is on the last syllable. [continued]

In Verb-forms whose 2<sup>a</sup> Rt-letter is Quiescent, this 2<sup>a</sup> Rt-letter is involved or implied in the vowel of the First Rt-letter—comp. Tab. XX.—Hence Rule I. has the following SPECIAL FORM for these special Verbs:

Rule II. The Accent of most Verb-forms whose 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is *Quiescent* is (where nothing interferes with it) on that syllable in which the First Rt-letter is involved or implied.\*

(β) In accordance with Rule II, the Accent is properly (it may be said) on the Penultima of the 2 s. m. Imper. K. with the הו of § 141 (γ), thus אָלָהָּב. But, in accordance

#### Moreover,

- (iv.) Analogy rules the position of the Accent in the derived forms קֹמְמָהָ, etc., and in the Passive forms יְלִמְם, פְּוֹמֶם, etc., and in the Passive forms יְלִמְם, פּוֹמֶם,
  - N.B. It might however be said that the forms בְּבְיּהְ, etc., and בְּבִיּהְ, etc., and הַתְּלְּכְּיִם , etc., of Tab. XX, are "Borrowed" from a Root אָבָהָה, חלבה and therefore correspond with forms of Tab. XXI. But in בְּבָה, חַבְּבָה, בְּבָר, etc., the Accent is on the syllable in which the 2d Rt-letter is involved; and so in בַּבָּה, חַבָּב, פַּבָּר, and הַתְּבֹּוּה, etc.
- (v.) Some endings, besides those in (i.), always take the Accent; for instance, the  $\overline{n}_{\overline{v}}$  of the Partic. s. f., and the Pron-Aff.  $\overline{\gamma}$  when preceded by  $\overline{v}$ , and some others. For Verb-forms with Pron-Affs, however, the Student had better refer to the Tables. Such composite words involve something besides the simple Verb-form, and this in itself often causes 'interference' with the Rule for the simple Verb-form.
- (vi.) We must except also some Apocopated forms of the Fut. K. and He. and the Imper. אַ הָּיָבֶּי for יְבֶּי for יְבֶּי for יִבְּי for יִבְי for יִבְּי for יִבְּי for חַבְּי for יִבְּי for חַבְּי חַבְּי for חַבְּי חַבְּי for חַבְּי for חַבְּי for חַבְּי for חַבְּי for חַבְּי חַבְּי חַבְּי for חַבְּי חַבְּי חַבְּי חַבְּי חַבְּי חַבְּי חַבְּי for חַבְּי חַבְי חַבְּי חַבְי חַבְּי חַבְּי חַבְּי חַבְּי חַבְּי חַבְּי חַבְּי חַבְיּי חַבְּי חַבְּי חַבְיּי חַבְּי חַבְיּי חַבְי חַבְיּי חַבְּי חַבְיּי חַבְיי חַבְיּי חַבְיּי חַבְיי חַבְיּי חַבְיּי חַבְיּי חַבְיּי חַבְ
- \* Many forms also of he Verbs whose 2<sup>d</sup> and 3<sup>d</sup> Rt-letters are the same (Tab. XXI.), have the Accent of the syllable to which the First Rt-letter belongs; thus Tab. 120, Tab., rec.,—the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt-letter being then also in the syllable in which the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is inv.ived or implied.

with Rule I, the Accent is on the LAST SYLLABLE\* of the 2 s. m. Imper. K. of אוֹם with הוֹ (§ 141, γ), thus in which the p having Shva Moving belongs to that LAST syllable.

Analogy therefore with the corresponding forms of 'Full' Verbs, and general Analogy (it may be said) with all other Verbs, is in favour of the Accent being on the T— when attached to these Kal forms. And it is perhaps not surprising that, instead of following the special Rule (II) for the 'Verbs whose 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is Quiescent,' some forms follow the general Analogy—especially where Rhythm, or Emphasis, or Euphony, may be aided by the Accentuation of the last syllable.

Similarly in the case of the 2 s. f. and 2 pl. m. Imper. K., לומו and קומי, the Accent may be said to be properly Penultimate, in accordance with the special Rule (II) for these Verbs. But sometimes the Accent is on the last syllable, as it is in such forms as פֿקָרָי [Tab. XIV], in accordance with general Analogy [Rule I].

(γ) So also in the 3 s. f. and the 3 pl. Past Kal, קמו and אָקָלָה, the Accent may be said to be properly Penultimate, in accordance with the special Rule (II) for these Verbs. But sometimes the Accent is on the last syllable, as

<sup>\*</sup> We are dealing here with the ordinary simple forms, not Pause-forms. In Pause-forms, when the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt-letter has a Vowel, this letter and vowel form a syllable on which the Accent is given (in accordance with Rule I),—unless something interferes, as in § 166 (e).

ל (comp. § 225), which occurs several times with the Accent on the Penultima, is once (Zech. ix. 9) noted מָלְרַע i.e. with the Accent on the Last syllable.

in such forms as פֿקָרָה & in accordance with general Analogy.

(δ) And so too in Past-Tense forms which have the Accent on the Penult. properly, and in which with the 1 prefixed as in § 160 the Accent is thrown upon the last syllable,—there is the corresponding Variation: thus, from שָׁבָה K. Past 3 s. f. of וְשָׁבָה Is. xxiii. 17, but וֹבָאָרָ וֹיִ לְמָהְיֹי & קְמָהְיֹ זֹי פְּרָהְיִ הַ פְּרָהְיִ זֹי פָּרָהְיִ לִּי בְּרָהְיִ לִּי בְּרָהְיִ לִּי בְּרָהְיִ לִּי בְּרָהְיִ לִּי בְּרָהְיִ לִּי בְּרָהְיִ לִי בְּרָהְיִ לִּי בְּרָהְיִ בְּרָהְיִ לִּי בְּרָהְיִ בְּרָהְיִ בְּרָהְיִ לִּי בְּרָהְיִ בְּרָהְיִ בְּרָהְיִ בְּרָהְיִ בְּרָהְיִ בְּרָהְיִ בְּרָהְיִ בְּרָהְיִי בְּרְהִיי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרְהְיִי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרְהִיי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהִיי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהִיי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהִיי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהִיי בְּרָהְיִי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהְיִי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהְיִי בְּרְהְיִי בְּרְהִי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהְיִי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהְיִי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהִיי בְּיִי בְּרְהִיי בְּרְהִיי בְּיִי בְּרְיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִּי בְּיִי בְיּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיְיִי בְּיִי בְּייִי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְּייי בְּייי בְּייִי בְּייי בְּייִי בְּייי בְּייִיי בְּייי בְּיי בְּי

[Note. In : לְבֶּלְהְוֹי Gen. xix. 19 the Accent remains on the Penult. in accordance with the exception in the case of Pause-Accents in § 160.]

# Note (F).

On some forms of Pron-Affs. to Verbs.

## I. It is usual to have

- (a) With Past-Tense forms, the Affixes

  'in me, in us, in (in them (m.), in them (f.);
- (角) With IMPER. & FUT. forms, the Affixes

  'ユー me, ユー us, ユー (ロー) them (m.), ー them (f.).

II. But sometimes we find an Affix of the former set, viz. (a), after an Imper. or a Future form; thus, the unaccented  $\Box$ — of  $\Box$  (Am. ix. 1, from the Imper. 2 s. m. בצע) may be supposed to be shortened from the accented  $\Box$  [instead of the

ה in what would be the regular form viz. בְצְעָם, comp. Tab. XXVII, Notes (a) &  $(\beta)$ ]. And so we have with a Future-Tense form sometimes

Thus יְלְבְּשֶׁם (Ex. xxix. 30) K. Fut. 3 s. m. fr. לְבָּשֶׁם w. Aff. them (m.), —instead of יְבָּשֶׁם which would be the regular form [Tab. XXVIII, Notes (a) & (β)]. So יְבָּשֶׁם (Gen. xxix. 32) K. Fut. 3 s. m. fr. ארב w. Aff. me, —instead of יְבָּבְּבְּיִנְי which would be the regular form; and so יִבְּיְבָנִי (Gen. xix. 19) K. Fut. 3 s. f. fr. דבק w. Aff. me. So also וּבִּירָנוֹ (Is. lxiii. 16) אל. Fut. 3 s. m. fr. אובר אובר w. Aff. us, יְבִייְנִי (Ex. ii. 17) אל. Fut. 3 s. m. w. Aff. them (f.). יְבִייִנְי (Hab. ii. 17) אל. Fut. 3 s. m. fr. דבק היי "borrowed" in form from an unused Root ווֹבּוֹי (Is. sufficient to refer merely to § 165 (I, δ).

So fr. יְרְאֵנִי (Ex. xxxiii. 20) K. Fut. 3 s. m. w. Aff. me, but also וְלִרְאֵנִי (2 S. i. 7); and וְתִרְאָנִי (Nu. xxii. 33) K. Fut. 3 s. f. w. ) Convers. & Aff. me, but also הַרְאָנִי (Job x. 18), and הַרְאָנִי (Jer. xii. 3) 2 s. m.

III. So the Past has the Aff. יֶבֶׁרֵנִי of the set (β) in יָבֶרֵנִי (Is. viii. 11), but the יַבָּרַנִי of (α) in יָבּרָנִי (Ps. cxviii. 18); etc.

## NOTE (G).

## OBJECTIVE PRON-AFFS. USED 'RELATIVELY.'

- (a) A Pronoun represented by an Affix attached to a Verbmay stand, in connection with אַשָּׁר before the Verbform, for a Relative Pronoun in English,—as in "A field which The-Lord hath-blessed," lit. which it (m.), Gen. xxvii. 27, etc.—Comp. § 27.
- (β) The Pron-Affix by itself may also be rendered sometimes by a Relative Pronoun in English,—the אַיָּשֶׁר being omitted as in § 31;—thus, "There be three things . . . , yea four (בֹּיְעִתִּים) which I-know not" Prov. xxx. 18, lit. I know not them (m.). So עַשִּׁירָם (Is. xlii. 16) may be rendered "which I-have-done,"—and Is. xliii. 7 may stand thus, "Every-one who is called by My Name and (יַצְרָהִיוֹן) whom-I-have-formed, yea (יַצִּרְהִיוֹן) whom-I-have-made."

## NOTE (H).

As was said on page 237 the literal rendering of the words אול (Gen. ii. 3],—viz. "He created to make" or for the purpose of making,—seems to bear a sufficiently clear and simple sense. There is no established phrase-use of the two words which at all interferes with our rendering the two words literally.† All that may fairly be said is that another form

<sup>\*</sup> For the = see Pt. I, § 72.

<sup>†</sup> The literal rendering must surely be adopted in the somewhat similar expressions אָנִיתִי לַעשׂוֹת, חָשֹׁבְתִּי לַעשׁוֹת, וְמֵם לַעשׁוֹת, מָנִים לַעשׁוֹת, מָנִים לַעשׁוֹת, מָנִים לַעשׁוֹת, מָנִים לַעשׁוֹת, מָנִים לַעשׁוֹת, מָנִים לַעשׁוֹת.

of rendering is possible, as we may try to show in this concluding 'Note.'

(a) There are some Hebrew expressions consisting of a Tense-FORM AND AN INFINITIVE (with or without the prefix 5) which may be rendered by an English Adverb AND TENSE-FORM,—the English Adverb corresponding with the Hebrew Tense-form, and the English Tense-form with the Hebrew Infinitive;—thus ויספו לדבר [Deut. xx. 8] and they shall speak again (lit. and they shall add to speak); לא אסף לקלל עור [Gen. viii. 21] I will not again curse any-more (lit. I will not add to curse anymore), and עוֹר לְחַבּוֹת and I will not again anymore smite (lit. and I will not add any-more to smite); [Job vii. 7] my eye shall no more see good (lit. it shall not return to see); לא אִישוּב לְישַׁהַת [Hos. xi. 9] I will not any-more destroy (lit. I will not return to destroy); למה נחבאת לברח [Gen. xxxi. 27] why didst thou flee secretly? (lit. why wert thou concealed with-regard-to fleeing?); ירבה לכלוח [Is. lv. 7] He will abundantly pardon (lit. He will multiply to pardon); קרעתם לעשות [Jer. xvi. 12] ye have acted evilly (lit. ye have caused-evil as-regards acting); ותרע לעשור [1K.xiv.9] and thou hast acted evilly, or dealt ill; etc.

And so, without the prefix ל before the Infin., אָל הּטֶּךְ [Ex. x. 28] see not again (or see no more, lit. add not to see); הְּסְבֵּלְהָ עֲשׁוֹ [Gen. xxxi. 28] thou hast acted foolishly (lit. thou hast-been-foolish as-regards acting); etc.

- (β) Similarly also in the case of a Participle and Imperative with an Infinitive; thus וֹמַפְּלָא לְעֲשׁוֹת [Ju. xiii. 19] and [he was] acting wondrously; מֵימִיב לְנַבּן [I S. xvi. 17] playing well; בְּיִמִיקִים לְּסְהַּוֹר [Is. xxix. 15] who are hiding deeply; and so הַרְבּוּ לְפְּשׁׁעַ [Am. iv. 4] transgress ye abundantly (lit. multiply ye to transgress); etc.\*
- (γ) So אָשֶׁר בָּרָא אֶלְהִים לְעָשׁוֹת the expression אָשֶׁר בָּרָא אֶלְהִים לְעָשׁוֹת Gen. ii. 3 MAY PERHAPS be taken to be an instance similar to those in (a). As a rendering of the whole expression we might then have "which God creatively made." But we cannot quite agree with the "producit faciendo" adopted by Gesenius [Thesau. p. 236 (a)], nor with the "He created producing" given by Dr. Kalisch in his Note on Gen. ii. 3 [Comment. on Genesis, p. 83].

We prefer the LITERAL RENDERING given on p. 237.

<sup>\*</sup> Sometimes after an Imperative another Imperative is used, as in שׁוּב שִׁכֶבּ lie-down again (lit. return lie-down) 1 S. iii. 5 & 6; etc.

N.B. (i.) This may be said to be but an instance of the not uncommon occurrence of two similar Verb-forms in Hebrew where a Verb with an Adverb may seem more natural in English; thus אָשׁוֹבְּה אַרְעָה צֹּאֹבְּך I will again feed thy flock (lit. I will return I will feed) Gen. xxx. 31, אַשְׁבּוֹלְ עִוֹרְ אַבַּקְשְׁבּוֹל עוֹר I will seek it yet again (lit. I will add I will yet seek it) Prov. xxiii. 35, יידור אַרְבָּר וְּיִשְׁב וְיִּשְׁב מִּיִּבְּי מִּבְּי מִּבְּי מִּבְּי מִּבְּי מִבְּי מִבְי מִבְּי מְבְּי מְבְּי מְבְּי מְבְּי מְבְיּי מְבְּי מְבְי מְבְּי מ

<sup>(</sup>ii.) The two Verb-forms, in some few instances, are of different Persons; thus, we have the 2 s. f. and the 3 pl. m. Future forms in the address to the daughter of Babylon אל לא חוֹס'פֿי יִכְרַאוֹ לֶּדְּ יִכְרָאוֹ לֶּדְּ יִכְרָאוֹ לֶּדְּ יִכְרָאוֹ לֶּדְּ יִכְרָאוֹ לֶּדְּ יִכְרָאוֹ לֶּדְ יִכְרָאוֹ לָּדִּ hey shall no-more call thee f. (lit, thou shalt not add that they shall call thee) Is, xlvii. 1, etc.

#### VOCABULARY.

[\*\*\* This Vocabulary contains merely a few words, some of which are not always given in the Notes to the Exercises. The little that is said about these words here will be sufficient, it is hoped, to enable the Student to work through the Exercises.—Other words, which are sufficiently given in the Notes to the Exercises, need not be repeated here.]

⊃Ķ (m.) a father, Tab. XIII.1.

אברם Abram.

אַבְרָהָם Abraham.

סְרָם (m.) Adam, man.

ברם (m.) Edom.

צרני Lord, The Lord.

אוֹיֵב Oh! Alas! אוֹיֵב seep.92(52).

אוֹר (m.) light.

('IN') is then

אָנֵי (f.) an ear, Tab. XI; Dual אָנֵיִם, Tab. VII.

⊓Ş (m.) a brother, Tab.XIII.2

חוֹתאָ (f.) a sister, Tab. XIII. Note  $(\dagger, a)$ .

אחֵר (m.) another.

is not, — Tab. XIII, Note (‡, δ).

שׁיִיאָ (m.) a man, each one, any one.

78 but, only.

not, Obs. I & IV, p. 93.

58 to, Tab. IV.

가용 (m.) God, with Aff. 가용 my God.

לְּהֵל these (m & f.), p. 28.

(m.) God, a plur. Noun, (also gods), w. Affs. אֵלֹהִינוּ his, etc.

קּלֶּפְּ (m.) a thousand, Tab. X. 1, Dual אַלפַּיִם (אָלַפַּיָם if.)

DN (f.) a mother, w. Affs.

TION to say.

וא Kthîv, Tab. I. Note 6.

ענחנו we, p. אנחנו, Tab. I.

ני , P. אָנִי , Tab. I.

אַנֹכִי I.

₹\$ also, moreover.

N. Affs. 15%, etc.\*

NIDN now.

אָרָז (m.) a cedar.

TIN length.

<sup>\*</sup> Also a nose, nostril, Dual D'DN nostrils.

YTX (f.) earth, land, (p. YTX, and הָאָרֵץ w. הֹ 'def.'), see Tab. X. 1 for the Sing., and Tab. XII. 1 for the Plu. אָשָה a woman, a wife, pl. בָשִים. ששל who, which, that. The thou (f.), p. : The, Tab. I. 면접 (& 마차 Kthîv) for 교육자, Tab. I. Note 2. (בֿתר (אָת־) Tab. III. 1. (באת את (אָת־) Tab. III. 2. ימרקי whom ? (Objective). thou (m.), p: אַפָּה, Tab. I.

יחא Kthîv for אָא, Tab. I. Note 3. DAN ye (m.) Tab. I. ins once ye (f.) Tab. I. Note 5. אתנה ye (f.) Tab. I. מאָר a well, i.c. the same. פּאָר שֶׁבַע Beersheba (p. שָׁבַע Beersheba).

בבל (f.) Babylon.

קנְרִים (m.) a garment, pl. בְּנָרִים. יוֹי (p. 91) see יוֹז. וֹם (m.) a pit, 'i.e.' the same. תים (m.) a house, Tab. X. 3. מִים (p. 92) see בְּמִיִם.

ברך Pr. to bless, Pu. to be blessed. N.B. The only part of the

12 (m.) a son, Tab. XIII. 4. רָבֶּר (m.) a word, a thing, Tab. IX. 777 (m. & f.) a way, Tab. X. 1. NET grass. Kal that is used in this

\* This is perhaps best taken to be a Kal form, like Some, however, think it to be a Pi-êl Infin. like TPB, but with - to compensate for the Dagesh which the כמחחסt receive.—יֹבְרֶכוֹ is Infin. Pĭ-£L (with > pref. & Aff. him) in וּלְבַרְכוֹ 2 S. viii. 10 & 1 Chr. xviii. 10; and so it is best to take it in 1 S. xiii. 10, but the omission of Metheg there (in some Bibles) might be claimed by some as supporting their opinion that the word is Infin. KAL.

sense is the Partic (2),

קרוק blessed s.m. (i.c. ברוך), וּבְרוּכְה s. f.,

pl. m. בְּרִכִים & בְּרוּכִים (i.c. בְּרוֹבֵי).

Also the Infin. Absol. \* (to bless) occurs once (Josh. xxiv. 10).

שם (p. 92) see שם (p. 92)

Bashan.

חשם (f.) shame.

חב (f.) a daughter, pl. חבים i.c. בנות, Tab. XIII. 5.

71 (f.) pride.

רבוֹב (m.) mighty, a mighty one.

ובורָה (f.) might.

(m.) a lord.

לְּבֶל (m.) greatness, Tab. XI.

נרול (m.) great, etc., - § 76, ii.

nation, pl. Dia nations, Gentiles, heathen.

a valley, i.c. the same.

Di also, even.

13 Di although.

12 (m.) a garden (p. 112), i.c. 14, w. Aff. 132, etc.

דבר Pr. to speak.

דּשָׁן (m.) fat, rich food, Tab. X. 2. (m.) Abel, a breath.

לְבְּשָׁן the [country] Bashan.

ָּדְנְר (f.) Hagar.

ם footstool, 'i.e.' the same.

he, Tab. I.

אהוא she, Tab. I, Note (1).

והף והף

היא she, Tab. I; § 32(II), § 94.

to be, etc., pp. 276-278.

הַם, הַמָּה they (m.), Tab. I.

המון (m.) a multitude, i.e. המון.

הבה הו הבה behold!, lo!.

הנה they (f.), Tab. I.

הּנְה hither.

(הַר) קר (m.) a mountain, i.c. הַר, pl. הָרִים, i.c. הָבָר,

ניםוּד ביניםוּד ביניבוּד

וַיִּחַר וַיַּחַר

See 'Analytical Index,'

וַהְּכֵם וַתְּכַה

וֹהַתְע etc.

not this (f.), p. 28.

71. this (m.), p. 28.

וָהָב (m.) gold, i.e. בַּהָב.

ובן (m.) old, an old man, an elder, i.c. ובְּנִים pl. יבְּנִים, i.c. יבְּנִים.

וֵרֵע (m.) seed, w. Affs. וַרֵעוֹ etc., as in Tab. X. 1.

סיִים (m.) life, a Noun of plural form.

רְּבֶּי (m.) kindness, mercy, goodness, Tab. X. 1.

קרֶב (f.) a sword, see Tab. X.1 for Sing.; pl. חַרֶבוֹת, see Tab. XII. 1.

קייָה (m.) darkness, Tab. XI. 1.

שׁוֹב (m.) good, § 76 (i). Also used as a Noun 'good.'

באט (m.) goodness, goods.

Prey.

בול (m.) produce, increase.

יָר (f., also m.) a hand, i.e. יב', w. Affs. יְרִיֹּן, etc., Dual יְרֵיֹן, hands, i.e. יְרֵיֹן, w. Affs. יְרֵיִין, etc.

ידע to know, Tab. XVIII.

יהוּרָת Juda.

ים (m.) a day, pl. יְמִים, i.e. יְמִים,

বটা (or বটা) Joseph.

יחָדִי together.

יי stands for The Name, pronounced אַרֹנִי Comp. Pt. I, § 79 (2).

איל stands for The NAME when pronounced אַלְּהָים. Comp. Pt. I, § 79 (2).

11. (p. 11.) (m.) wine, i.c. 11.

ם; (m.) a sea (בי when unaccented), pl. בינים.

יוֹם see יִמֵי

יָכִיין (f.) a right hand.

יעקב Jacob.

יצִיחָק: Isaac.

ירוֹשְׁלֵם (p. :ם.: Jerusalem.

חַבְי (m.) moon.

ישראל ! Israel.

inn' Jethro.

מאשר as, also when.

בּוֹד (m.)honour, glory, i.e. בָּבוֹד.

רב (m.) a pitcher, w. Affs. יום, etc.

לה thus.

(m.) a priest.

Dia a cup.

the furnace of affliction.

1 (m.) strength (§ 74, a).

19 for, because, that.

שׁבֶּל) all (לְּבְּׁ when unaccented), w. Affs. לְּבָּׁ, etc.

₹ 80.

לְנַעוֹן Canaan (p. לְנַעוֹן).

קּנְפַיִם (f.) a wing, Dual בְּנְפַיִם.

(m.) a harp.

ካወ଼ (m.) silver (p.: ነባወን) Tab. X.
Note (\*).

קף a hand, w. Affs. ነውን, etc., Dual ኮኒውን.

ם پاۋֶם a vineyard, Tab. X. 1.

87 not, Obs. II & III, p. 93.

לאם (m.) a people, nation, pl.

בֹּל (m.) a heart, w. Affs. וֹבֹל, etc., pl. חוֹבּל.

לְבָב (m.) a heart, w. Affs. לְבָבוֹ, etc., pl. לְבָבוֹ,

לְהָבִים (m.) a flame, pl. לְהָבִים , i.c. לְהָבִים.

לָהָבָה (f.) a flame, i.c. לָהָבָה, pl. קבות i.c. הֹבְבוֹל.

לֶּחֶם (m.) bread, Tab. X. 1 (Sing.).

ולילה (m.) night (p. לילה).

12? therefore.

של why? wherefore?

in to them (m.), Tab. II. 2.

for ever. לעוֹלֶם

לְפְנִים before (i.e. בְּנִים face, with pref. אָ), i.e. לְפִּגִי before, w. Affs. לְפְנָיי before him, etc.

TXP exceedingly.

(m.) food. מַאַּכְל

מְדְבָּר wilderness, i.e. מִדְבָּר.

מה (מָה , מָה) what ?, p. 29.

מוּדַעַת (p. 141) Hoph. Partic. s. f., fr. ידע, [a thing] mads known. (§ 92,  $\gamma$ ).

Πιο K. to die, Pi. to kill,

Hφ. to cause to die, or

put to death.

מַחַנֶּה (m.) a host, i.c. ה...

who?, p. 29.

ים (p. :מָיִם) water, waters, i.e. ביים.

 $\ddot{\varphi}_{\kappa}^{(f.)} (f.) work, w. Affs.$  מְלָּאַכָּה etc.;—comp. § 74 (f.).

מֶלֶּהְ a king, Tab. X. 1.

מְנְחְה (f.) an offering.

מְצְרֵיִם Egypt.

שר bitterness, bitterly.

משה Moses.

בְּיִשְׁעָנְת a staff; w. Affs. מְיִשְׁעַנְת, etc.

Now, I pray, we pray.

י saith" (E.V.), lit. [is] said-of (or by).

לֶנֶּד before.

! lamentation.

ان Noah.

נחל (m.) a brook, a valley.

\$יטְיּנְ comp. p. 172 (д).

נער a boy (p. נער).

נְפֶּ'שׁ (f.) a soul, Tab. X. 1 (for the Sing.); Plu. נְפָּשׁוֹת, Tab. XII. 2.

DP] vengeance.

ם a hiding-place, secret-place.

עֶּבֶּר (m.) a servant, Tab. X. 5.

עבר to pass, pass over, go beyond, transgress.

עַּבֶּב an organ.

ער unto, until.

עֶרֶר (m.) a flock, herd, w. Affs.

עוֹד yet, still, a long while.

Div eternity, ever.

וְעָוֹנוֹת (m.) iniquity, pl. עֲוֹנוֹת

(p. 消災),—Tab. XIII. Note (‡, a & β).

עיר (f.) a city, pl. עיר.

על on, upon, over, etc., Tab. IV. 2.

עָלְיון (m.) most high.

של with, Tab. III.

עם' (עָם) *a people*, w. Affs. אפלי, etc., pl. עָמִים.

עָמָל (m.) trouble.

עָנִי (m.) misery (p. יְעָנִי), with Affs. עָנִיי, etc.

אָנְקְּחְמוּ זי, 3 s. f. Past K., see Note (γ, iv) on Tab. XXV.

עץ (m.) a tree, pl. עַצִּים, i.e.'עַצַי,

עשי Esau.

עַתָּה now (p. יַעְקָה;

na here.

1₽ lest.

a face (a plural Noun), i.e. פָּנִיל, w. Affs. פָּנִים, etc.

דף to visit, etc.

פֿרְעה Pharaoh [better, Pharao].

עים trespass, Tab. X. 2.

in's sheep, a flock of sheep.

גָּרֶּלְ righteousness, Tab. X. 2.

HY a rock.

h'y (f.) Zion.

> a shadow.

צְלְמְנֶת shadow of death.

 $\{m.\}$   $\{m.\}$   $\{a \text{ foe, also distress.}\}$   $\{f.\}$ 

לְּרָשׁ (m.) holiness, with Affs.

nop (m.) little.

한 (m.) little, etc., § 76 (iii).

to see, look; 'באה to look at (p. 204).

ראשׁים (m.) a head, plu. רְאשׁים.

רָבְבְּה (f.) ten thousand, a myriad, pl. רָבְבוֹת, i.c. רָבְבוֹת.

רַבִּים (m.) many (plu. of רַבִּים).

רַבְקָה Rebekah.

רָגֶל (f.) a foot, Dual דָגֶל.

girit, wind.

רע & בע m. ( bad, evil,—sometimes used Substantively, "evil."

רעם thunder (p. :רֶעָם).

ינישע wickedness, Tab. X. 4 (p. נְשַׁעֵי: חַ).

רָשָׁעִים a wicked man, pl. רְשָׁעִים

אַאוֹל (m. & f.) Sh'ol, the pit, grave, Hades.

νφ. to be left, Hφ. to cause to remain.

שארית (f.) a remnant, i.e. the same.

טֶבֶּשׁ (m.) a sceptre, a rod, also a tribe. Tab. X. 2.

ישָׁבִי "a captivity" for a body of captives, i.c. the same (p. ישָׁבִי).

νου Νφ. to swear, Ηφ. to adjure.

שָׁבַע, see אָבָל אָבָע Beersheba. הַשְׁ a field. שיר (m.) a song.

ישלחון (m.) a table

אלמה Solomon.

ישַּלְמָה for why? [p. 24, Notes (a) & (d)].

nui (m.) a name [Tab. XIII. Note § (a)].

by there.

thither (sometimes also rendered there).

שׁמ שׁמי ,שִמי שׁמוֹ .- see

(m.) heavens, heaven, ישְׁמֵיִם (m.) ישְׁמֵיִם (p. :קיֵם: ), i.e. ישְׁמֵי.

אָמְדָּ & אָמֶדְ, שִׁמְלֶם, אָמְלֶם, אָמְדָּ .—see

ipi oil.

שָׁבֶישׁ (m. & f.) Sun (p. שֶׁבֶישׁ). (מְּבֶישׁ (i.e. שָׁבִי two, p. בִּיבֹּים.

שְּׁפְתִים Dual שְׁפְּתִים (p. i.e. שְׂפָּת, Dual שְׂפָתי (p. שִׁפְּתִי ) i.e. שִׁפְּתִי.

(p.: שַׁלְּיִם אָפִים sackeloth.

שׁר a prince, pl. שִׁרִים, i.c. שִׂרִים, sara.

קהום (m. & f.) a deep, an abyss, pl. קהום.

קּוֶהְ midst, i.c. אָה, w. Affs. i.c. אָה, etc.

of things, as a string of beads and such like. Also, if a turtle-dove.

הַבְּלָה (f.) prayer.

#### A BRIEF

## ENGLISH-HEBREW VOCABULARY.

[Note.—This Vocabulary contains only a few words which are omitted sometimes in the Notes to the English-Hebrew Exercises.]

Abram אַבְרָם. Abraham אַברָּוֹם.

All 55, see Vocab. p. 386.

And,\* 1 prefix (§ 3, pp. 1 & 2).

As, 3 prefix (§ 4).

As he (or I, thou, etc.)—see Tab. II (3).

Brethren, Brother, see Tab. XIII (2). By, prefix (§ 4).

Cast, To, שלן Hiph.
Command, A, בְּצְנָהְ Pi. (the 1 being Consonantal).

Edom אֶרוֹם (m.). Esau עִישְׁוּ.

For (Conjunction), ?.

For (Preposition), ? prefix (§ 4).

From, prefix (§ 5), also ?.

From him (or me, thee, etc.)—
see Tab. II (4).

Gop, אֶלְהִים declined like the Plural שְׁלְהִים in Tab. V. For the forms with prefixes see pp. 2 (Note ‡, ii) & 3 (Note †, ii).

Hand דְיָ Vocab. p. 385,—also p. 46 (t).
He אווי Tab. I.
House הוא Tab. XIII (3).

If אַי. Impress, To, שׁׁינוֹ Pɨ. as in Tab. XIV In (Prepos.), ב prefix (§ 4). In him (or me, thee, etc.) Tab. II (1). Israel אַרְאָרָאִי. It (f.) אַרָּאָרָ.

It (m.) הוא Jacob יעקב.

Joseph קטוי.

Like, 2 prefix (§ 4).

Like him (or me, thee, etc.),

Tab. II (3).

Many, Much, רַב (Sing.), רַבִּים (Plu.). Mischief רָעָה (f.), [for p. 220,

line 4].
More-than, p pref. (§ 5),—also 12.
More-than he (or I, thou, etc.)

D Tab. II (4). Moses משה

<sup>\*</sup> N.B.—The only means of rendering into Hebrew an English Past-Tense preceded by "and" (as in "And he visited") is by means of a Hebrew Future with 1 Conversive (thus \$75\)—§§ 154 Rule III (p. 101) & 161 (2) (p. 104).

No 85. Not 85.

Not (Deprecative) 55, Obs. IV p. 93.

On by.—With Pron.-Affs. see Tab. IV (2).

Pass, Pass-over, To, עבר (Fut. --). People, A, עבר Vocab. p. 387. Pharaoh פַרְעה.

Say, To, האין p. 128, etc. Comp.
Tab. XVII.
Saying (אמ'ר) see Tab. XVII,
Note †, ii).
Sell, To, היה (Fut. -).
Send, To, האי Kal (Fut. -).
Send-away, To, האי Pi.
She אין Tab. I.
Soul שַּלָּיִט Vocab. p. 386.

Take, To, To Tab. XIX. Note (A).
Than he (or I, thou, etc.) D (Tab.
II, 4).
That (Conjunction) D.
That (Demonstrative). See § 32,
& p. 28; and (AdjectivallyThis) Demonstrative) § 94, p. 58.

They by (m.) & by (f.), Tab. I.

Thou by (m.) & by (f.), Tab. I.

Thus by

To, prefix (§ 4).

To him (or me, thee, etc.) Tab.

II (2).

To-day, (Hebrew the day) by 7.

Two, see p. 62.

Upon, לְּשֶׁ,—with Pron.-Affs. Tab. IV (2).

Voice 5ip.

# INDEX

OF PASSAGES OF THE HEBREW BIBLE WHICH ARE CITED IN THE PRECEDING PAGES.

#### NOTE.

In this 'Index' the Chapters and Verses are those of the 'Hebrew' Bible.—Also

The order in which the Books are arranged here is the order in which they stand in the 'Hebrew' Bible. It may be well for the Student to be familiarized with this order. A Table of the 'Order of the Books' is given on the following page.

## TABLE

OF THE

# ORDER OF THE BOOKS

#### IN THE 'HEBREW' BIBLE.

## (I.) PENTATEUCH.

- 1. Genesis.
- 2. Exodus.
- 3. Leviticus.
- 4. Numbers.
- 5. Deuteronomy.

## (II.) PROPHETS (earlier and later).

- 6. Joshua.
- 7. Judges.

8 and 9. Samuel (1 and 2).

10 and 11. Kings (1 and 2).

- 12. Isaiah.
- 13. Jeremiah.
- 14. Ezekiel.

## [Minor Prophets (XII)].

- 15. Hosea.
- 16. Joel.
- 17. Amos.
- 18. Obadiah.
- 19. Jonah.
- 20. Micah.

- 21. Nahum.
- 22. Habakkuk.
- 23. Zephaniah.
- 24. Haggai.
- 25. Zechariah.
- 26. Malachi.

## (III.) HAGIOGRAPHA.

- 27. Psalms.
- 28. Proverbs.
- 29. Job.
- 30. Song of Songs.
- 31. Ruth.

1 10

- 32. Lamentations.
  - esiastes. Rolls.
- 33. Ecclesiastes.
- 34. Esther.

r.

- 35. Daniel.
- 36. Ezra.
- 37. Nehemiah.
- 38 and 39. Chronicles (1 and 2).

## INDEX.

```
Genesis
Genesis
                      PAGE
                                                       ii. 15 ... 241, 242
           1 ... 43, 226, 230
                                                          16 ... 242
           2 ... 226, 230
                                                          17 ... 242, 243, xviii. (of
Tables)
           3 ... 226
           4 ... 221, 226
                                                          18 ... 243
           5 ... 227, 234, 235 (twice)
6 ... 225, 227
                                                          19 ... 135, 243
           7 ... 227, 228
8 ... 228, 234
                                                          20 ... 243
                                                          21 ... 243, 244
           9 ... 65, 228, 312
                                                          22 ... 244
          10 ... 228
                                                          23 ... 244
          11 ... 221, 228
                                                          24 ... 244
          12 ... 229
                                                          25 ... 245
                                                      iii. I ... 237, 245, 253
          13 ... 229, 234
          14 ... 229
                                                           2 ... 245
          15 ... 229
                                                           3 ... 245
          16 ... 230
                                                           4 ... 245
                                                           5 ... 245, 246, 256, xviii. (of
Tables)
          17.... 230
18 ... 230
          19 ... 230, 234
                                                           6 ... 128, 246, 247
          20 ... 230 (twice)
                                                           7 ... 248
                                                           8 ... 237, 248
          21 ... 230 (twice), 231
          22 ... 231
                                                           9 ... 248
          23 ... 231, 234
                                                          10 ... 248
          24 ... 231, 232
                                                          11 ... 249
                                                          12 ... 249
          25 ... 232
                                                          13 ... 249, 305
          26 ... 232, 255
          27 ... 230, 232, 255
                                                          14 ... 249, 250
                                                          15 ... 250
          28 ... 233
                                                          16 ... 250, 324
          29 ... 233
                                                          17 ... 250, 251
          30 ... 233
                                                          18 ... 251, 252
          31 ... 227, 234
                                                          19 ... 252
         1 ... 236
                                                          20 ... 252
           2 ... 236
           3 ... 236, 380
                                                          21 ... 252
           4 ... 237, 238
                                                          22 ... 224, 253, 257, 258, 259
           5 ... 238, 239 (twice)
                                                          23 ... 259
                                                          24 ... 237, 259, 260
           6 ... 238, 239, 240
                                                      iv. 23 ... 86, 122, 372
           7 ... 135, 240
           8 ... 240
                                                       v. I ... 79
                                                           5 ... 65
           9 ... 240
                                                          29 ... 271
          10 ... 241
          11 ... 23, 84, 241
                                                      vi. 3 ... 155
          12 ... 2 [Note (1, iv)]
                                                         19 ... 5
                                                     viii. 3 ... 78
          13 ... 241
                                                           5 ... 78, 234 (twice)
```

14 ... 241

·	
Genesis PAGE	Genesis PAGE
	xxiv. 61 137
viii. 7 322	
12 139	XXV. 8 129
13 234 (twice)	16 59
17 139, 286	23 3
21 381	26 35
22 224	ххуі. 3 2бо
	13 78 81 210
ix. 24 135	xxvii. 19 xxiii (of Tables)
X. 25 229	
xi. 1, 6 65	27 22, 380
3 88	29 191
7 24, xxx (of Tables)	37 iii. (of Tables)
xii. ·1 260	41 117
2 261	xxviii. 13 23
3 261, 262	xxix. 20 65
4 262	32 379
5 262, 263 6 263	XXX. 15 374
6 263	30 255
7 263, 264	31 382
8 264	xxxi. 5 253
9 78, 264	7 346, 354
10 264	27 381
11 264, 265	28 381
12 265	30 82, 338
13 265	39 84, 346, xvii. (of Tables
14 265	40 292
15 265, 266	42 253, 255
16 266	xxxii. i iv. (of Tables)
	F 720
17 266	5 128
18 266	II 255
19 266	18 29
20 266	20 xviii. (of Tables)
xiii. 3 253	xxxiii. 11 169, 275
15 23	13 179
xiv. 18 139, 232	xxxiv. 27 43
	28 42
xvi. 10 324	28 43
11 178	XXXV. 15 105
12 54	xxxvii. 33 xxxvi. (of Tables)
xvii. 4, 5 xii. (of Tables)	xl. 20 323
16 255	xli. 23 51
xix. 4 113, 238	34 105
8 58	43 78, 350
9 78	
	50 229
15 59	51 306
19 378, 379	56 229
XX. 7 279	xlii. 28 23
13 129	xliii. 16 24, 372
16 374	18 365
xxi. 23 23	xliv. 16 315
хкіі. 2 23, 67	33 137
12 103	61 137
17 324	xlvi. 3 323
xxiii. 6 xxxii (of Tables)	xlvii. 11 137, xxiv. (of Tables)
xxiv. 5 6, 23	21 350
15 239	xlviii. 9 xxxviii. (of Tables)
16 50	22 67
30 105	xlix. 10 342
	II 84 agg vii and
43 ··· 59	11 84, 232, xii. and
45 239 (twice)	xvii, (of Tables)
59 135	12 54

Genesis PAGE	Exodus PAGE
xlix. 22 173	xxxvi. 1 iii. (of Tables)
Erodus	xl. 32 80
Exodus	T '11'
i. 10 88	Leviticus
16 173, 278, 364	iv. 13 67
17 287	23 281, 288
19 173, 279, 304	28 288
ii. 3 xl. (of Tables)	v. 22 iii. (of Tables)
4 133, 323, xxiv. (of	vii. 14 67
Tables)	23 179
9 295	xi. 44 326
17 379	xii. 2 275
iii. 2 83, 330, xv. (of Tables),	xiii. 2 67
xvii. (of Tables)	55 178, 318
18 54	56 178, 318
iv. 11 154	xiv. 41 100
V or vyri (of Tobles)	
v. 21 xxvi. (of Tables)	42 162
vi. 28 342	43 342
vii. 18 101	xv. 31 368
27 330	xvi. 1 80
ix. 3 277	29 234
	xvii. 13 100
23 116	Zvii. 13 100
X. 3 340	xviii. 25 311
8 29	28 311 (twice)
28 137, 381	xx. 7 326
xii. 9 319	xxi. 5 88
21 86	xxiii, 22 81
22 101	xxv. 18 101
xiii. 21 296	21 172
xiv. 3 160	48 67
4 88	xxvi. 18 342
21 137	34 217, 356
XV. 2 293	35 356
5 xliii. (of Tables)	43 350
11 iii. (of Tables)	37 1
17 275	Numbers
20 285	i. 18 358
xvi. 14 176	
	47 358
23 170	iii. 16 104
xviii. 26 85, 336	iv. 23 123
xix. 13 288	v. 22 79
XX. 13, 17 103	vii. 2 85
19 93	viii. 7 316
25 161	24 123
XXI. 19 342	ix. 13 253
28 78	XI. 12 6
37 114	15 i. (of Tables)
xxii. 8 89	16 xxiii. (of Tables)
	xiii. 19 iii. (of Tables)
xxiii. 4 328	AIII. 19 III. (01 140105)
25 102	27 23
XXV. 5 347	xiv. 16 322
31 171	24 23
xxix. 30 379	31 274
35 iv. (of Tables)	
vyriii a pliii (of Mahlon)	45 ··· 355
xxxiii. 3 xliii. (of Tables)	xv. 35 78
20 379	xvi. 5 138
xxxiv. 33 80	26 58
XXXV. 25 280	xvii. 28 370, xxii. (of Tables)
26 280, iv. (of Tables)	xx. 3 370
20 200, 11. (01 10.105)	5 5/4

Numbers	PAGE	Deuteronom	
	58	xiv. 21 .	
XXI. 27 .	317 288, xliii. (of Tables)		78 306
	xxx. (of Tables)		89
	iv. (of Tables)	xvii. 12 .	
	xxx. (of Tables)	xix. 5.	67
	55		xviii. (of Tables)
	298	xxi. 7.	381
33	379	8.	178, 318
xxiii. 7.	86, 369	II.	40
	59		xii. (of Tables)
	xxxviii. (of Tables)		285
xxiv. 3	93 83, xvii. (of Tables)	xxiv. 4.	179
	304, 317	xxvi. I.	104
17	101	12.	66, 79, 120, 349
XXV. II	346	XXVIII. 25 .	362
xxvii. 16 xxxii. 7	105		350
	346		51 284
	346		vi. (of Tables),
17	163, 274		xxxii. (of Tables)
	129	xxxi. 27 .	277
	iii. (of Tables)		211 (twice)
	. 313		·· 349 ·· 135
10	. 314		306
xxxv. 8	. 5	21.	346
	156		327
20	334	_	82
Deuteronomy			·· 54 ·· 300
i. 19	58		273
38	. 85		271
44	355	Joshua	277
ii. 9	. 179	ii. 6.	238
	324		xii. (of Tables)
8	2 [	iii. 17 .	
10		iv. 3 .	349
	. 342		287
16	. 300	v. 5 vi. 17	82, 352
	i. (of Tables)	22 .	
vi. 17	. 88	23 .	85
vii. 8			119, 349, 352
viii. 3	. 350		315 315
	. 22	х. 13.	
	59, 285		341
16.	59, 82	24 .	59, 82
ix. 19		Xi. 14	
	322	xiv. 8 xviii, 20	
X. 19		xxii, 9	
хі. 14	. 288	25	286
	. xii. (of Tables)	xxiii. 5	· 334
11	. 285	15	., iv. (of Tables)

Tl	- Compol Plan
Joshua PAGE	r Samuel PAGE vii. 17 81, 113
xxiv. 8 275 10 384	x. 6 291, 317
20 111 304	7 273
Judges	13 291, 317
ii. 2 103	xii. 1 105
iii. 16 xii. (of Tables)	13 325
iv. 4 366	xiii. 10 384
V. 4 ··· 3 <sup>22</sup> 8, 12 ··· 86	15 341 19 82
14 iii. (of Tables)	21 xii. (of Tables)
26 88	xiv. 22 355
28 280, 344	24 269
vi. 15 52	27 155
32 157	34 xii. (of Tables)
vii. 4 53	XV. 23 350
viii. 2 3 16 43	xvi. 15 369 17 274, 382
22 xv. (of Tables)	xvii. 11 58
іх. 10 86	25 355
53 104	35 120, 326
xi. 25 338	35 326
XIII. 2 42	47 138
6, 7 178	55 46
8 348	58 29
xiv. 8 158	xviii. 3 80 29 286
xvi. 10 346, 354	xix. 24 104
13, 15 346, 354	xx. 6 77, 338
16 346	28 338
xvii. 2 i. (of Tables)	40 227
3 78	xxi. 3 329, 366
xviii. 22 355	10 28
XIX. 5 85, 113, 332	14 313 xxii. 2 173
8 332 11 133	xxiii, 28 4
13 160	20 46
20 154	xxiv. 19 i. (of Tables, twice)
25 286	21 78
xx. 39 338	XXV. 5 325
45 355	7 351
r Samuel	8 272
i. 1 42	18 297 34 273 (twice)
14 89	XXVI. 13 53
26 iv. (of Tables)	xxviii. 7 46
28 325	8 86
ii. 3 382	15 335
13 32	24 270
15 88	XXX. 22 110
16 78, 88 22 89	xxxi. 2 355
28 78	2 Samuel
iii. 5, 6 382	i. 7 379
7 239	26 82
vi. 9 255	ii. 22 299
10 300	iii. 11 80, 286
12 178	iv. 8 328
vii. 2 293	30 253, 254
14 155	V. 12 304, 344

		. Vinas
2 Samuel vi. I	PAGE	I Kings PAGE
6, 9	. xxiii. (of Tables)	xix. 14 342 20 144, 333
20		xx. 27 358
viii. 10		31 ··· 54
	. 289 (twice) s	41 158
xii. 8		xxi. 29 275
14		xxii. 41 235
xiii. 8		2 Kings
18	. 88	
xiv. 2		i. 11 382
	. 272 . 299	ii. 10 83, 330, xv. (of Tables xvii. (of Tables)
11	324	iii. 14 260
13	. 82	iv. 2 iii. (of Tables)
xvii. 11	129, 340	16 i. (of Tables)
16		22 67
22		V. 18 324
xviii. 1		vi. 7 157
	. 163	19 137
16 25		viii. i i. (of Tables) ix. 2 274
xix, 38		18 v. (of Tables)
XX. 10	. 101	33 296
13		XI. 2 135
xxi. 6	373	xii. 1 139
xxii. 2	346	xiii. 17 289
26		xiv. 22 79
27	361	xv. 16 5
xxiii. I	xxvi. (of Tables)	xvi. 4 370
xxiii. 1 6		7 163 15 310
xxiv. 10		xvii. 4 118
	333	15 113
1 Kings		33 103
i. 15	369	xviii. 32 103
ii. 20		XIX. 2 274
27		xxi. 3 343
iii. 12		XXII. 20 328
15 26		xxiv. 20 350 xxv. 1 235
vi. 10	xxvi. (of Tables)	
vii. 16		Isaiah
viii. 9	294	i. 2 105
37	158	3 105
ix. 11		15 89**
28		16 316, xv. (of Tables)
39		20 105 21 84, xvii. (of Tables)
xii. 3, 12 xiii. 7		30 v. (of Tables)
. 33	220	iii. 6 iii. (of Tables)
xiv. 2	i. (of Tables)	16 297, 345
3	371, xxii. (of Tables)	v. 19 88
5, 6	330	vi. 9 78
9	381	10 113
12		13 378
XV. 25	235	vii. 9 78
	xxvi. (of Tables)	11 322 14 xxxii, (of Tables)
xviii. 27	246	15 78
	OT*	-5 , 5

Isaiah			PAGE	Isaiah		1	PAGE
viii	. II		379	XXX	. 20		(of Tables)
			312		30		, ,
					33		
iv	. 9			xxxi			
1.0.				aaat			
			104	:		349	
X.	. 13	••	368	xxxii		320	
	17		xii. (of Tables)		3	110	
	32		295		9	122	
xi	. 9		323		11	320	
xiii.	. 18		345	xxxiii.	I	356	
xiv.	. 3		4			253	
	8	•••	85		10		
			280		12		
					14		
3737			113	vvviv	20	220	
XV.			113, 176	AAAIV.	9	329	
XVI.	13			XXXV.	1		
	14	• • •	105, 153		4	374	
xvii.	8		5	xxxvi.	II	93	
	10		336		I4	305	
xviii.	2		347	xxxviii.	5	328	
	4		88, 334		19		
	7		347	xl.			
xix.	2	•••	xxx. (of Tables)		24		
ALA,	3		and (of Tables)	vli	*4	305	
	5	• • • •	351 177	AII.	5	271	
					7	114	(-# m-11 )
			101				(of Tables)
	2	• • •	105		23	173	
XXI.	3		330		25	271	
	12		271	xlii.	5	370	
			105		16	380	
xxii.	3		341		18		
xxiii.	8		341		20		
	0		341	xliii.	. 17	280	
					7 ··· 8 ···	286	
		• • •		xliv.	2	T 2 4	
	15		234, 372	AHV.	3 ···	134	
	17	• • • •	378		-0	289	
xxiv.	2	• • • ;	3, 55		18		
	3	• • • •	105		21	300	
XXV.	6		173		24	370	
XXVI.	7		139		27	118	
	19		179	xlvi.	I	303	
xxvii.	4		88, 334 (twice)		8	268	
	8	:	281, 307, 308	xlvii.	"ı	382	
	10		113		. 2		118
	12				13		,
xxviii.	10		267				
AA 1111.				wliw	14	110	
	17			Alla.	3	-60	
	19				21		
	27	• • • •	350		23		II.
xxix.	0	;	329		20		
				1.	I	306	
	14			li.	6	113	
					15	370	
XXX.	1	i	382 iii. (of Tables)		16		
	2	j	iii. (of Tables)		23		
	6		170	lii.	5	128.	318, 367
			kviii. (of Tables)		7		2-01 201
	28		295		15	290	

		Y
Isaiah	PAGE	Jeremiah PAGE
IIII.	3 ··· 353	xvii. 18 274
11.00	9 xii. (of Tables)	xxii. 20 331 24 xl. (of Tables)
	14 317 7 381	xxiii. 12 369
	3 290	13 291, 317
111.	4 24	14 272
lviii.	9 xv. (of Tables)	17 78
	11 211	xxv. 3 350
lix.	3 178, 368	16 366, xxx. (of Tables)
	4 368	38 283
	5 163, 335	xxvi. 5 350
	12 373	9 291
	13 368	xxvii. 18 272
1	19 295	22 275
IX.	4 122	xxix. 8 353
	5 287	xxxi. 21 82, 154
lxiii.	7 xxxix. (of Tables)	32 350
IXIII.	3 177, 296, 351 16 379	35 ··· 370 xxxii. 9 ··· 88
lviv	8 103	44 78
ZAX 1 0	10 54	xxxvi. 32 iii. (of Tables)
1xv.	12 24	xxxvii. 12 349
	24 238	xxxviii. 17 278
lxvi.	4 24	22 161
		xxxix. 7 273
Jeremial	1	xli. 16 342
ii.	12 86	XIII. O I. (of Tables)
	36 128	20 xxiv. (of Tables)
iii.		xliv. 4 350
	17 312	25 151, xxviii. (of Tables)
17.	7 301	xlvi. 8 129, 367
_	30 i. (of Tables)	xlix. 3 89
v.	17 iii. (of Tables)	4 358
	24 288 22 xxxix., xl. (of Tables)	10 339
	29 93	1. 5 272 8 285
vi.	2 291	14 281
	22 160	21 118
	10 110	22 340
	22 285	34 349
	34 · · · 4	li. 9 xxxii. (of Tables)
ix.		33 350
	4 346, 354 2 iii. (of Tables)	Tarabial
X.		Ezekiel
	5 304	i. 5 iii. (of Tables)
	7 280, 287	7 301
	17 86, xxiii. (of Tables)	iii. 15 357
vi	20 284 7 161	20 88
	2 366 (twice)	iv. 3 369
	3 379	v. 11 153
	15 382	13 317
xiii.	10 211	viii. 16 178
	25 371, xxii. (of Tables)	xi. 17 160
	10 111. (of Tables)	xiii. 18 iii. (of Tables)
xvi.	4 xii. (of Tables)	19 156, 345
	12 381	xiv. 3 340, xv. (of Tables)
	13 161	xvi. 4 323, 347
	16 154	5 .··· 3 <sup>2</sup> 3

Ezekiel PAGE	Hosea PAGE
xvi. 13 283	ii. 5 326
31 277	iv. 2 78
34 ··· 277 51 ··. xii. (of Tables)	13, 14 345 vi. 9 343 (twice)
52 323, xii. (of Tables),	viii. 2 373
xvi. (of Tables)	x. 4 319
54 iv. (of Tables)	9 362
55 155, xii. (of Tables), 156	10 334
61 xii. (of Tables) xvii. 15 85, 113	11 84, xvii. (of Tables
23 122	xi. 3 177
xviii. 14 iii. (of Tables)	4 129
xx. 30, 31 341	9 381
43 100	xiii. 15 161
xxi. 19 66 21 134	Joel
29 351	i. 2 6
xxii. 4 273 (twice)	iv. 3 281
7 179	6 5
xxiii. 16 88	11 353
20 88 39 81	Amos
45 iv. (of Tables)	i. 11 82
46 362	ii. 4 xviii. (of Tables)
47 iv. (of Tables)	iv. 2 344
48 318	3 82 .
xxiv. 12 211 xxv. 6 81	4 382 V. 11 366
xxvi. 8 100	ix. 1 373, 378
15 340	5 156 8 77
16 104	8 77
xxviii. 8 xii, (of Tables)	Obadiah
9 6	3 305
14 i. (of Tables)	11 281
XXXI. 5 121	12 76
7 174, 283	13 88
14 v. (of Tables) xxxii. 19 87	Jonah
20 86	i. 7, 8, 12 24
30 3	
xxxiii. 13 88	Micah
XXXIV. 21 116	i. 6 336
31 i. (of Tables)	8 136 10 112
11 vi. (of Tables)	15 275
xxxvii. 7 337	ii. 7 5 8 163
10 291, 317	
17 345	iv 6 7 330
xxxviii. 23 326 xxxix. 26 302	iv. 6, 7 330 8 271
xl. 3 274	vii. 8 269
4 275	10 269
xlii, 9 iii. (of Tables)	16 110
xliv. 5 113	Nahum
Hosea PAGE	i. 3 50
i. 2 342	ii. 4 347
ii. 2 xii. (of Tables)	9 112

Nahum PAGE	Psalms PAGE
	xviii. 26 316
iii. 2 330	27 361
5 352	xix. 9 268
7 292, 347	14 xxx. (of Tables)
10 281	xx. 4 88, 335
II 277	xxii. 15 253
Habakkuk	XXV. 2 117
	9 101
i. 16 iii. (of Tables)	xxvi. 7 79
ii. 17 379	xxviii. 2 302
iii. 6 365	7 282
(Zambaniah	xxix. 9 116
Zephaniah	xxxi. 8 82
i. 14 33°	xxxii. 1 24, 303
й. 13 174	8 247, 289
Haggei	XXXV. 14 327
Haggai	25 373
ii. 16 4	xxxix. 2 88
Zechariah	xli. 5 335
_	vlii by vvv (of Tables)
i, 9 260	xlii. 7 xxx. (of Tables) xliv. 8 161
ii. 4 281	11 iii. (of Tables)
17 160	18 272
iv. 5 59	19 iii. (of Tables)
10 162	xlv. 3 176, 284
v. 4 160, 211, 335	
11 145, iii. (of Tables)	5 55
ix. 2 114	6 113 9 iii. (of Tables)
9 377	9 III. (01 1401cs)
17 293	18 88, 138, 282
xi. 5 355	xlvii. 4 76
8 105	xlviii. 5 113
10 349	16 113
xiii. 4 291	xlix. 19 282
Malachi	1. 5 85 li. 6 xviii, (of Tables)
i. 14 369	7 ··· 344 lii, 7 ··· 366
iii. 2 272	
9 271	lv. 10 345
20 324	16 305, v. (of Tables)
Psalms	lvii. 5 88
	lviii. 7 362
i. 3 v. (of Tables)	9 46
ii. 5 v. (of Tables)	10 55
12 193	lix. 5 317
iii. 6 135	lx. 6 36, 295
iv. 7 303	8 105
v. 9 139, 286, 353 12 117, v. (of Tables)	lxiii. 4 52
12 117, V. (OI Tables)	lxiv. 5 289
vi. 4 i. (of Tables)	lxv. 10 355
vii. 6 177, 363	lxvi. 3 ··· 55
viii. 2 xxvi. (of Tables)	lxviii. 3 340
ix. 15 vi. (of Tables)	4 117
x. 12 303	8 322
xii. 4 55	13 292
9 150	18 64
xiv. 5 228	24' iii. (of Tables)
xvi. 5 328	26 330
xviii. 3 24, 346	28 xliii. (of Tables)
23 iii. (of Tables)	lxix. 18 105

Psalms	PAGE	Psalms PAGE
	21 295	cxxxiii. 1 29
	24 110	CXXXV. 7 285
lxxi.	19 55	exxxvi. 6 370
	20 280	cxxxviii. 6 137
	23 122	exxxix. 18 161
lxxii.	5 32	20 302
	13 153	exl. 13 82
	17 295	exli. 3 86
1	20 347	5 293
IXXIII.	2 82, 297	8 iii. (of Tables
	9 116 28 55	exliii. 3 344 exlv. 8 50
lyviv	8 283, xliii. (of Tables)	exlvii. 1 342
lxxvi.	6 177	exlvii. 1 342 exlix. 6 xii. (of Tables)
lxxviii.	18 xv. (of Tables)	
	41 314	Proverbs
lxxx.	11 173, 347	i. 10 267
	13 270	28 xxxix. (of Tables)
	14 177	ii. 13 5
	16 82	iii. 30 157
Ixxxi.	6 138	iv. 11 288
IXXXIII.	19 24	v. 4 353 v. 4 xii. (of Tables)
XXXVIII.	14 110	
IXXXIX.	8 119	22 xxxix. (of Tables)
	10 302	vii. 17 295
	42 253 45 110	viii. 6 55 17 128
xc.	2 239	
200	12 xxii. (of Tables)	24 ··· 341 25 ··· 239
xci.	12 303	ix. 9 137
xciii.	5 290	x. 3 116
xciv.	I 354	xi. 25 288
	5 113	xiv. 3 337
	9 370, xxii. (of Tables)	XV. 20 54
	20 348, 367 (twice)	xvii. 4 130
xcv.	4 22, 54	xix. 11 350
	5 21, 211	19 50
oi	9 300	23 114
oii.	5 367	XX. 22 138
CII.	5 299 25 32	XXII. 21 36
	26 110	xxiii. 13, 14 299 35 382
civ. 22.	28 112	xxiv. 3 317
	27 113	7 163
	29 112, xxiii. (of Tables)	14 335 (twice), xxiv. (of
	30 101, 112	Tables)
cvi.	22 55	31 173
exiii.	6 84, xvii. (of Tables)	XXV. 4 281
CXIV.	8 59, 232	. 19 348
exvi.	6 138	xxvi. 26 317
	7 v. (of Tables)	xxvii. 15 360—364
ovviii	16 113 18 342, 379	xxx. 6 137
cxiv.	50 279	17 342
Vara,	65 113	18 380
exxx.	4 287	Job
	6 85	i. 4 xii. (of Tables)
exxxii.	6 373	10 i. (of Tables)
	12 vi. (of Tables)	21 284

	Tob non
Job PAGE	Job PAGE
iii. 25 271	xl. 32 137 xli. 3 345
iv. 2 300 4 160	17 302
12 iii. (of Tables)	25 173
19 23	xlii. 5 xliii. (of Tables)
V5 22	7 ··· 342
25 53	ıı xii, (of Tables)
vi. 16 v. (of Tables) 22 369	Song of Solomon
vii. 7 381	i. 6 330
ix. 15 176, 366	10 290
х. 18 379	iii. 4 274 iv. 6 137
xi. 17 88	V. 2 152
20 iii. (of Tables)	viii. 5 xxxvi. (of Tables)
xiii. 9 346, 354 21 353	Ruth
XV. 22 173	i. 1 79
35 78	13 122
xvi. 5 210	ii. 8 338
21 138	14 iii, (of Tables)
xvii. 2 154 ° xix. 2 173, 281	21 89
xx. 23 v. (of Tables)	iii. 15 369, xxiii. (of Tables) iv. 5 82
26 367	
xxi. 4 6	Lamentations
5 350	i. 4 330
16 iii. (of Tables)	12 365
29 325 xxii. 8 137	ii. 11 79, 340
20 163	13 46
21 273	iii. I 24
23 x. (of Tables)	2 137
28 157	6 211
xxiv. 21 135 24 356	25 311 33 281
xxvi. 9 177	53 133, 281
xxvii. 21 137	iv. 14 368
xxviii. 11 286	15 300, 301 (twice)
xxix. 17 362	Ecclesiastes
25 24 xxx. 8 298	ii. 1 300
15 120	18 294
22 313	iii. 18 223
xxxi, 8 366	iv. 2 330
11 i. (of Tables) 21 295	v. 8 116
xxxii, 11 130	vii. 22 i. (of Tables) viii. 15 290
12 v. (of Tables)	17 24
XXXIII. 4 211	ix. 12 348
13 154	х. 1 284
25 177	io 310 (twice)
30 160 xxxiv. 13 41	xi. 3 276 xii. 4 123
22 114	5 151. 205
XXXV. 11 130	5 151, 295 12 iii. (of Tables)
xxxvi. 2 345	Esther
18 297	
жжій. 12 41 жжіх. 17 30б	i. 5 341 iii. 13 338
	,

Esther	PAGE	Nehemiah PAGE
iv.	4 273	ix. 6 i. (of Tables)
v.	2 101	19 296
viii.	6 322	x. 39 120, 349
	8 339	xi. 17 282
ix.	1 339	Xiii. 21 152
Daniel		r Chronicles
i.	I 235	ii. 16 xii. (of Tables)
	21 235	V. 20 339
	9 316	X. 2 355
viii.	13 334	xv. 26 116
	I 235	27 177
	2 154, 235	xviii. 10 384
	4 88	xxix. 23 xxii. (of Tables
	19 113	2 Chronicles
	24 ··· 343	
X1.	14 304, 317	ii. 16 163
Ezra		xiv. 4 5
	0	XX. 35 177
VII.	8 235	XXI. 17 50
A111.	25 334, 341	XXVI. 15 288
Δ.	14 5	xxviii. 4 370
	16 234, 322 17 234	33 ··· 353 xxix. 19 161
	1/ 234	xxxi. 7 342
Nehemia	h	xxxiv. 4 5
iv.	9 156	7 5
	7 173, 305	28 328
٧.	1 13, 303	320 320



# INDEX OF HEBREW WORDS.

85		
אַפּרְגָּכֶם אַאַפּרְגָּכֶם 210		
Tab. XVII (Pdgm) "אֶאֶרְבָּה		
31, Tab. XIII. 1		
Tab. XIII (Note 1)		
אָבא אָבא		
אָרָא אָרָאָה אָרָאָה		
אבר 327, App* (C) to		
Tab. XIV (Note *)		
אבּד343, Tab. XIV (Note e)		
אָבְּדֶּלְ comp. Tab. XV (Note *)		
אבה אבה 267		
אַבוּא אַבוּא		
אבוא 273 (Note *)		
יי אָבוֹאָה 273 (Note *)		
אַבוֹשׁ (אַביּשׁ בּוֹשׁ see p. 153,		
Tab. XX		
אבּה בוּשָה (אַבּישָה (אַבּישָה (אַבּישָה see p. 153,		
Tab. XX		
31, Tab. XIII. 1 (אַבוֹת i.e. אָבוֹת		
Tab. XIII. 1		
לְבְי 275; also Tab. XIII. 1		
אָבִיא אָבִיא אָבִיא		
בייאֶנּוּ		
ete. אָבִיוּ, אָבִיהוּ Tab. XIII. 1		
see § 211 (p. 145)		
see § 211 (p. 145)		

5-14 (0 b-14)	PAGE
(אַבֶּל 🌯 אָבֵל	327
Tab. XVI (3) (	Note §)
אַבְרֵךְּ	350
ا القرارة ( القرارة ) p. xxi of	Tabs.
ייי לַרֶּלָּדְּ (p. קָּיִּרְּדָּ יִיּ	261
מבשָׁה	153
אָבת, etc.) Tab. ב	XIII. 1
תבתם Tab. XIII (ו	Note 4)
אָנְאָלְתִּי אֶנְאָלְתִּי	351
אַנִירָה אַנִירָה	
דיש Tal	
1	
אַגֶּלָ אַגְּלֶה	VVIII
יי אַנְלֶּה Tab.	
יי אַּנְלֶּה אַנְלֶּה Tab. :	
ייי יאדיני2, 3, 4, (in	
אַרַע (אָדָע אָ) אַרַע	137
אַרְעָה (אַרָעָה ) אַרְעָה	138
אָדָרשׁ (in הָאָדָרשׁ) 340, Ta	b.XIV
(1	Note d)
אָדְרָשׁ (וֹ אַדְרָשׁ (וֹ אַדְרָשׁ (וֹ אַדְרָשׁ	340
אהַב (like אֹכֵל, Tab. XV	(II)
אהב אהב	130#
אַהָּב 128,	130**
אַהַּבָּה Tab. XXV (מ	Note a)
יַּהְבֶּהָTab. XXVII (N	Tote B
209, Tab. XXV (N	
אַהַבוּך אַהַבוּך Tab.	XVII
Table and and LaD.	A (II

אַהַּרָּדְּ 209, Tab. XXV (Note a)	אַנְתָּה PAGE
אַרָבָּר אַרַבָּר אַרַבָּר 329	
אהַבְתִּי אהַבְתִּי אהַבְתִּי אהַבְתִי	(=:====
אָרְגָּה see page 191	
ייי אַהוֹרָכּנּ באַהוֹרָכּנּ 282, 354	*****
אָהי 277	
אַהְיָה אַהְיָה	. ( .
see Tabs. XI (3) & VIII	אַלַרַת 82
אַקלות אַקלות אַקלות	with Affs Tab. VII
	with Affs. Tab. XIII (2)
Tab. AI (Note 9)	אחבש
בּיִלְיִם etc Tab. XI (Note §)	אָּחָר (& אַתָּד אַ אָּחָר 62, etc.
etc Tab. XI (Note §)	אַקרִים 65
אַהְלִים אַהְלִים 33	אַתּה (& אַקּהָ) 62, etc.
אָהֶלֹדְּ אָהָלֹדְּ אָהָלֹדְּ	7 % 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
אַהַלְלָה אַהַלְלָה	(1— &) 717M
אָהֶמֶה אָהֶמֶה	ning w. Affs Tab. XIII
אָהֶמְיָה 172, Tab. XXIII (Note 6)	(Note †, a) אָתָה (like אָעָל: on p. 192)
אָּרְפּׂרְ אָרְפּׁרְ אֶרְפּׁרְ אָרָפּׁרָ	
אַהַרְנָה אַהַרְנָה אַהַרְנָה	אָמָז אֹמָז (like פָּקָרָה, fr. הַּלָּבָה, קָּבָרָה,
אָהֶרְגָהוּ אָהֶרְגָהוּ 208	Tab. XXV)
אוֹבִירָה אוֹבִירָה אוֹבִירָה	אַקוָתִם (like פָּקְרָתִם, fr. הַּקְּבָּה,
אוֹרֶה אוֹרֶה 282	Tab. XXV)
אוֹרָךּ אוֹרָךּ אוֹרָךּ	־בּטְטָקּ אָהֶטָּל אָהָטָר אַהָּטָר
	'內監 Tab. XIII (2)
אוֹדֶנוּ אוֹדְנוּ 282	'Tab. XIII (Note 5)
	מקיים אַקייָם אַקייָם
אויתי אויתי 267	מסיה
אוביל אוביל	אָחִיוּ (& אָחִיהוּ (בּ)Tab. XIII (2)
אוֹכֵלָה 329, also Tab. XVII	אַחְסֵר אַחְסֵר
(Pdgm)	י אַקפּץ אַקפּץ אַקפּץ
אוליכָה אוליכָה אוליכָה	אַמַר אַמַר
** 130**	אַרָּה see אָן 128
אוֹר (Verb) 268	אחרו
אורה	(ロ丼 &) 🗠 (a Particle, "gently")
אורו אורו	טְאָ & טָאַ
אוֹרֵי אוֹרַי אוֹרָי	אַטָּה
אוֹרָדּ אוֹרְדָּ	יבָּדְּ 269, 328, App* (B) to
יי אָנְשֶׁב Tab. XVIII	Tab. IX
אושַׁב Tab. XVIII	איִבְּכֶּם App <sup>x</sup> (B) to Tab. IX
אוֹשִיב Tab. XVIII	אֹיֶבֶת אֹיֶבֶת אֹיֶבֶת

איבתי איבתי 269	78(
איבתי איבתי	\vec{n}()
איטְבָה comp. Tab. XVIII	י אל
בייטיב Tab. XVIII	אַלה
איטיבָה (the preceding with ה)	אַלהֶם
אַיָּבָה	אָלוֹת אָלוֹת
	אָלִי
אילְכָה אילְכָה אילְכָה	מי אַלִיהֶם אַלִיהֶם
	אַלִימוּ
Tab. XIII	אָלִית אָלִית
Tab. XIII (Note ‡, δ)	אָלֶד
ייעצָה אייעצָה אייעצָה	
איָרָא איִרָא	אַלְכָה
איראפר איראפר	-אָלֵכֶם
Tab. XXI (Note 4)	אָנָה
78 (a Particle, "but, only")	אַנוָהוּ
אַד אַד אַד אַד אַבְּבְּדָה	אָנוּשָׁה
Pause-form of the preced-	(13- &)
ing	אָנַרְונוּ
ing אַבֶּה אַבֶּה	אַנִּיתַ
אַבְּהוּ אַבָּהוּ 299	אַנֶּפֶה
אַבֶּבָּה אַבֶּבָּה 299	אַנִסכָה
אַכָּליי אַכָּליי אַכָּליי	אַנַּמָנוּ
Tab. XIV (Note f)	אנקר
דab. XVII (אֹכֵל &) אֹכַל	אנשא
(like אָבֶל in Tab. XXIII)	אָסב
אַכְּלָּה 335, Tab. XVII (Pdgm)	(3-&)
יי אבלה אבלה אבלה	אַסֹבְבָה
קֹלְלָּהָ242, Tab. XV (Note *)	אָסֵבָּה
אבלףTab. XXX (Note β, 9)	אספָה
אבלבל see p. 175	אֶׁסְפָּה
אַכְּלְכֶּם245, Tab. XV (Note ‡)	מספי
(الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	אסרי
בּלְתְהוּ Τab. XXV (γ)	מְּפֶרֵם
٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠	אָעבּרָה
קפא Tab. XXI (Note 9)	וּעוֹבָה
אַכְתְּבֶנָה comp. (ζ) on pp. 333 & 334	ועל
לקאל (for אָלֶה (Note*) אַל (for אָלֶה אָלָה) אָלָה	וּעֶלֶה
47 (101	***

۶۶ (with Fut	toe	vnreg	PAGE
not'')			93
w. Affs.	***	Та	b IV
יי אַלה		7	8 269
אַלהֶם	rob 1	IV /N	oto 1)
אלי	***	***	269
70			269
			ote 1)
י אלימו			ote 1)
אָלְית אֶלְית	•••		269
אַלְּדּ אַלְּדּ	***		137
(בַּרָה &) אֵלְכָה		***	136
אַלִיכֶם = אַלֵכֶם	•••	Ta	ab. IV
אַנָּה			270
אַנְוָהוּ			293
אָנוּשָׁה			295
אַנְחַהוּ (\$ בָּנוּ)			296
אַנַחָנוּ: p. אַנַחָנוּ			Tab. I
אַנִּיתַ אַנִּיתַ אַנִּיתַ	*/***	••••	
אַנפָּה	•••		300
אַנִּפְּכָה	~~~		300
			300
יי אַנפֿנוּ יי	•••		
- <b>X</b> EŞE	•••		302
אָנְשֵׁא			304
אָסב etc	180	o, Tak	XXI
אַסבָּר (& _ב) אַסבָּר אַסבָּר אַסבָּר	•••	Tak	o. XXI
אַסבְבָה	***	Tal	o. XXI
uàöà		Tal	197
שַּׁילְפָּה	00 /7	Mata 1	*), 335,
			(3, iii)
אַסְפּי 86 (ζ), T	ab X	VIIV	(Note 8)
אַסְרָיּ		- 4 TT	84
אסרם			334
אעברה		*	117
אָעוֹבְהּ			117
אָעֶוֹבָה אָעֶוֹבָה (p. אָעֵל	)	171, 1	192, 193
אַעֶלָה			171, 191
44.50* 40			

	PAGE 1	
אַעַלָּה	171, 192	PAGE יארורים 271
miliona	118	ארותי 271, Tab. XXI (Note i)
manana	117	אֹנֶדּ w. Affs Tab. XI
the terminal and	117	מרינד
munic	270	יתי אַריתי 270
h to a d	270	Tab. XXII (Note 7)
Amag	270	מררה 271
la in a a	Tab. XIX	343
(אָפּלָה: .p. אֶפְּלָה).		303
	Tab. XXIII	303
	Tab. XXVIII	יייב Tab. XVIII
	)	(p. בָּה:, comp. p.136) 335
	88, 334	אשה 46
	310	313 אַשְׁיֶה
	310	אַשְׁוָה 313
• •	310	אַשִּׁית אָשִׁית
	210, 310	88 אָשְׁבְּּבָה
	310	אַשְׂבִּילְדּ מַשְׂבִּילְדּ 247
mizž	310	אַשְׁבֶּים אַשְׁבָּים אַשְׁבָּים
(אָצְּקר) אָצּקּק (אֶצְּקר) .	134	משלחד משלחד
for home 4.	312	210 אַשַּׁלְּחָרָּ
back to a	Tab. XX	88 אָשְׁמְרָה
Amata Amata	158	האָשֶׁלָת 144, 333
to a state of the same	Tab. XX	אַשַקוטָה 88, 334
	XIX (Note (A)	אַשְׁקֵוּלְה
	XIX (Note (A)	88 אישַקַלָּה
(אָקִם &) אָקִים .	Tab. XX	
אַקל Tab.	XXI (Note 4)	
	335	אָשְׁהְ 190, Tab. XXIII (Note 7)
	191	אַשֶּׁת 46
אַרָא	Tab. XXIII	אָשְׁתּוֹלְלֹנּי אֶשְׁתּוֹלְלֹנּי אֶשְׁתּוֹלְלֹנּי
4. 5. 4.5	260	יאָשְׁתְּחֵנֶה Tab. XXIII (Note ¶)
	260	עישע אַשְּׁחַעָשׁע 176 (Note †, 3)
בּרָה־ 271, Tab. X		אָּאָ w. PronAffs
	270	Tab. III (1 & 2)
ארוי	268, 271	ייף Tab. XXIII
	318	יייי (בּיָר 🌭 אֶּתְּנָה ,בֶּיך) יאָתּוּ
	270	Tab. XIX (Note B)
	249, 271	אָתָנוּ 271, Tab XXII (Note g)
ייי אַרוּירָה יַּאַרוּירָה	251,271	אָקּקְנְהָ Tab. XXVIII (Note 8)

-	FAGE
PAGE	נבּוָה &) בּוָה 28 28
w. PronAffs. Tab. II	80 בְּוְכְרֵנוּ
272 בָּא בָּאָה בָּאוֹ	י בַּחַרי 321
נwice) באה באר (twice) באר 272	בטרם בטרם 239
ייי בּאָרְרַן 322	מביהוֹמָף ביהוֹמָף
80 בּאַהָּבְתוֹ	בילתי בילתי
יייי בּאַחוֹיייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	תַּבְּי w. Affs. Tab. XIII (3)
באי באי	ביתה 42
בּאָנָת בּאָנָת	בּבְּיִשְׁלוֹ בּבְּיִשְׁלוֹ
באנו באנו	בּבְתוֹב בּבְתוֹב בּבְתוֹב
343	דבע, & בּבִּע, אַ בּבִּע, Tab. XVI (3) (Β, γ)
רָבָאתְ (in וּבָאתְ, Pt. I. § 29,	י בּלְעַהי
Note), 272	דבלעבי (4) Tab. IV
272 בָּאת, בָּאתְ, בָּאתָה, בָּאתִי	(בָּלָעַדִיוּך
באַתְנוּ באַתְנוּ 272	mina
370 בּנְנֵע	יים בּמוּת בּמוּת
Tab. XIX (Note a)	בּלְצַאֲכֶּם Tab. XV (Note ‡)
ברנת ברנת	12 w. Affs. Tab. XIII
ווי ווי בּרַעַת בּרַעַת ווּ בּרַעַת	ווא ישור ישור ישור ישור ישורים בו שֶׁבַע שְׁנִים 139
238 בְּהָבְּרְאָם	້ນສຸ້ 232
6 بقوقورا	יים for אול ניים בנו ביים for יים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים
298 בַּהַכּוֹת	297 בְּנְטֹתִי
349 בְּהַנְהֵל	יי בּנְפֿל ווי בּנִפֿל ווי בּנִפֿל
בַּהַעֲוֹתוֹ בַּהַעֲוֹתוֹ	302
192 בָּהַעְלוֹת	ָּבָּנָתָ Tab. XXIII
80 בְּהַבְּרִידוֹ	like קַמָּק Tab. XX,
301 בַּהַצּוֹתוֹ	with 7 (p. 82, i)
301 בְּהַצּיֹתְם	בַּסַאפְאָה 307 & 308
80 בְּהַקְרִיבְּכֶם	80 בְּעָבְרְכֶּם
340 בַּקרֵג	ן בּעְמֵף 79 (Note †), 340
manima	ייי בּיְעִיי 172, Tab. XXIII
	פֿערָה & בֿערָה 329
	בעשר (ср. р. 79), 120, 349
80 בְּהָשָׁבְּטוֹ	81 בְּפִתְחִי
ייי בְּהַתְוַדֵּע 133	בצאתו 262
בּוֹאָנֶה בּוֹאָנֶה בּוֹאָנֶה בּוֹאָנֶה בּוֹאָנֶה בּוֹכָיָה בּוֹכָיָה בּוֹכִיָּה	323, 343, App <sup>x</sup> (A) to Tab XIV (2)
	Tab. XIV (3)
	ייי בְּצֵּוּתוּ 309 322 בַּצַעַרָּדְּ
market to building	מול
ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ (& ਨਿਲ੍ਹ) 28	) 010

PAGE	
בּקְעָם 81	PAGE 81
80 בקצָרֶד	בָּרוֹל 50
80 בָּקּרְבְתָּם	
יי בְּרָא לַעֲשׂוֹת בָּרָא לַעֲשׂוֹת בַּרָא לַעֲשׂוֹת 236, 380–382	ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי יי
ייי בּרְבוֹת בּרְבוֹת 123	50 גדלות
ברף & 343, and App <sup>x</sup>	328
to 'Tab. XVI (2)'	יבלו (&ידלו Tab.XI(Note*)
Tab. XXI (Note *, a)	in the same
(چَنْپ′ & (جَنْب′ )24 (Note f)	328 גרלים 50
בשמת 302	70 VI (NI 42)
etc. בשׁ, בשׁה. 152, Tab. XX	Tab. XI (Note *)
בְּשֶׁבֶּת בּשֶׁבֶת	w. Affs. App <sup>x</sup> (B) to Tab. IX
etc. , wil 153, Tab. XX	etc. מֹלֶה נוֹלֶה 173
302	yii 150 (Note)
81 בְּשַׁחֲמָם	עוב 150 (Note)
81 בְּשִׁכְבָה	ייי בְּנַעְינוּ 150 (Note)
ו בּישֶׁכְבוֹ נישְׁכְבוֹ או בּישֶׁכְבוֹ	בירים 163
80 بنهرجة	٠٠. ١٦٥, 190
בּשְׁבֹּן בּשְׁבֹן	etc. , 173
ي بين يونياط 24 (Note g)	كراً w. Affs. Tab. IX
Tab. XVI (3) (B, a)	(Note *, B)
80 בְּשֶׁלְחִי	etc. נְמֵלִים, Tab. IX (Note *, β)
תבישלְחַך Tab. XV (Note †)	אַנְרָתִי אַנְרָתִי 84
عن الله ع	Tab. XIX
בּשֶׁלְמִי בּשֶׁלְמִי 24 (Note g)	הַשְּׁאַ 335
80 בּשָׁמְעֶךְ	143
בשנו Tab. XX	
ייי ייי בשבר בשבר 123	7
נישבר בשבר 123	יַּבְּרָ w. Affs Tab. IX
בשׁתּי Tab. XX	342, 343
Tab. XX	דַּבֶּר דַּבֶּר 121, 342, 343,
	Tab. XIV (Note e)
à .	אל הבר 83, 'App <sup>x</sup> (B) to Tab. XIV' (a)
הֹאָלָה Tab. XXVII (β)	ומט. אוע (מ) 40
121, 190	בייה בייה בייה בייה בייה בייה בייה בייה
נְּבְּהָא נְבְּהָא נַבְּהָא	154 154
ַּהָהָים 121, 190, etc.	자구기 344

דבאק Tab. XXII (Note o)	٩٦٦ 133
זיי Tab. XXIII	יבי הָבִי הָבִי
דע 133	יה הביא הביא הביא
בּעָה 323	etc. הַבְיאַד, 274
אַר & דְעֶה 335 (Note) אָרָה	etc. הַבִּיאת 274
ייי ייי דער דער 133	מַבְיאנִי 274
דעי 133	ער ביאת w. Affs 274
בעת דעת	הבישָה הבישָה 161
יי דְּעַת דְּעַת 133	הַבִּישׁוֹתְ הַבִּישׁוֹתְ 161
וַ דְעָתּוֹ 133	ייי הגרק בורק
	הנה 281
7	368, Tab. XXIII (1)
· ·	Tab. XIX הגיש
of for the 'Def. Art.' 4, 5	דנישָה Tab. XIX (Note β)
7 Interrog 5, 6	הֶּגֶּלֶ הַּגֶּלֶ
7 for the Vocative 'O,' 46	190 הַּלְלֵה
7 towards 42	352
הַאָּדָרשׁ הַאָּדָרשׁ	הוְלְהוֹ 352, Tab. XXIII
122 הַאֲוֹנְה	ית הוְלִיתְ הוְלִיתְ 352
הָאֶזְנִיחוּ הֶאֶזְנִיחוּ	352
הַאָּחְיֶהַ בּאָחְיֶהַ 279	וֹהָנְלָת (form) 211
האיר בהאיר	ייי ייי הַּנְּלָת מּנְלָת בּוּלָת
הַאָּכֹל הַאָּכֹל 129, 340	Tab. XVI (3) (C)
Tab. XVI (3)	143
(B, \(\beta\) & Note \(\xi\))	Tab. XIX (Note β)
קּאָסֹל 129, 340	בּדַעַת 240
(Tab. XIV, Note d)	מַדְרִיכָּה 349
268	277
הַאָּרִיךְ 350	קלה 241
בּאִירָה בּאִירָה 268	Tab. I (Note 1)
<b>100 105 075</b>	בוא בוא בוא
הַבָּאַת הַבָּאָת הַבָּאָת הַבָּאָת הַבָּאָת הַבָּאָת	
הַבְּאֹקָה (& w. Affs.) 274 הַבָּאֹקָה הַבָּאֹקָה הַבָּאֹקָה הַבָּאֹקָה	הובישו
באתי באתי 274	הוֹנָה באוֹנָה 281
תקה 133	הוֹנְה 281
···	201

PAGE	
ייי הוֹנְעְנוּ הוֹנְעְנוּ	יָּהְלְּיִהָ Tab. XXI (Note ‡)
138, Tab. XVI (3)	193 הַחְלֵיתִי
(B, β)	Tab. XXI (Note ‡)
הוֹרְעְהָּ הוֹרָעְהָּ	ייי הַחְרָבָה הַחְרָבָה 120
הוֶה ביות ביות ביות ביות ביות ביות ביות ביות	פון הַחֲרַמְתָּם ווּ הָחֲרַמְתָּם
276	297
276	הַפָּה 297
277	הַּמְּהוּ 297
הוּכָּה בוּיכָּה	אַהָרוּ הּמְהַרוּ הַמְּהַרוּ
הוֹכַח	יה השָׁהָר 112, 316
מני הולדת הולדת	אַרְנוּ הַשְּׁהַרְנוּ 316
(הוֹלֶם &) הוֹלֵם 114	אפר 297
הונף בחונף	חַמוֹם 342
הוצא בהוצא	297
הוצא הוצא	פפיתֶם הִּפִּיתֶם
etc. הוֹצִיא, בהוֹצִיא, 285	הַטְלְתִּי הַטְלְתִּי הַטְלְתִּי
הו' see והו' p. 285	הַשְּׁמָאָה
הוֹצִיאָהוּ הוֹצִיאָהוּ 285	יהְטָתוֹ
הוֹרוּנִי הוֹרוּנִי	ייי 276
הוֹרֵיתִי הוֹרֵיתִי	דab. XXIII (1) קיה & הָיוֹ
הוֹרֵגִי הוֹרֵגִי	ייי פֿיילָד מיילָד 348
הוֹרֶתָנִי הוֹרֶתָנִי	ייינה ביינה ביינה ביינה
הוֹשִׁיב הוֹשִׁיב הוֹשִׁיב	היוצת 284
134, Tab. XVIII	243, 276
ווֹשִׁיעָה הוֹשִּיעָה 138	ייסברף 348
הושע 138	היטב 134
הושר Kthtv (for הַּיִשִׁר Krî,	134, 266, Tab. XVIII הימיב
р. 139) 353	קייִתְ (Pt. I, § 21, Note)
חַּיָּה 296	in 'n) p. 277
חַוַּה 296	הייתי הייתי
ייי 296	יתם 277
אַבּלּה הַּלַבּלּה הַלַּבּלּה הַלַּבּלּה	יי היליבי 135 (ζ)
351 מוְפַּרְכֶּהּ	100
יית דונית Tab. XXIII	
הַּחְבָּאָתָה 82, 352	הילל 136, 282
יה החזיקי 350	136, 282 הילילו
279 הַחִיּיתָם	הילילי הילילי הילילי

PAGE	
היניק היניק 135	וויים מבּת i.e. הַבְּמַבָּת a stroke 'i.c.,'
אָלָא ( <i>Kri</i> ) 139, 286	with prefixes > & 7 139
מוניקלת הוינילת	127 (Infin. Absol. Hφ.
תּיִשֵׁר ( <i>Krî</i> ) 139, 353	fr. 110) 349
יַּהְיָתָה יַּהְיָתָה 226	ייי הַכַּנּוּ הַכַּנּוּ הַכַּנּוּ
הַוֹּתֶם 277	ייי (p. יִייָּדְי: 298
ייי ייי פֿוּ ייי ייי פֿוּ ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי יייי ייי יייי	מבּבת הבּבת 85
יהבבס זקבבס זקבבס	הַּכְּתָה 299
174, 298, 299	הַבַּתָה 298
הַּבָּה הַבָּה הַבָּה הַבָּה	מַבֹּתוֹ 298
299	בפתי 298
יי הְּבָּהוּ הַבְּהוּ 298	מפתיו הבתיו
ייי ייי הַּבְּחוּ ייי הַבְּחוּ 298	298 הַּכְּתִיּךְּ
יי הַבָּהוּ בַּבָּהוּ 299	יַהַלּתֶּדְ: .p. הַלֹּתֶדְ (p. :298
298	בּפֹתִם 298
יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	קֿאָיתִיף 352
בובו	ָּהֶלְאָנִי 352, Tab. XXX (3)
הכום 298	הַלְאָת בּוֹלָאָת 211, 352
299 הכום	יי הלְבִּישׁ הלְבִּישׁ 123
298 הפוני	הַלְבִּישָׁה הַלְבִּישָׁה 123
הפוֹת הפוֹת הפוֹת	י הַלְבִּישִׁי הַלְבִּישִׁי 124
יתבותו 298	הלבש 123, 124
יי יי הָּכִין הַכִּין 349	הַלְבַּשְׁתְּ
299 הַּבִּינִי	הַלֶּדֶת הַלֶּדֶת 323
298 הַּבִּיתְ	יי הלוד 78, 264
יה הְּכִּיתְה הַבְּיתְה 298	הלילו (Kri) 282
298	הלילי 282
בּבִּיתִי בּבִּיתִי	אַ הַלְכוּאַ הַלְכוּאַ 82
הַבְּיתִי הַבְּיתִי	ייי הלְכְתִּי הלְכְתִּי הלֶכְתִּי
בּיִתִידְּ (&דְּ) 298	דָּלְקָּח Tab. XVI (3) (B, a)
הַּכִּיתְם בּיַתְם 298	פא הַמְאָרְרִים see הַטָּ, p. 271
הַּבְּיהֶם בּיהֶם	מוֹצִיאָּך מַפוֹצִיאָּך בפוֹצִיאָּד בפוֹצִיאָד
298 הבּיתְנוּ	תְּמְוְתָה [Pt. I. § 55 (7, Note*)]
298 הפּיתנִי	41
בּקּדָּ	הַמְטִיר הַמְטִיר בּהַמְטִיר
351 הַבְּלַמְנוּם	קּמְלַחַהָּ 355, Tab. XVI (3) (C)
הַּבְּם בּהָבָּם	הַמְלִים הַמְלִים 349
· ·	

PAGE	
יי הַּמְסִיוּ הַמְסִיוּ הַמְסִיוּ	דונצף הונצף 295
ייי הַּמְעַר הַמְעַר הַמְעַר הַמְעַר	הַנְּקַה הַנְּקַה
הַּמְעַם הַמְעַם הַמְעַם	ייי ייי הַנְּקוֹי הַנְּקוֹי הַנְּקוֹי
מַעַמִיקִים הַפַּעַמִיקִים 382	הַנְרָאָה בּנְרָאָה 264
85 הַמְרַגְּלִים	און 340, Tab. XIV (Note d)
78 הַמִּשְׁנָה	בַּבֹב הַפֹּבָב הַפֹּבָב אַ הַפֹּבָב
84 במַשְׁפִילִי	הַפֿבִיב הַפֿבִיב
הַמַתָּה הַמַתָּה	הַפִּיתוּךְ הַפִּיתוּךְ
הַמְּתְהַבֶּּבֶּת בּמִּתְהַבָּּבֶּת	381 הַּסְבַּלְּתְּ עֲשׂוֹ
הַּמַתִּי הַמַתִּי	הַעֶּבִיר הַעֶּבִיר הַעֶּבִיר הַעָּבִיר
הַמְתֶּם הַמְתֶּם הַמְתֶּם	יה הַעְבִיר הַעְבִיר
הַּמְמָן 161, 326	הַעֲבֶר־ הַעֲבֶר
הנבא בחנבא	הַעְבַרְהָּ הַעָברְהָּ
הַּנְּבְאוֹ הַנְּבָאוֹ 291	י הַעֶּבַרְתִּי הַעֶּבַרְתִּי הַעֶּבַרְתִּי
הַנַּבְאוּ הַנַבְּאוּ 291, 317	הַעְּרֹתִי הַעְּרֹתִי
הַנְבָאתוֹ הַנְבָאתוֹ 291	309 העוה
הַנְּבְאִי הַנְּבְאִי	מעוה העוה
הַנַבּאתִי הַנַבָּאתִי 291, 317	העור 309
יִּנְדֹּף (in בְּהִנְּדֹּף 340	מטוינו העוינו
145	יה הַעְויתי הַעָּויתי הַעָּויתי
תַּהַ 242, 294	תֹעִיָה Tab. XXI (Note iii)
יה הַנְּחוּ 294	העל העל העל
317 הגָּחְמְתִּי	etc. הָעֶלָה 192
הַנְּמַת 353	הַעֲלָה 851
הַנִיא בּנִיא	(twice) 192 192
בּנִים בּנִים	העלה והעלה
הַּנִּים הַנִּים הַנִּים הַנָּים	מעלות העלות
הַנִּיחָה בּנִיחָה	ייי העלי דעלי דעלי
הַנִּיסְה הַנִּיסְה הַנִּיסְה	הַעַלְתָה הַעַלְתָה
ביפותי ביפותי	יה הָעֶלְתַם הָעֶלְתַם 211
ייי הַנְּלְנָה הַנְּלְנָה 290	פּאַ הָעֹמְדִים 5
הַנְּמְצְאָה הַנְּמְצָאָה	82 הַעֲמַרְתָּה
(גַּעָצָאִים (& צָּיָ 341	יהָעשׂוּ 173
נְּמְצְאֹת הַנְּמְצְאֹת 541	יה הַעְתִּיקוּ נְהַעָתִּיקוּ 119
הַנְּפָׁה הַנְפָּה	יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי
កុខ្លាក 161, 295, Tab. XX	הַפְּלָה Tab. XXII (Note ∥)
(Note)	ייי הַפְּצַר 350

1	
PAGE 208	הֶרֶב fr. הֶרֶב, בוֹג פּרָב בוֹג פּרָב בוֹג פּרָב בּרָב בּרָב בּרַב בּרַב בּרַב בּרַב בּרַב בּרַב בּרַב בּרַב
דab. XXI הפרק	p. 190, etc.)
יה הפְּרֵתִי Tab. XXIII	הַרְבָּה (Infin.) הַרְבָּה (בּהַ (Infin.)
<b>3</b> 145	382 הַרְבּוּ לְפְּשׁׁעֵ
معر ترجم	הַרְבִּיעִית הַרְבִּיעִית
הּצְטַיַּדְנוּ הַאְטַיַּדְנוּ הַאָטַיִּדְנוּ הַ	ית הרבית Tab. XXIII
הגיב הגיב הגיב	הַרְגִּיוֹ הַרְגִּיוֹ
הציג הציג	349
הציל הציל	קרה 78
הצית הצית 145	יהרה 288
ייי הצלנו הצלנו	368
דּגְּלָה Τab. XVI (3) (Β, β)	יהַרְנִיתִי הַרְנִיתִי 312
では、	312 הרויתני
78	312 הרוגי
הַקִּים הָקִים	פרחק 353
הַקּים הַקּים	יַּרִימָה הַרִימָה 158
בקימו	תרימוֹתָ Tab. XX (Note)
הַקיצֹתִי הַקּיצֹתִי	יה הַרִימוֹתִי Tab. XX (Note)
יהקם הָקָם הָקָם	ייי (& בי €) 157
קלים	יי הָרמֵשׂ הַרמֵשׂ בַּרמֵשׂ
דab. XX הַקְּמִׁתִי	י הָרֹמֶשֶׂת הַרֹּמֶשֶׂת 231
בַּבַּק 161	288 הֹרֵנִי
הקצות 342, 350	הַרְעֹתָם, Tab. XXI, הַסִבּּתֶם (like) הַרְעֹתָם
הַקְרִיב הַקְרִיב	with Compens <sup>n</sup> for
הַקְשִׁיבָּה הַקְשִׁיבָה הַקְשִׁיבָה	Dagesh).
test similes	ካቪቫ170, 190, 193,
In his times	Tab. XXIII
	הַּרְפֵּא הַּרְפָּא Tab. XXII (Note t)
מרְאֵיתִי 352, Tab. XXIII (11)	וויק או דער (Note t) וויק או הרצה בון הרצה בון הרצה בון הרצה בון
יהֶרְאִיתִיןּד 352	
הַרְאִיתִים הַרְאִיתִים הַרְאִיתִם הַרְאִיתָם 352	288 הֹרַתִּידְּ הַּנְתִידְּוּ 288 הִשְּׁאַלְתִּיהוּ 525
	אַבְעָה הַשְּׁבְעָה הִשְּׁבְעָה 86
הַרְאִיתַגִּי הַרְאִיתַגִּי	הַשְּבַּתְּ הַשְּבַּתְּם Tab. XX (Note)
יי טָּוְ אַנוּ מָרְאָנוּ מָרָאָנוּ 352	השיאון השיאון השיאון 305
יָּנְיְּאָנִי (p. הָרְאָנִי: (p. הָרָאַנִי: 352	יייאָד הישִׁיאָד הישִׁיאָד מוֹשִׁיאָד
45 in (b. 44 in) 907	10. 4 % 000

תּשִׁיאַנִי תּשִׁיאַנִי בּישִּׁיאַנִי 249, 30	ספ פאס (or אי) באשטור (or אי) 268
דמשיבנו Tab. XX (Not	
ת בישיבתם Tab. XX (Not	
יעית הַשְּׁבִיעִית 20	35 הַּתְּבֵּל 190, Tab. XXIII (14)
יה השבתי השבתי	
ר הַשְּׁבַּהָּם הַשְּׁבַּהָם	1
1 השְׁחַתִּי 1	
3 הַשְּׁבֵּים	
3 הַשְּׁבָּם	
הָשְׁלְּחְתֶּנָה הּיִשְׁלְּחְתֶּנָה	
הַשְּׁלַדְּ	55 הְתְוַדֵּע Tab. XVI (3) (Β, δ)
3 השׁלְכוֹ	התוו 314
3 הַיִּשְׁלְכָה	55 הַתְּוִיתָ 314
הָשַׁמְּה 3	ביינָה בּתִקְיֵינָה 279
3 (ה' &) הַשְׁמִידוֹ 3	( , \( \tau \)
3 הַשְּׁמִירָדְּ	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 הַשְּׁמִידָם	4.00 miles 100 miles 110
2 2	THE SEC. SEC. 444 AND 2011
etc הִשְׁמְחַוָּה 3	100
Tab. XXIII (Note	
וֹהְשְׁתְּחֲוּה (Hθ. Past, or Impe	TT 712.07 *** *** *** 010, 011
2 pl. m.) Tab. XXI (Notes † and   )	
(Notes † and   ) Tab. XXIII (Note	S) הְתְנַבּוֹת 291, 317, Tab. XXII
ר אַנּוּנְיָתְ (Hθ. Past 2 s. m.)	(Note c)
Tab. XXIII (Note	(†) הְתְנֵבִּית בית 291, 317
רייתֶם (Ηθ. Past 2 pl. m.)	ייה הַתְּעֵיתֶם Tab. XXIII (12)
Tab. XXIII (Note	(†) הַּתְעַבֵּג Tab. XIV (Note h, a
הְשְׁתְּחֵוְתִי ( <i>Hθ</i> . Past 1 s.)	לים forms 152
Tab. XXIII (Note	
ו הַשְּׁהַעַיִּשְׁעוּ הַשְּׁהַעַיִּשְׁעוּ הַשְּׁהַעַיִּשְעוּ נישְׁהַבּּדְּ	4 4 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
****	
h-million	T :
הַּתְאַנְּיתֶם הָּתְאַנְּיתֶם 112, Tab. X	וען הַתְּפַּעָפֵּעַ הַתְּפַּעָפֵּעַ 176
(Note $h$ , $a$ )	a fee

1	1	וָאֶעֶשְׂרָ . וַאֶּעֶשְׂרָ				PAGE
before Past Tense, 100		ָּנְאֶפְּקר. נְאֶפְּקר		-		261
Conjunctive, before a		ַנְאָקוָּה יַנְאָקוָּה				101
Future Tense 101		ַ נָאַכַנָּה .				
Conversive, before a		ַן נָאָקוֹם נָאָקוֹם			150	
Future Tense 101		ַן נְאָפַּוּח				, 157 266
ordinary prefix, 1 & 2		נְאָקִים		•••	***	
prefix 179, 223–225		וָאַקּיִמָה			•••	
ייי נאָבְרְכָה נאָבְרְכָה 261		וַאָקם			•••	
נְאַבֶּרֶכְּדְּ נְאַבְּרֶכְּדְּ		ַ נָאֶקְרָאֶה			•••	
נאַבְרֶכֶּהָ נאַבְרֶכֶּהָ 260		נאָרָא			•••	
נאַנְדְלָה נאַנְדְלָה 261		ַ נָאֶרָאָה נָאֶרָאָה			•••	- 4
י ביין ביין ביין ביין ביין ביין ביין בי		וְאָרוּהָ			•••	
נאהב נאהב		נאָרץ			•••	179
פאורד ואורד 289		וָאשֶׁב				137
נאחכא באחכא 248		וְאָשִׁים				157
ואַחַר 128		וַאַשְּׁלְּךְּ			•••	105
מאַן (see מאַ174, 297)		וָאֶשְׁמֶעָה			4**	
וְאָיַבְתִּי וְאָיַבְתִּי 150		וַאִשְׁקוּלָה			•••	334
נְאִירָא נְאִירָא בַּאִירָא בַּאַירָא		וֹבָאת.				
ואישָׁנָה וָאִישָׁנָה 135		וּבָחוֹר				78
אַד נאַד נאַד 299		וּבְצַעַם				378
נאַכָּה נאַכָּה נאַכָּה נאַכָּה		וּבְקַצְּרְכֶּם			***	81
יי וְאָכַל נְאָכַל בַּאָבַל		ובשחטם				81
י וְאֹבֵל נְאֹבֵל בַּאַבֵּל		ובשל				319
ַנְאָבַלְּלָּדְ [comp. § 160] 252		וְנָנֹב	-			78
municipality		וְדָבַק				244
בואס 179		וְדִינוּם				154
יַּאָמְרוּ נְאָמְרוּ 265		ַ וְהֶאֶוְנִיחוּ		***	***	351
יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי		י וְהֹגוֹ				368
וְאָנוּשָׁה נְאָנוּשָׁה 295		וְהִגְּלֶם		•••	•••	352
וְאֶּׁקָרֵם 334		והוצאת				285
ואענָה 345		והוקענום		•••	•••	373
יָאָעָד נְאָעֵד נְאָעֵד		וְהַוּוּרֶה (se		163)		335
יַּאָעִיד וַאָּעִיד 157		ַ וְהָחֶזקְתִּי				120
ואייי מַאיִשִּיר מַאיַשִּיר מַאיַשִּיר		יי וְהָזַּרְהֶּם	•••	***	•••	368

				PAGE	1		-			PAGE
וָהַחֲרַמְתָּם.		•••	***		וְטִאטֵאתִיהָ		***		•••	280
ּ וְהִּטֶּהָרוּ				112	ניאקון	•••	•••		•••	129
. וְּהָנָהּ			241,	265	ניאכל		•••	•••		247
ការក្សា		171,	261,	267	וַיאֶל			•••		269
ּ וְּהָיוּ		• • •	229,	243	ויאטר				129,	
ּ וָהְיוּ			171,	277	וַיָּאצֶל					30**
ַ וְהָיִיתֶם .		171,	246,	277	וַיּאֵר					268
. וַהַמִיתִיוּ		•••	***	326	וַיָּאַת		•••	•••		271
וְהָמְכוּ			•••	356	וַיָּאֶתְיוּן			•••		271
וַהַמִּתִּיהָ.		•••		326	ויאתיני		•••	•••		271
יָהַעֲבַרְתִּי .				119	וַיבא		•••	•••		272
וָהַעֲלִיתָ (מ				192	וַיָבֵא		• • • •	•••		242
וָהַעַלְתָה .				192	וַיָּבאוּ		•••			263
וַהַבָּאתוֹ .			•••	311	ויבאו					272
וָהְקְּרָשְׁנוּ		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	110	וִיבֹאָנִי		•••	•••		273
וַהַרְאִיתִי		•••		352	וַיַּבְהַל					
וְהָרָגוּ		•••		265			7.4.			226
ַ וְהָרְגִּיוֹ		•••		349	ויבו			•••		272
והרצת.		•••		211	וַיָּבוֹא		•••	•••		272
וְהָשֵׁמוּ (הִ				356	וַיְבִיאֶּהָ		•••	•••		244
וָהִשְׁקָּה.	•• •••	•••		240	וַיָּבֶּוֹ		•••		244,	
וָהִתְּנַּדְּלְתִּי		•••	-	326	וַיִּבְּרֶד		• • •	***		231
וְהָתְנִּעֲשׁוּ	•• •••				וַיִּנֶל	•••	•••	•••		222
וְהִתְהֹלְלוּ	•• •••	•••	***	366	ווְגַל	•••	***	•••		222
ָ וְהִתְּקַדְּשְׁתִּי וְהָתְקַדְּשְׁתִּיּ	•• •••	•••	***		וַיָּנֶל		•••	•••		222
		***	•••	110	וַיְנֶרָשׁ		• • •	•••		259
. וְהָתְקַרְשְׁתֶּם		•••		326	וַיַּדְבְּקוּ		•••	•••		355
. וָתֵיּ			259,		וַיִּדַבָּר		• • •	•••		101
י וָהָי		• • •		278	ניִדַבְּרוּ		• • •	•••		101
. וָחָיָה				278	וַנַּדְרָּ		• • •		133,	
. נְחְיֵה		• • •		171	וְיֹדֵע		• • •	•••		138
. וְחִיוּ			171,		וַיּדַע			•••		138
וְהְוִיתֶם .	•• •••		171,		וַיִּרְעוּ		•••	***		248
ַ וְחָיִתָה	•••	•••		265	וַיִּדַר		***	•••		144
ַ וְחָיִתָּה	** ***	***		278	וַיַּדְרָכוּ		•••	•••		355
. וְתָתוֹם	*** ***	•••		78	וַיֶּהְבְּלוּ		•••	•••		113
. וּמְבֹחַ מֶבָח	•••	•••	***	372	וִיהִי	•••	•••	•••	•••	227

יהי 222, 226, 277	PAGE 299
ניָהי ניָהי	יין 299
ויִּקְיוֹ 244, 277	ייבה ייבה 299
יַנְיָחַלְלוּ נַיְּחַלְלוּ 265	ייי ויבו 299
ויוֹכָּח ויוֹכָּח 138	ווְבַל ווְבַל בּיִבַּל ביִבַּל
וייכָּת וייכָּת וייכָת	יוֹכְלֹּנוּ נוְכָלֹנוּ בוֹיְכֶלֹנוּ בוֹיִכְלֹנוּ
יוֹלֶּדְ ביּוֹלֶּדְּ 137	ייבְּתוּ מַנַּבְּתוּ 355
יוֹצא 286	וַיַּבְּתוּם 355
289	נילבישם 252
יושב ניושב ניושב ניושב	78 וְיָלִר
ביישב (once) 137 (Note *)	בילן 262
ויוֹשֵע ויוֹשֵע 138	יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי
ייי 296	יייי יייי יייי יייי יייי ייייי ייייי יייי
111 296	ייי וייקד נייקד 137
ייי 296	7 -
יוֹיִבּת מִיִּזבּת 370	
ויחי (ניֶחִי &) ויחי 279	וילפוד וילפוד
נְיָהִי & נִיְהִי (נְיָהִי & 279	ווילן 154
ייחיק 280	ויִמֹנֶר מִימֹנֶר 365
ויחיחו 280	ניָמֹת 156
יַּיְיוּ 279	266
וּיָסל ויָסל 192	ייים וינחהו 241
וֹמוֹ (וֹמוֹ 192)	ארתורו see '2 294
ווֵט 174	וְיָנֶת 157
264	יחהו see ' 294
שין 174	מינפס
יייייי מַּיְמָתֵרוּ 316	ייי וויבע 158
יַפִּע 240	Tab. XXI (Note *)
ייים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים	ייִקוֹר 244
בויים 135	264
בּיִּיטֶב 136	אַסְיוֹ 130**
174 139	וְיָּקְפּוּ 381
ייף 174, 283 וייף 175	יים 158
ייּעֶר 135, 240 135 ייַני אַר 135	ייעבר 263
	283
יייי וויקץ וויקץ וויקץ	וּיָּעָד 156

וַיִעוֹף	 •••		•••	PAGE 156	1	וַיִראֵני		• • •	***		379
וַיַעַצְרָהוּ	•••		•••			וַיָּרֵב		•••			30**
ויעש	•••		222,			<u>וַיּרֶד</u>			•••		264
וַיַּעשוּ	•••			248		וְיִרְדּהּ					232
ויעתק	•••		119,			וַיָּרָין		•••	•••		156
וַיִּפָּח				240		ַנַבָּריין <u>רַבְּ</u> ריין	•••	• • •	•••		156
ניפל				243		וירשוק	•••	•••		•••	209
וַיַּבְּקֵר	•••		105,			וירשוק			•••	***	209
	•••			104		וירִשְׁתְּה				209,	
823	•••		•••			וִירִשְׁתֶּם		•••	•••	209,	324
82,1			•••			וירשהם		•••	•••	209,	324
82,7	•••	•••		286		וַיִשֶׁב		•••		***	136
ווגאנ מיציו	•••		***			וַיִּשֶׁב	•••	•••		•••	137
וֹגֹגוּ	•••		242,			الْدِبْقُاتِ	***	•••	•••	156,	382
וַיָּצוֹם	•••		242,			וַנְישֶׁב			•••		157
וֹנְצְמַיָּרָנּ	•••		150,			וַישִׁבַע	Tab	XV.	7I (	3) (B	$,\beta)$
וֹנגֹמ	•••	•••	•••			וָישָׁבְתָּ			•••		110
וַיַּצְמַח	•••	•••		240		וַיִּשְׁבַּת	•••				236
וַיָּצֶר	•••		135,			וישַׁבְתָּם					101
וַנּצֶּת	•••		•••			וישבן	•••	•••	• • •		260
וַיִקּאָנּוּ			•••			וושלח	•••	***			104
ויקרש	•••		***			וישלחו	•••				266
ויקו	•••		***			וישלחחו					259
וַיִּקַח	•••		•••			וַיִּשְׁלִיכָם					212
ויקם	•••			156		וַנִּשֵׂם		•••	•••	157,	
וִיקַם			•••	157		וישע					138
ויקם	•••		156,			וַישַע					138
ויקם	•••		•••			וִישַׁעֲכֶם			•••		374
ויִבוּץ			•••					•••	•••		78
ויקץ			•••	135			•••	•••	•••		101
ויקרא	•••		•••			וישתחו					191
וַיִראַ			191,			וישתחוו	(110	•••			191
וירא			171,			וישתחו					191
וַיִרְאָה								•••			271
וַיִראָה			•••	191		וַיָּתָּו			•••		313
ויראו	•••		•••			וַיִּתְתָבֵּא			•••		248

PAGE	אַנְקרי 331, 332
יייי יוֹמוֹן 230	הַבְּבֶּין 378
יייי וְלֶבֶּלֵ 343	יַקרָאַת Tab. XXII (Note*)
יַּבְּשֶׁקְ וַכְּבְשֶׁקְ 233	
יבְּחַבֵּי וּכְחַבֵּי 343	יוְרַחְמְתִּים וְרָחַמְתִּים 382
יִכְּלָתוּ211, Tab. XXX (5)	מיבה 378
יוֹכְפֶּר 343	יי וְשֵׁרֶשִׁךְ יוַשְׁרֶשִׁךְּ
בול 266	נתאַלֵעהוּ מַתְאַלֵעהוּ 346
יי יוְלֶנֶה וֹלְנֶה וֹלְנֶה וֹלְנֶה וֹלְנֶה	וַתּאֹמֶר 129, 245
ולכני ולכני ולכני	נַהְאֹרְנָה וַהְאֹרְנָה 155
ייי ולופל יי ולופל יין לופל	ותבאתי ,וַהְבאת ( <i>Kthtv</i> ) 273
יוְלְּמַחַת יוְלְמַחַת זְלְמַחַת 374	וּתְּדֵּר 292)
וּלְקַחַתְּ & וְלְקַחָתְּ see 371   see	וֹתְּדֹּר 144
ומפלא ומפלא	יהיי 222, 277
יִּנְפַּלְמִי וּנְיְפַּלְמִי וּנְיְפַּלְמִי	יַּהַהַר 192
ימקללף 100	ייי וַתּוֹשֶׁב וַחוֹשֶׁב 137
	ייי יוּהֹקוֹי 130**
	יַתְחִי & וּתְחִי 279
נאחור ונאחור 129	וּמְחַלֶּלְנָה וּמְחַלֶּלְנָה 345
אפן ונוֹמֵיהֶם see 297	$ ext{ייין מְרָת  ext{c}  ext{Tab. XXVIII } (\epsilon)$
ייי וְנְחַךְּ בייי בייי בייי בייי ביייי ביייי ביייי ביייי ביייי בייייי בייייי בייייי בייייי ביייייי	וַקִּימָב וַקִּימָב 135
ייינים ביינם 288	וּתִימֶב וּתִימֶב 136
comp. Tab. XXX (7)	וּמִינֶק וּמִינֶק 136
ين يالات	ותיפי 283
374 מֹכְּחַת	בי בַּוֹתַּדְּ
ונבפר 178, comp. 318	חַכָּה וַמְּכָה 192
בּסְב Tab. XXI (Note*)	וַתְּלַה וַתְּלַה 192
ונשב & ונשב 137 136 & 137	וַּחַמֹּג 156
וְנָשָׁב 156	יו בּוֹתְנִיקָהוּ נְתְנִיקָהוּ 295
برنچد برنچد	בּקְּטָב Tab. XXI (Note *)
338 יְנִשְׁלוֹתַ	וַתְעָשׁ וַתְּעָשׁ 171
וְנְקְתוֹן 78	אַפָּחוּ 270
יוֹפְעָרָה יוּפְעָרָה יוּפְעָרָה יוּפְעָרָה	ਅਸ਼ਾ 311
וְעְשָׂת וְעָשָׂת 172	прэј 247
וּפָרַח זפָרַח	וְחַפְּחַ 265
159, 324	נְתְּקָם & נִתְּקָם 156 & 157
v:	2 <sub>F</sub>

PAGE	PAGE
וווויא וווויא 191, 246	278
228 וְתַרְאֶּה	יָּדְי 278
ותראנה ותראנה 155	יה 279
מקראַני בַּקראַני	ייי פרי 279
ומִשְׁב ומִשְׁב ומִשְׁב ומִשְׁב	יוֹת 278
וְהָשֹׁבְנָה וְהָשֹׁבְנָה וַהָשֹׁבְנָה	חיוֹת & חִיוֹת 173, 279
וַהַשְּׁקְ 171	ייי 279
Laborer	יים יים יים יים מייחר מייחר
	173, 279
	ַ יִּיתָ 278
נהתע (for והתעה)171, 222	מייתם 278
Tab. XXIII (5)	279 חייתם
ומתעב ומתעב 133	279 חייתני
7	Tab. XIII (Note ‡, a)
	279 חיני
או 28, 58	( היָתְנִי היָתְנִי ביי
지크: Tab. XVI (3) (B, γ)	278
28, 58	בּוְתוֹ 231, 232
(זִית pl. of זֵיתִים (fr. בָּם & זֵיתֵיהֶם	יבּי (in 'לַּחָבּ') 343
Tab. XIII (Note $\ddagger$ , $\beta$ )	חל 190
וֹעַמָה אַנְמָה 86	יַחָלִי: (p. מְלִיי: , etc 40
יועפון 322	יאָלי 342
יייי ייייי ייייי ייייי ייייי ייייי ייייי	אָם w. Affs Tab. X
iel w. Affs. App. (A) to	דמוֹתָה Tab. XIII (Note †, β)
Tab. IX	
	יים הַמַּרְמְרוּ הַמַּרְמְרוּ הַמַּרְמְרוּ
n	יה הְּסְיָה 172, Tab. XXIII
בּוֹרָה מַנֹרָה בּוֹרָה	יְּסֶיף 172
	יַּבֶּר & חָבֵּר 327
326 י מַבל& חָבל	דְּפֵצְה Tab. XIV (Note †, a)
מַבְלוּ חָבֵלוּ	יי הַפְּצִי 327
חוֹמֵי 193	תצות 66 (Note ¶)
י & חַי אַ חַי 173, 278, 279	עני (מְצִי &) תַּצִי 40, 66
מיָה m., & חָיָה f. (in הָיָה) 278	הַצְיוֹ הַצְיוֹ 66
חַיָּה 173, 279	קצר w. Affs. App* (A) to
היָה 279	Tab. IX

אַרְבָּלוּר, App*(A) to Tab. IX  ווּרְבָּלוּר, מִילְבָּלוּר, מִילְבָּלוּר, מִילְבָּלוּר, מְילַבּלוּר, מְילַבּלוּר, מִילִבְּלַרָּלִּר, מִילַבְּלַרְּלִּרְרָלִילְרָלָרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרָלִילְרָלַרָרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרְלִילְרְלִילְרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרָלִילְרָלְרְלְרָלִילְרְלְרָלִילְרְלָרְלְרָלִילְרְלְרָלְרְלִילְרְלְרָלְרְלִילְרְלְרָלְרְלְרְלִילְרְלְרָלְרְלְרְלְרְלִילְרְלְרָלְרְלְרְלְרְלְרְלְרְלְרְלְרְלְרְ		
אַרְבָּהוֹת , חָרְבָּהוֹת , חָרְבָּהוֹת (דְּרָ, אַרָ (דְּרָאָרַ (דְּרָאָרָ (דְּרָאָרַ (דְּרָאָרָ (דְּרָאָרַ (דְּרָאָרָ (דְיִילָ (דְּרָאָרָ (דְּרָאָרָ (דְּרָאָרָ (דְּרָאָרָ (דְּרָאָרָ (דְיְיָלָ (דְרָאָרָ (דְּרָאָרָ (דְרָאָרָ (דְרָהָ (דְרָהָ (דְרָה (דְיִי לְיִי (דְיִיּלְ (דְיְלְ (דְיְלְ (דְיְלְ (דְיְלְ (דְיְלָ (דְיְלְ (דְיְל (דְייִל (דְיִל (דְיְל (דְיְל (דְיִיל (דְיִיל (דְיִיל (דְיִיל (דְייִל (דְייִל (דְייִל (דְיִיל (דְייִיל (דְייִל (דְייִל (דְיִיל (דְייִיל (דְייִל (דְייִל (דְיִיל (דְייִיל (דְייִיל (דְיִיל (דְייִיל (דְיי		
בארי (-, 8) 86  בארי (-, 118, 331  בארי (-, 1		
בין	4 12	
ביי , פלאני (מר ביי ביי ביי ביי ביי ביי ביי ביי ביי בי		אָתָה 280
ביני (באר הייבי באר	הַּרָבִי הַּרָבִי 118, 331	יאתה נאתה 271
בין הישים בין הישים בין הישים בין הישים בין ביאני בין בין בין בין בין בין בין בין בין בי	קרָשִׁים, etcTab. IX (Note)	
בילי		
יבּישׁר		
נה מות		
יביל (בּלֵי בְּלֵי בְּלֵי בְּלֵי בְּלֵי בְּלֵי בְּלֵי בְּלֵי בְּלֵי בְּלִי בְּלִי בְּלִי בְּלִי בְּלִי בְּלִי בְּלִי בְּלִי בְּלֵי בְּלִי בְלִי בְּלִי בְּלִי בְּלִי בְלִי בְּלִי בְלְיבְל בְּלִי בְל בְבְלִי בְּל בְּלִי בְל בְּלִי בְל בְּלִי בְל בְּלְיבְל בְּלִי בְל בְּל בְּלְיבְל בְּלְיבְל בְּלְיבְל בְּל בְּל בְּל בְּל בְּל בְּל בְּל ב		
יבש היה באר	1.1 1ab. AAI (Note 2)	
ע שאמאתי באס		
ענאתיי באטר באטר באטר באטר באטר באטר באטר באטר	<b>'</b> b	בּבְּטֵח Τab. XVI (3) (Β, β)
רב שלון (איב שלי היב שלי		יבּה: 190, Tab. XXIII (4)
ר מות		יבּבּיוּן: Tab. XXIII (8)
אַרָּנוּל ייִבְישׁוּ הַנְישׁוּ הַבְּעָל יִיבְל יִבְּל יִבְל יִבְּל יִבְל יִבְּל יִבְיל יִבְּל יִבְּל יִבְּל יִבְּל יִבְּל יִבְּל יִבְּל יִבְּל יִבְּיל יִבְּל יִּבְּל יִבְּל יִּבְּל יִבְּל יִבְּבְּי יִבְּי יִבְּל יִבְּיל יִבְּל יִבְּבְּי יִבְּבְּי יִּבְּי יִבְּי יִבְּי יִבְּי יִּבְּי יִּבְּי יִבְּי יִּבְּי יִּבְּי יִבְּי יִבְּי יִּבְּי יִּבְּי יִבְּי יִבְּי יִּבְּי יִּבְּי יִבְּי יִּבְּי יִּבְּי יִּבְּי יִבְּי יִבְּי יִּבְּי יִּבְּי יִבְּי יִּבְּי יִּבְּי יִבְּי יִבְּי יִּבְּיי יִּבְּי יִבְּיי יִּבְּי יִּבְּיי יִּבְּי יִּבְּיי יִּבְּיי יִּבְּיי יִבְּבְּיי יִּבְּיי יִּבְּיי יִּבְּיי יִּבְּיי יִּבְּיי יִּבְּיי יִּ		
שניה (פּרַב אַרָּרָב אָלְרָב אָלְרִב אָלְרָב אָלְרִב אָלְרְב אָלְר אָל אָלְר אָל אָלְר אָל אָלְר אָל אָלְר אָל אָלְר אָל אָלְר אָל אָלְר אָלְר אָלְר אָלְר אָלְר אָלְר אָל אָלְר אָל אָלְר אָל		
יניל (& ר ב ר ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
יניל (פּרָב ביי ביי ביי ביי ביי ביי ביי ביי ביי ב	With Fut. & Fast 200, 209	
לאַרָני (מּלְ יִנֵל יִנֶל יִנֶל יִנֶל יִנֵל יִנֶל יִנֶל יִנֵל יִנֶל יִנֵל יִנֶל יִנֵל יִנֶל יִנֶל יִנֶל יִנֵל יִנֶל יִנֵל יִנֶל יִנֵל יִנֶל יִנְל יִנְל יִנֶל יִנֶל יִנֵל יִנְל יְנָל יְנְל יִנְל יְנָל יְנְל יִנְל יִנְל יְנָל יְנְל יְּיְל יְיְל יְיְל יְנְל יְנְל יְנְל יְנְל יְנְל יְנְל יְנְל יְנְיְּל יְיְנְל יְנְיְּל יְיְּיְל יְיְיְּיְל יְיְּיל יְיְיְּיְל יְיְל יְּיל יְ		
ר (מּל ) 128 יוּבֶל יוָבֶל יוָבֶל יוָבֶל יוָבֶל יוָבֶל יוָבֶל יוָבֶל יוָבֶל יוַבֶל יוֹבֶל יוֹבָל יוֹבֶל יוֹבָל יוֹבְל יוֹבְל יוֹבָל יוֹבָל יוֹבָל יוֹבָל יוֹבָל יוֹבָל יוֹבָל יוֹבְל יוֹבֶל יוֹבְל יוֹבְל יוֹבְל יוֹבֶל יוֹבְל יוֹבְל יוֹבְל יוֹבְל יוֹבֶל יוֹבְל יוֹבְל יוֹבְל יוֹבֶל יוֹבְל יוֹבֶל יוֹבְל יוֹבֶל יוֹבְל יוֹבֶל יוֹבְל יוֹבֶל יוֹבְל יוֹבֶל יוֹבֶל יוֹבֶל יוֹבֶל יוֹבֶל יוֹבֶל יוֹבֶל יוֹבֶל יוֹבְל יוֹבֶל יוֹבְל יוֹבְל יוֹבְל יוֹבְי יוֹבְל יוֹבְל יוֹבְל יוֹבְי יוֹבְל יוֹבְל יוֹבְי יוֹבְל יוֹבְי יוֹבְל יוֹבְי יוֹבְיל יוֹבְי יוֹבְל יוֹבְי יוֹבְיל יוֹבְי יוֹבְיל יוֹבְי יוֹבְיל יוֹבְי יוֹבְיל יוֹבְי יוֹבְיל יוֹבְי יוֹבְיי יוֹבְי יוֹבְיי יוֹבְייי יוֹבְייי יוֹבְיי יוֹבְיי יוֹבְיי יוֹבְיי יוֹבְיי יוֹבְיי יוֹבְיי יוֹבְיי יוֹבְיי יו	•	
ינֵליי בליי	128 יאבר ווא יאבר	
יַרְבָּלְנִי Tab. XXVIII (β) אַרְבָנִי יַּרְבָּלְנִי see 355 אַרָבְנִי 268 אַרָבְי 269 אַרְבִּי 269 אַרְבִּי 269 אַרְבִּי 261 אַרְבִּי 261 אַרְבִי 261 אַרְבִי 268 אַרְבִי 155 אַרְבָּי 155 אַרְבָּי 155 אַרְבָּי 165 אַרְבָּי 175 אַרָבָּי 175 אַרָבָּי 175 אַרָבָּי 175 אַרָבָּי 175 אַרָבָּי 175 אַרָבּי 175 אַרָבּי 175 אַרָבּי 175 אַרָבּי 175 אַרָבּי 175 אַרָבּי 176 אַרָבּי 176 אַרָבּי 176 אַרָבּי 176 אַרָבּי 176 אַרָבּי 176	יאבה 267	ינֶל , יְנֵל , יָנֶל , יִנֶּל , יָנֶל , יִנֶּל
י אור בפאר בירון אין אין בפאר בפאר בירון אין אין בפאר בפאר בירון אין באר בפאר בירון אין באר בפאר באר באר באר באר באר באר באר באר באר ב		wa! 143, 144
י אור בפאר בירון אין אין בפאר בפאר בירון אין אין בפאר בפאר בירון אין באר בפאר בירון אין באר בפאר באר באר באר באר באר באר באר באר באר ב		יי בּקלוּ see 355
י אות באר		ידרון & ידר 292
י אחוז אירנו אירני איי אירני אייי אירני	min 208	ידר & ידר 281
יַרְעָלּר, יָאִירוּ , יַאִירוּ , יַבְּעָרְ , יַאַרוּ , יַבְּעָרְ , יַבְּעָרְ , יַבְּעָרְ , יבּעָרְ , יבּעְרְ , יבּבְּיּבְּיּ , יבּבְּיּבְּיּ , יבּבְּיּבְּיּיבְּיּיבְּיּיבְּיבְּיּי	111N 209	
יבעל , יאכל , יאכל Tab. XVII. ידעת	MASS AMASS 128	
יַרְעָת בּיל		
יַּדְעַהְ Tab. XVI (3) (B, \beta) יַדְעַהְ Tab. XVI (3) (C) יַדְּעַהְ 112 יַדְּרְכוּ 130** יַדְרְכוּ 130** יַדְרְכוּ 130** יַדְרְכוּ 270 יַדְרְכוּ 268 יַדְרָכוּ 191 יַדְרָנּ 16		
יַּרְכוּל יַּרְכוּל 112 144 130** יַּרְכוּל 130** יַּרְכוּל 130** יַּרְכוּל 270 יִּרְכוּל 270 יִּרְכוּל 268 יַּרְכּוּל 191 יַּרְכּוּל 160 יַּרְכּוּל 116		
יַּאָלֵר יַּרְלֶרְל		
ילאפור		
ילאפור	יַאָּמֹר יַאָּמֹר 130**	1.1
יָאָר יַהְנֶּה	יאפו 270	יַר שְׁנָה מיַר שְׁנָה 335
יַאֶּרנוּ Cp. Tab. XVII [Pa- ; יַּאֶרנוּ 116	אר 268	191 יַּהְנָּה
V/V A		দ্বন্ধ 116
		יַהְרָפָם \$34

	1
PAGE 276	יחי & יחי 171, 279
הוֹרָה 282, 354	יחייה 279
יהודוך יהודוך 138, 282, 354	ייייי 280
קמחי 138	יחיי 279
יהושיע יהושיע 138, 354	יחיי 265, 280
יהי 170, 222, 226, 277	יְחַיָּנוּ ,יְחַיָּנוּ ,יַחַיָּנוּ 280
Tab. XXIII (3)	יְחִישָׁה 88
יָהי 170, 277	יַחֶמַתְנִי 344
138, 282, 354 יהילילו	יחן & יַחְנֶּה 191 & 192
191 יהֶמֶה	ימץ 192
יֶהֶמְיּוּן 172, Tab. XXIII (8)	יַתר & יַתר 170 (ep. 192) יַתר א
יהרגהו יהרגהו 208	יָהֶרָדוּ יַהֶּרָדוּ 117
יַּהַמֵּלְ 346	יַחֶרֶדֹּנְּ 118
346, 354 346, 354	יְחֵשׂף וּיִחְשׂף 116 (Note ‡)
ገኝነ 271	nn: 144
יוֹדַעְהָי מוֹדַעְהָי 366	טי ("טָ"), טי 174, 297
יוֹלְהָה יוֹלְהָה 330	בים 134
יולקד יולקד Tab. XVIII	יַּטֶּה, יִּטֶּה 174, 297
יוֹפְב 356	יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי
יוֹסף 328	10! 297
קסוי 137	יטור 144
יוֹצִיאוּם 286	יַטְבּוּ, יִטְבּוּ 297
יוּקשִׁים 348	יטיש 144
יוֹרֶא יוֹרֶא 288 (Note)	ייבשׁ אַייבשׁ 135
יוֹרֵהוּ 289	ייבְשׁוּ 135
יוֹרוּ, יוֹרוּף 289	ייִרְע 137 (Note   )
נו & יוֹרֶנוּ 289	135, 265
יישר 356	ביטב Tab. XVIII
יוֹשִׁיב וֹשִׁיב 134	ייטיב 134, Tab. XVIII
296 (יַוֹי יַנֶּה & יַנִּי יִנָּה	ייִמִיב 135 (Note ‡, ii)
יָּהְבְּרָדְּ see 348	יולילו , יולילו 136, 282
יַחַרְיִּי 170, 192	ייניק 135
יַחְדְּלֹנְּ יַחְדְּלֹנְּ	ייף (איייַ) 174
סותי & סתי 153	ነገ <u>ል።</u> 284
יהורל 150 (Note)	יירָאֵנִי 287
חות 191	ייראני 288

PAGE 288	PAGE 151, 295
יב, יבָה 174, 299	ינקהו ינקהו 292
יפֶּר, יַבֶּרוּ, יַבֶּרוּ ,יַבֶּרוּ ,יַבֶּרוּ ,יַבֶּרוּ ,יַבֶּרוּ ,יַבֶּרוּ ,יַבֶּרוּ ,יַבֶּרוּ ,יַבֶּרוּ	
יבוֹ אַ יַבוֹ	
יפוּק , יפוּק , יפוּק 299	יַּנְטֶּר 293
יבוֹנְנוּ יבּוֹנְנוּ 317	ng: 145
299 יַבֶּבָּה יִבְּּכָה	אַ נַּתַהוּ & נַתָּהוּ 294
יָלֹל, etc 84	296 ינְחוּנְי
יְבְּלֶּה Tab. XXII (Note v)	ינְחַם 296
ללי Tab. XIV (Note †, β)	בוחם 294
יבלְבֶּל יבלְבֶּל 175	יַנְיָלֶנּגּ ( ני אַ) יַנְּתֶנּגּ 296
יַלּאֶת 322	יניאוּ , יניאוּ , יניא יני 293
יבְּלְתִיוּ יַבְלְתִיוּ 210	ייי 145, 241
יבְלְתֵּם ( 🎎 ) יבְלְתֵּם 325	ם, ביתחו ביתחו 294
יבֶּבוֹ , יַבֶּם 299	ינין ינין 295
Tab. XXX (8)	יַנַפוּ 300
יַבַּרְסְמֶנָּה יַבַּרְסְמֶנָּה 177	see 157 (Note §) יבע
תבי 356,Tab.XXI (Note¶)	קֹמָם 295
יבּתוּ (﴿ אַזְּהַ יִּבְּתוּ ( אַ יִּבְּתוּ יַבְּתוּ יַבְּתוּ יַבְּתוּ יַבְּתוּ יַבְּתוּ יַבְּתוּ יַבְּתוּ יַבְּתוּ	יַּבְעוּ 301
יַּכְּתוּם see 355	Tab. XXII (Note i)
ילְבְּשׁוּ see 111	יְנְּשׁוּא מיִבְּשׁוּא 304_
יַלְבְּיֹשְ (-יֹשֶנּוּ) יִלְבְּיֹשְ (-יִשְנּוּ) 208 & 209	7만 356
(-תִּנִי ,-תָנוּ ,-תִידְ) יְלְדְתִּיהוּ	יְסְעוּי 143
Tab. XXV (β)	. יַנְרָנְהוּ & יַעַבְרֶנְהוּ Tab. XXVIII
ילוה (& ילוה 290	(δ & γ) 150 (Note)
ייי יייי יייי יייי יייי יייי יייי יייי יייי	
ילְוְכוּוּ 290	יעור
יליוג 161	
יַלִּין 154	יעלה יעלה 171, 191, 192 176 יעטרו
ברנו Τab. XXVIII (γ)	יען 113
ילקטון ילקטון	יַנְצִיר (twice) 116
ימיתון 160	יערב (twice) יערב 116
ימלה Tab. XXII (Note u)	יערבו 117
ר ביי וואס און	יעשה 171
יַמְתוּין 160 ו	יִעשׁן (twice) 116
1	12 50 (011200)

	PAGE
יעשר יעשר 120	N°P, 311
יעשרנו 355	יקימון יקימון
יָפְיָפִיתְ 176, 284	Tab. XXI (Note 3)
יְפָּקָד 114	יַקְם 157
יִּפְקְדוּ see 111	יַקְמוּ 150
יַּפְקַדּוֹ see 111 see	יִקְרָאוּ! K. Fut 3 pl. m.
בן , בָּם , יִפְּקוּדְּ 210	Pause-form, fr. קרא 238
יַפַּפָּרָדְּ 210	יִקְרָאִנְנִי Τab. XXVIII (γ)
יפקרנו 208, 210	ייי 191, Tab. XXIII
יַפְקידֶנוּ יַבְּקידֶנוּ 208	ייי 171, Tab. XXIII
יִּפְשׁׁמֵנּ 104 (Note ¶)	NT 185
הַפָּי 50	יָרֵא , יָרֵא 328
אָבְיָ (fr. יְּפְתָּה 171, 191	יַרְאָה 171 171
יצאָהוּ, יצאָ 286	יראוּ Tab. XXII
284 284	יראו 289
ነጻነ 286	יבי , –ך , יבאוהו 287
284	יף א יְרַאִּי ,וּרְאֵי 287
יַצֶּב ,יַצֶב 145	刊: 287
١٤٠٠ 145	יָרָאתָי ,יָרָאתָי 287 (cp. 185,
יַצְנֶּה ,יְצֵנֶּה ,יְצֵנֶּה 310	Obs. XXV. N.B.
ייבור ייצור יוצור 310	ירְעַת אַ וּרַעָּת מַ 287
יאָיָחוּ: 150 (Note)	יַרָאתֶם & יְרֵאתֶם 287 יָרָאתֶם 157
יצור 310 310	יַרֶב 231
יציאָהוּ 286	יַרְבָּצוּוּן 112
יצִית ,יצִינ ,יצִינ 145	ירף Tab. XXIII
יצקח see 113	קלין 177
$ ext{see Tab. XVI}(3)[ ext{B},oldsymbol{eta}]$	יבה , יבה , יבה , יבה 288
יצע 145	ארי, אחיי, דורי 289
יצע 145 אין, אואי 145 יאין 284	רַאַר ירַאַר 150 (Note)
	ירין: 312, Tab. XXIII (8)
יַקוּר , יְקוּר , יְקוּר , יְקוּר 312	יבוד 312
$\Pi_{\overline{\gamma}}$ (& $\Pi_{\overline{\gamma}}$ ) Tab. XIX (Note $\gamma$ , vi)	ירוןTab. XXI (Note 3)
יָּקְּחֶהָ (אַ נוּה אַ $ ext{Tab. XXVIII}$ (אַ יִּקּחֶהָ	יבה יבה 157 (Note §)
inp., etc. Tab. XIX (Note A)	ירם 155
88 יַקְמִרוּן	יבם יובני , יבם 289

PAGE	PAGE
יבלי Tab. XXII (Note j)	ישרתי 110
ירשות & ד - Tab. XXV (a)	יששום 154
פא ירשיען נרשיען	יִשְׁתַּחוּ (& אַרָּ 191, 315
יָרִשְׁתֶּם יַרְשְׁתֶּם 159	Tab. XXIII (¶)
ישׁ (יָשׁ־) w. Affs. Tab. XIII	מתחוה (¶) 315, Tab. XXIII
	יוֹשְׁחַחָּיוֹיTab. XXIII (Note)
(Note §, δ)305	יַהְאָנוֹ (15) 267, Tab. XXIII
(בֶּם, בָּהָ, יִשְּׂא בַּהָּ, יַשְּׂא בַּהָּ, בַּהָּ) 303	
אום, אחו) ישאו (אחו , אחו אחו) ישאו (אחו אחו אחו אחו אחו אחו אחו אחו אחו אחו	יְּתְשֵּנְהַ (—אוּג ) יִּתְשֵּנְהַ ( — בּאוּג ) יִתְשֵּנְהַ 268
ישָׂאוּנְדָּ 303	
נוֹט יִשְׂאָנָּה (ני , יַנְיּי יִשְׂאָנָּה 303	יְתְבַשְׁשׁוּ יַתְבַשְׁשׁוּ 245
ر (twice) 137	יתול יתול 170, 191,
ישׁב 151, 155	Tab. XXIII (15)
יַּשְׁב 157	יְתְּבֶּלֶע Tab. XVI (3) (B, ii)
	יִקְאַשׁן 367
Tab. XXIII (3)	מו ביר ,יְהָהַלֵּה 358
انپات (twice) 306	יָתְוּ 313
ישָׁוּה ישִׁוּה 313	תְּוָהָי: 133 (‡, b),
ישוּעְתָה 353	Tab. XVI (3) (B, ii)
	ית, etc. Tab.XIX (NoteB)
ישׁיא (twice), ישׁיא 305 305	יְתְנַבֵּא ( 🌦 אוֹיִ ( 🚉 אוֹי יִתְנַבָּא 317
ישִׁים 155, 156, 157	יְתְנֵנֵח Τab. XVI (3) (Β, δ)
ישׁׁמְבֹרוּ 238	הַתְּנֶחָם יַּתְנֵחָם 112, 317
אַפֿבן 89	יְתְעֹרֶר יַתְעֹרֶר 162
171, 192	יְתְּפָּקֵר (🏎 זֹהְ מָּקֵר 358
דיש (B, β) Tab. XVI (3) (Β, β)	
(בְּבֵּנִי , בְּבָּנִי , בְּחַדּ) יִשְׁלְחֵהוּ	יַתְקַרְשׁוּ יַתְקַרְשׁוּ 112
Tab. XXVIII (β)	
ישׁלֵיוּ 172, Tab. XXIII	<b>5</b>
ישׁם ,ישׁם 154, 155	5 the prefix 2, 3
יי יישטיענו 212	w. Affs. Tab. II (& Notes)
ישע 170, 192	
י ישׁעִשְׁעוּ 176 (Note †)	327 פַּאֲבֶּל
ישפוטו 85, 336	327 פָּבָר, פְּבֵר 327
יַשְׁק 191, Tab. XXIII (13)	בבוא בבוא 272
ישרשו 366 (Note)	יּבְבַּלֵּע Tab. XVI (3) (B, a)
ישֶׁרתוּנהָ Tab. XXVIII (γ)	נבה בּנְבה 123

80 بْدَيْدُلْرُمْ 80	ordinary negative 93
6 בְּהַיּוֹם ,בְּהַחלֹנוֹת ,בְּהָחָכְם	PRECEDES 93
יַּהַבְּנֵע Tab. XVI (3) (B, a)	Prohibitive 93, 103
343	(לְאָחֹב 🍪 לְאָחֹב 🔐 130*
יי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי	אַהַבָּה 80, 322
346, 347	לאור 160, 268
ייי ייי פֿוָפֿר נוָפֿר נוָפֿר וויייי ווייייייייייייייייייייייייי	ייי ייי פֿאָכְרָה נְאָכְרָה 233
Tab. XXII (Note n)	* לאָסֹר & לַאִמֹר
אלי Tab. XXII (Note h)	ילְבוֹא ,לְבוֹא 272
347 چۈك	לָבִיא (for לְּהָבִיא ) 273
בָּלִי ,בְּלִי 40	ייי לְבָּרָם יַלְבָּרָם 323
בְּלְבַּל ,(לָהָּ , _ֻלָה) בִּלְבַּל ,בַּלְבֵּל	150 (Note)
ביי בּלְבָּלוּ & בּלְבָּלוּ	דab. XIX דענישת
ייי בּלְנוּ Tab. XXX (2)	יי לנעה Tab. XIX (Note a)
במות במות	ייי לְּבְעָה Tab. XVIII
Tab. XXII (Note a)	ייי לָרַעַת וּלָרַעַת 133 (§), 259
בּנְטוֹתוֹ בּנְטוֹתוֹ	ייוש לַדַרְיוֹש 322
300 בּנְּלֹתְדְּ	להאיר 268
בּנְפֹל 123, 144	יה לְהַאָּלֹחוֹ לַהַאָּלֹחוֹ 269
س با	ייי ייי לְּהָבִיאַ יַרָ יִּהַבִּיאַ ייִי יייי
נפְּנִשׁ בּפְנִשׁ 123	לַהַנְּרִים ,לְהַנְּרִים 6
בקרת בקרת 123	באם להונקם 283
Tab. XV (Note ‡)	להוצאהו באהו 285
יייי יייי ניִם וּנָים וּנָים	מהורתם להורתם
ייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	6 לַתַּחוֹמָה
בַּרַתִּי ,בְּרַתְּי 122	יי לְהַמְּ לְהַמְּ לְהָיוֹת לְהִיוֹת לַהְיוֹת לַהְיוֹת
וויייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	. 1
בּשְׁבֶּת 133	hand a second
80 בְּשִׁמְעָם	
345	
	לְהָנִיף לְהָפֶּתֶר לְהִפֶּתֶר לְהִפֶּתֶר
L,	
Lu o	
the prefix 2, 3	1
w. Affs. Tab. II (& Notes)	
5 for '3d Rt-letter' 69	נהקיטו Tab. XXIV (δ, 4)

	Tab. XXIII (10)
15811115	
לָחִי.	(װֶלָי, אָ), יַחֶיָי 40
לַהִיות	278 (i-, b-, i) 279
ארשיר לוויווז	(1-, 0-, 11-) 2/9
م المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة الم	349 (Note *)
לַחָּמָם לַחָּמָם	80
ליולוח	
مرسوس مرسور	לְחָשׁב , לַחְשׁב , לַחְשׁב , בַּחְשׁב ,
ליוולו לדוופה	149
مار مندورا گرتی کا	143
11.47.5	& יסוד
ביותרה ליפון	342
לישהת ביקורו	342(‡)
	(& ') 288
	בא
קירואה ב_	& 133 133
	Tab. II (2) & Note (6)
	133, Tab. II (Note 6)
	133, 136
کرده ی مرده	לבי & לְבִי , 136(†)
	Tab. II (Note 7)
לרלא	, לְכַלֵּה 343
לרמו	133 (Note   )
	263
	225 [Cp. Pt I, § 58 (Note*)]
	Tab. XXII (Note b)
المدالية	Tab. XXII (Note b)
م دوم د و د آداد مور د	1ab. XXII (Note 0)
ייי ללושהה	176, 366 Tab. II (2) & Note (§)
ا المود	180.11 (2) & Note (8)
לנים	160   152 (Note)
77.	102 (11000)

לַנְחֹתֶם	296
לנסות	300
לנפל	123, 144
לנפל	79
לנתץ	לְנְחִשׁ & 123
לסבו	Tab. XXIV (δ, 5)
לְםַערוֹ	(הַּעָּרְכֶּם & Tab. —עַּרְכֶּם —)
	XXIV(a)
לַסִתָּר	[Cp. 79 (Note †), 382]
לעות	150
	Tab. XXIV (δ)
	340
	236, 381 (twice), 382
	79, 120, 349
לפעלם	322
לצבא	322 & אַבא 123
לקור	311
לכח	Tab. XIX (A)
	4, Tab. XIX (Note $\gamma$ , v)
	Tab. XIX (Note A, 3)
	Tab. XIX (A)
	Tab. XVI (3) (C)
לְקַחָתוֹ	
לְקַיֵּם	
לְקָרָבָה	80
לרא	286
לֶרָאוֹת	340
לַרָאֹתְכֶּם	349 (Note)
לְרָחָצָה	322
לְרָחָקָה	321
לָרִשְׁתּוֹ	Tab. XXIV (δ, 2)
לָשֵׂאת	302
לשומו	Tab. XXIV (δ, 4)
לִשֶּׁבֶת	133, Tab. XVIII
לשרד	123
לְשִׁמְנוּ	123 Tab. XXIV (a, iii)

PAGE	PAGE
יימוֹ Tab. XXIV (δ, 4)	מוצאת & מוצאים 286
ישׁבֶּב (& ב)79 (Note *)	מוֹצְאֹתְיוּ מוֹצְאֹתְיוּ
לְשָׁמָּד לִשְׁמָד 79 (†)	מוֹת , בְּמִים , בְּמָה , מוּקָם 163
79 (†)	מוראים מוראים
(דער (דער) לְּמֵת Tab. XIX (B)	מוֹרָם 347
,	289 ביך, די, מורים
Tab. XIX (Note 5)	אָמָיָת w. Affs. Tab. XIII (Note ‡, є)
	מוֹת 151, 243
<b>a</b>	וחות, מותנו מותי מותה מותו 151 מותו
_	מוֹתִי Tab. XIII (Note ţ, є)
b ordinary prefix 3, 4, 6	ווים 130
D (or P) w. Affs. Tab. II (& Notes)	מחאד
מְאָרָם מִאָּרָם 347	מחוץ 4
80 מַאַהְבַּת	מחיה 279
מָאִירוֹת ,מֶאִירוֹת 268	353 מַחְלְמִים
نظر نظر	
אַנְה 344	ביים (מוק ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביי
מָאָסְכֶם, כָּאָסְם, 321,Tab.XV(Note ‡)	66 מַחַצִּית ,(_ת &) מָחֵצָה
מַאַסְבְּיוּ מַאַסְבְּיוּ 347	ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי יי
יַ מְאָרְרִים יִ מְאָרְרִים 271	יָקָה , מֵינִיק 135
מַבּוֹא & מָבּוֹא ביי מַבּוֹא ביי ביי ביי ביי ביי ביי ביי ביי ביי	מינקתוֹ (🏖 🗕 135,
יְּבַעְהֶּךְ מָבַעְהֶּךְ 369	Tab. XXVI (§)
3 מִנְבוּרְתָם , מִבְצִיר	מְיָרָאִים 288
ייי ייי מַנְרְמָּה ייי מִנּרְמָּה	אָתוֹ מִיִּרְאָתוֹ 80, 286
ית & מְהְיוֹת 276	מְבֶּה ( הוּ , הוּ , מְבֶּה and
מַהַבּוֹת 298	298 (הַ הַ & הַ בָּה מַבֶּה
מהר מהר מהר	298 מָבֵּי , מָבִּים ,(—וֹת &) מַבִּים
מַדְרָה מַדְרָה 344	298 מבּדְ
מהַרְבַּת 324	מבּלְבּל יים מָבַלְבּל 175
מוניד מוניד	מְּבְרְבָּּלֹ ייִ מְבְרְבָּּלֹ 177
מוּרַעַת מוּרַעַת	86 מַבְרָה
מונוך מונוך	מַכְהֵשׁ ניכְהַשׁ מַכְהַשׁ
מוּעֶדֶת מוּעֶדֶת 348	קלא (& 'מְלָא 327
מוצְאוֹת מוצְאוֹת	מְלֵא מְלָא 344
מוֹנְאֵי מוֹנְאֵי	יי מלאף 346
הן א מוֹנְאֵיהֶם , מוֹנְאֵי	מלאת Tab. XXII (Note a)
מוֹצִי׳ אַ מוֹצְאִים 285	מלאַתִי מלאַתִי
	The second secon

PAGE	PAGE
מַלְוֶה 290	קּצְתִי Tab. XXII (Note d)
86 מלוכה	פל , בר, פל, etc. 163
יי מְלְושְׁנִי מְלְושְׁנִי 367	פּלִים, etc 163
ייי מלים מלים	קירבּע הירבּע 67
ו ווו (בנם &) מַלִינִים ווווים	4 מְרָנְזֶדְּ
מַלְבָּי צֶדֶק מַלְבָּי צֶדֶק 232	מַרְדָה מַרְדָה 323
78 מְלְדְּ תִּמְלֹדְ	מְרְדֹף 4
ਹੈ w. Affs Tab. X	י מְרוֹמְמִי מָרוֹמְמִי 162
w. Affs Tab. XII	מַבַקּדָה מְבַקּדָה 330
86 מֶלְבִי , מֶלְבָה	מְשְׁאָתוֹ מִשְּׂאָתוֹ 302
מלפנו מלפנו	מּשֶׁבֶּת מִשֶּׁבֶת
מַלְהְעוֹת מַלְהְעוֹת	קשְּׁנְבּוֹ, etc. App <sup>x</sup> (B) to Tab IX
$\tau$ ממותי Tab. XIII (Note $\dagger$ , $\epsilon$ )	ז מִשְׁחָהוּ Τab. XXVII (β)
ימָקְיִם ימָקְּדִיִם 173	מִישְׁחַת מִישְׁחַת
מנאץ	פושָבר & מִשְבר 86
מָנָר & מָנָר 292	שְּׁלְשׁ הַשְּׁלְשׁ 67
מַנַדִּיכֶּט מְנַדִּיכֶּט 292	85 משקרים
מְנַרִּים מְנַרִּים 292	ע הַשְּׁבְּט w. Affs. App <sup>x</sup> (B) to Tab. IX
מנושו מנושו	מְשָׁרַת מְשָׁרַת 369
תְּבָּי 145	יה משׁתוֹ 302
מַנְקְתּוֹ 135	ת בישתחות Tab. XXIII (‡)
מפית מפית	מִשְׁתַחַוִיתֶם מִשְׁתַחַוִיתֶם 178
מַסְהֵּר מַסְהֵּר 353	ກຕູ, etc 152, Tab. XX
יי בּעָרוֹת מָעָרוֹת מָעָרוֹת מָעָרוֹת מָעָרוֹת	рр, etc 152, Tab. XX
מְעְוְרִים מַעְוְרִים מַעְוְרִים	ים, מְתְאֵנֶה 267
232 מַעִינוֹ	מְתְאַנֵּה 270
(בה &) מעלה 192	מַקאֹנְנִים מַקאֹנְנִים 268
לייי	מַתָּה & מֶתָה 152
עשה w. affs 44	מְתְהַלֶּדְּ 248
מַעשה מַעשה	ביי, מתו למהי , מתו למהי , מתו
מְעָתִיק מַעְתִּיק	דab. XIII (בּמֹתִיו (in בָּמֹתִיוֹ) Tab.
83 מָפָּקָד , מְפָּקָד , מְפָּקָד	(Note $\ddagger$ , $\epsilon$ )
מפַתַּחַ מַפַּתַּחַ	מֶּתִידְ מַתֶּידְ מַתָּידְ
*\$p, etc 185	מַהֶּם & מָהִים 152
מצָּב מַצָּב מַצָּב מַצָּב	מָתְלְעוֹת מָתַלְעוֹת 362
מַצַּק 134	מתמם 316

PAGE	PAGE
מתנו & מתן 151	יַנְה & נִדְעָה 138
330 מְתְנַבֵּרָה מִתְנַבַּרָה	עָדֶר (or נָדֶר) w. Affs. Tab. X
מְתְקוֹמֵם, etc 163	נְהִי , נְהְיֶה 277, Cp. Tab. XXIII (9)
ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב	יִיתָ , -יָתָה & בְּיִתָה) נְהְיָה
	278 278
	נָהֶמֶה נָהֶמֶה
7	נְהָפְּכוּ נָהְפְּכוּ נָהְפְּכוּ
נאוָה , נְאוָה 291	נוגות , נוגו 281
באור , נאָנָה 290, 291	נוֹרִיעָה נוֹרִיעָה 137
נאור 268	318 נַנְּפְרוּ
נאוֹתה , נאוֹת 269	נוֹנִיא בוֹנְיא 286
נאחווי 129	287 נוֹרָאֹתֶיךּ , בְּאָה & נוֹרָא
נאּכְלָה (& בּאַבְלָה )130 (add¹ Note)	נוֹרָאוֹת נוֹרָאוֹת 55, 287
ַנְאַץ נָאַץ נָאַץ 342	נוְבִּירָה נוְבִּירָה 334
אַצוּ 344	ַנוְעָקָהָ נוְעָקָהָ 110
נאָר נאָר נאָר 343	נְּתְבָּאִים נַתְבָּאִים 341
נאָרִים באָרִים 271	ייי נַּחְבֵּאתָ נַחְבֵּאתָ 119, 381
נבֹאָה נָבֹאָה 273	נַחְבָּה נַחְבָּה
ינְבֹּוָהTab. XXI (Note 6)	Tab. XXII (Note f)
נְבָיא נָבָיא 275	بي
ייי ייי ייי ייי 160 וֹלֶבְלִים	ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי יי
Tab. XXI (Note 6)	נְחַלָּה (-וֹת &) נַחְלָה 193 193
Tab. XXI (Note 8)	נְחֶלֵיתִי , נָחְלִיּ 193
178, 368	נַחַלְמָה נַחַלְמָה
42	יָּחָם נַחָם 296
ייי ( <del>-</del> , י-) 39 נְגְדּוֹ 39	נְחָם , נְחָם 144 (Cp. 343)
גְּרַע & נְּרָע 340	נְּחְמְרֵהוּ נָחְמְרֵהוּ
קוֹף 338	ווי נְחֶמְדִים וּהָמָדִים
י יְּנְזְרְתִּנִי נְנְזָרְתִּנִי 110	הַם & נַחַמְהִּי 144
נגירה נגירה 145	ו 191 נֹחַנֶּה 191
يور	296 נְחֵנִי & נְחַנִי
, etc 173 , etc	תוֹנְתָּTab. XXI (Note i)
נגלות נגלות	וְחָפָּה 193
עָנֵע w. Affs Tab. X	118 נַחְפְּשָׂה
Tab. XXI (Note 7)	תורTab. XXI (Note ii)
ע אַ גַרע 137	נַחֶּרֶבֶּת , נֶחֶרֶבוּת ,נֶחֶרֶבֶּת ,נֶחֶרְבוּ 119

	PAGE
פר הים נחרים , נחרים , נחרו במורים , נחרו	מספ (בוֹנִי , בְּהוֹי) נִפְּה
בו 🍇 נַחְשָׁבוּ 119	חם, יביתו , נפיתו , נפיתו , נפיתו
יהָת 144	מסני נפני
נחתום נחתום	נְסְעָה , נְסְעָה נַסְעָה 144
נטוי & נטוות , נְפָּה (Kthîv),	נפתו & נפתה נפתו
, etc 297 , נטוי	נאָכָד נאָכָד נאָכָד נאָכָד
ָנְטְיוּ נָטְיוּ נָטְיוּ נָטְיוּ	נַעְבָּרָה 🙏 נַעְבָּרָה 🔐 נַעְבָּרָה 118
נְמְמָאִים נִמְמְאִים 341	יַּגְעְדַּר נָעְדַּר 116, 119, 340
Tab. XXII (Note f)	נעור נעור 160 (Note)
נמע נמע נמע	געוב Nφ. Past 3 s. m 119
נמֶרָה נמֶרָה נמֶרָה	נעל & (נְעַל (cp. 171) (cp. 171) (נעל (בעל (בעל (בעל (בעל (בעל (בעל (בעל (ב
נינֶם 283, Tab. XXX (7)	ייי בּעַלֶּה נַעֲלֶה נַעֲלֶה
יַּשְׁה & נִירְשָׁה 135	נְעְלְם נְעְלְם 116
נכאו 298	נְעַלַמָה נ <u>עַל</u> מָה 119 (Note *)
יַּרְבָּדֵי נְרְבָּדֵי 341	קּנְעָהָהָ נְעַבְּהָּ
341 נְכְבְּדֶיהֶם ,נְכְבַּדֶּיהָם	193 נעניתי
299 בַּבַּחוֹ, נַבֶּח	נענשו נענשו
מַנּה , נְכָּה 298	ייי געֶצֶרָה נְעֶצֶרָה 119
נֹכָתָת נֹכָתָת	ער w. Affs Tab. X
297 נַבֶּנוּ ,נַבֶּם 338	ערה w. Affs Tab. XII
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	נערמו נערמו
T 4 = 4 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	יייייי בֿעַרָץ 119 (Note *)
	נַעֲשָׂה נַעֲשָׂה 193
ייי נְּבְרָקּ נְבְּרָקּ 298	נַעֲשׂוּה אַ נָעֲשְׂתָה , נַעֲשׂוּה נַעֲשׂוּה 193
	נְעְתּוֹר נַעְתּוֹר 339
	נְבּוֹצֶת נְפּוֹצֶת נְפּלְאַת נפְלָאַת 185
נלחם 338	
ייי בּלִין 154 (Note *)	נפלאתה נפלאתה 82, Tab. XXII
בְּרָה & נֵלְכָּה 136	נפּלָה נְפְלָה נִפְלָה נִפְלָה 144
נְמְלָחוּ נִמְלָחוּ	נפלו נפלו
נְמְנָא (thrice)Tab. XXII	נְפְלִינוּ Tab. XXII (Note 1)
אים , נְמְצְאִים 341 אַיּדּ , -ְאִים , נְמְצְאִים	ترقا Tab. XXIII
נְמָר נָמָר נָמָר 160 (Note)	נפצות נפצות נפצות 163
מב נסב נסב נסב	ייי נפּתי נפָתי נפָתי 295
ייי נְּטָרֵ נְטָרֵ נְטָרָ נְטָרָ נְטָרָ	נְצִיאַ
٠٠٠ ناباً ٠٠٠ ٠٠٠ ناباً ١٠٠٠ ٠٠٠ ناباً ١٠٠٠	1 500, 801

25) & 2 145	פאתים נשאתים 302
יַבָּה & נְעְּבָּח 134, 145	202 יִנְשָׂאתַנִי & נְשְׂאַתְנִי
נצוי נצוי 300, 301	מַשְׁבָּה נִשְּׁבָה מַשְּׁבָּה
אַמַדְּק נְצְטַדְּק 89*, 315	נִשְׁבַּר 🌲 רָה & נִשְׁבַּרָח , בָּר א נִשְּׁבַּר 125
301	נשוא , נשוא , נשוא , נשוא
ייי נצילנה נצילנה	208 נשוא & נשו
נְצְצִים נּצְצִים נּצְצִים	מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ
אייי נגלע ייי נגלע 86	נְשִׁים (נְשִׁי & נִשִׁים), etc 46
יי נְצְרַת 63	338, Tab. XIV (Note d)
מו מ	ייי בישׁבר נשׁבר 306
נְקַנֶּה ,נְקְנֵּה 312	י נְשְׁעֵנגּי נִשְׁעֵנגי 122
נקומה נקומה 158	נשרפה נשרפה
160 נְלְטֹתֶם & נְקוּמֹתם	
יִתִּי ,נִקּיתָ 301	ישְׁתְּחָנֶתTab. XXIII (Note)
מקני נקני 302	יי נשחעה Tab. XXIII (17)
יָלָה & נִקְּתָה 301	יתנל Tab. XXIII (17)
ייעָה נְרִיעָה 158	אס ייְחַבְּמָה אַמְדַבְּמָה
יְבּאוּ [Pt. I, § 58 (Note *)]	ייי נְתַנּה 122, 146
Tab. XXII	τab. XIX (Note δ, ii)
יְּרְפְּתְה Tab. XXII (Note w)	נְּקְנְּךְ נְתְנְךְּ נֹתֶנְךְּ
נשא נאָא 173, 305	הָּהָ, נָתַהָּ 146, Tab. XIX (B)
بناه 305	לְתַּמֶּם & זֶּעְ 146, Tab. XIX (B)
נשָׂא & נְשֹׂא , נָשׂא 302 302	Tab. XIX (Note 8, ii)
נְשְׂא , נְשָׂא , נֹשֵׂא 303	
دنیا	
304, 344 منابع مانات	D
יים נְשָׂאוֹם ,נְשָׂאוֹ 302	לב, סבר, סבר, סבר, סבר, סבר, סבר, סבר, סב
נשׁאֵי & נשׁאוֹת נשׁאֵי & נשׁאוֹת	Tab. XXI
נשאים 173, 305	12b Tab. XXI
303 נְשָׂאִים & נִשְׂאִים	ספוני 180
302	180, Tab. XXI סבותי
ייי גישָאל נִשְאַל 77, 338	מביב מביב
נשָׁאַת & ,נשְׂאַת ,נְשְׂאַת 302	750 180
(twice) 304 304	(i.e. ١٩٥٥, Tab. XXI) مِجْدِن (i.e. ١٩٥٥) مِجْدِن
בְּישְׂאתָה	w. Aff. me) 180
י יְשְׁאֹחֵיבֶם נְשְׂאֹחֵיבֶם	ן סַבּתָם ,סַבּתִי 180, Tab. XXI

הַלְּחָם 163 (Note *, d)	1
קעָד 113, 332 & Note *	
יי פְּעָרֵנִי Τab. XXVII (β)	
86 סַפְּרָה	
סָרִיִּםים, etc. Appx (A) to Tab.	
IX (Note §)	
, 0,	
y	
עֶבֶּר w. Affs Tab. X	1
עברי עברי 118	
ער w. Affs Tab. IV (3)	
עָרִים , עֶרָיים , עָרִי & עָרִי 40	
עוֹלֵל עוֹלֵל 365	עשור
עטיָה עטיָה ליסיָה 173 (†)	الم جارا
עינות 32	וְשַׂתָּה
עירה [Cp. Tab. VIII] Tab.	111,10
XIII (Note ‡, γ)	
על w. Affs Tab. IV	
עָלֶהוּ , עָלֶהְיּ Tab. IV (Note 2)	
עלהם Tab. IV (Note 4)	
עליה עליה 362 (Note)	
יל Tab. IV (2) & Note (2)	ظ,
עלימו & Tab. IV (Notes 3 & 4)	
יעליכם ב עַלכם in Tab. IV	אָיר פֿיר
עם w. Affs Tab. III	
עמדו עמדו עמדו	7
עפור (with me) Tab. III (Note)	
עמְדִי עמְדִי עמְדִי	
עְּמָהֶם with them (m.) Tab. III	
עפוכה Tab. III (Note 5)	
ייי עפּיכֶּם עפִיכֶּם Tab. III	פל
עמקי 328	
ענְבֵי Appx (A) to Tab. IX	פעל
עְנִיוֹ (עֹנִי &) עָנֵי 40	פעלל

יענקתמו ... Tab. XXV (יץ)

YY w. Affs. ... Tab. XIII (Note §, B) עקבי & עקבי App\* (A) to Tab. IX (†, ii) ער ... ... ... 151 ערה ... 321 ערל & ערל ... ... 327 עשָׂהוּ ... עשָׂהוּ 211 עשׁוֹה אַ עשׁוֹה Tab. XXVI (‡) ivy ... 173 (Note §) الالا 381, Tab. XXIII (2) עשות ... ... 238 עָשִׂית, עָשָׂית ... 249 עשוד ... יעשוד ... 211 (& דישוני וועשוני (בד & Tab. XXVI (†) עשׁת ... ... 172 עָשְׂתָנִי , עָשַׂתָהוּ ,עָי ... ... 211

## D

PAGE   PAGE	יוֹף, יוֹף, קוֹיף, קוֹיף מוֹיף אוֹף מוֹיף מוֹיף
w. Affs. App <sup>x</sup> (A) to Tob. TX	
Tab. IX	מוינו ( בנוך , קוינהו & ) קוינו 312
פְרִי & פְּרִי (פֶּרִי אָ) פְּרִי (פֶּרִי אַ) פְּרִי (פֶּרִי אַ) פְּרִי (פֶּרִי אַ) פְּרִי	312 תיך & קויתי , קויתי
שליבֶם, פֶּרְיָבֶם 40	Dip, etc163, Tab. XX
שליהֶם & פּרְיָם 40	Dip151, Tab. XX
ברשו 177	158 (Cp. 377)
Τab. IX (Note δ)	159 (Cp. 377) 159 (Cp. 377)
320, 321	DDip (& D_) Tab. XX
תַּםְּםTab. XVI (3)(B, γ)	מְּלְהָה פּוְּתָה
	(אָסָה, קָּחָה, קָּחָה, קַּחָה, קַּחָה, קַחַה, קַחַה, קַחַה, קַחַה, קַחַה,
2	בום 🎍 לווָלָה , קּחֶנָה Tab.
	$XXVII(\beta)$
צאתו , צאת , גאת 262, 284	תהTab. XIX (Note A)
אָבָא w. Affs. Tab. IX (Note *)	50 קְמַנּוֹת ,קְמַנָּה
אָרָקָה w Affs. Appx (C) to	בְּנִים, קְּטָנֵי (Tab.IX(Note*,β)
Tab. IX.	יי 311
אָנָה, etc 309	וויסוי, קיִם (Note) קיִם אוּ
יייף 249, 251 249, 251	קימנו קימנו
ייי ייי אַנַתְּה 211	DR, etc. 151 (twice), 163,
יי אילעה מילעה 330	$\operatorname{Tab.}\mathbf{XX}$
p. x* of Tabs.	קקה, קמף, 151, 159, 377
אָמָת Tab. XXII (Note r)	קמָה 151, 159, 163
אָמֶתִי Tab. XXII (Note e)	150 150
אַנְעָקָה w. Affs. App <sup>x</sup> (C) to	· 마구 162
Tab. IX.	ומסף, etc Tab. XX
יבו (Kthîv), אָבּן (Krî) 173	יי. לְמָנָה 155, Tab. XX
ייםTab. XXI (Note 2)	דab. XX דמָהָני, קַמְהָני
	Tab. XI (Note)
ק	346 (Note)
,	תלה Tab. XXIII (2)
311 وَقِيْتُ	אָלְהָדְּ, קְנְהָדּ 🏎 211
אַם ווּ אָלָאם ווּ אָלָאם ווּ אָלָאם	קנית, קנית $(Kth\hat{\imath}v)$ אַנית ( $Kth\hat{\imath}v$ )
קבָּה Tab. XXI (Note *, β)	ייי קְנָנִי Tab. XXX (1)
יי. קּבְנוֹ Τab. XXVII (γ)	328
מַהָּה 310	[Pt I, § 58 (Note *)]

Tab. XXII (Note a)

קוה (twice) & יים ... ... 312

PAGE	PAGE
קָרָאֶנְה , קְרָאָהוּ Tab. XXVII (β)	ישָׁאמִים & שָׁאמוֹת וּ שָׁאמִים אַ שָּׁאמוֹת
בּרָאת נקראת 169, 185	303
81 קרבָה	ייאָלָה 322 (Note*)
ייי קרְבָּה יוּ קרְבָּה יוֹ מָרְבָּה יוֹ מָרְבָּה	יַשְאַלְתִּיוּ & שָׁאָלְתִּיהוּ Tab. XXV (β)
ייי קּרָבָּה יִּקְרָבָּה יִּקְרָבָּה	שַּאֶלהֶם 159, 325
w. Affs. App* (A) to Tab. IX	ישָׁאַנִיחָנוּ 294
אָרוֹב w. Affs. App* (A) to Tab. IX	שְׁאֵתוֹ , שְׁאֵתוֹ , שְׁאֵתוֹ 302
11 ( )	
<b>5</b>	ישְׁכָּה & שֵׁבָּה 133, Tab. XVIII
•	ישְׂבֵע i.c. שְׂבֵע 327
างวุ (Pŭ. Past 3 pl.) Pt I,	שָׁבָעִים etc., & שְׁבָעִים App* (A) to
§ 49 (Note)	Tab. IX
קאות 170	אָבֶת (שֶׁבֶת 🌯 שָׁבֶת וֹישֶׁבֶת 🐇 שָׁבֶת וֹישֶׁבֶת וֹישֶׁבֶת
באמות באמות	ישבר ישבר 121
דאָנִי Tab. XXVI (‡)	ישָׁרְרָה שָׁרְרָה 347
	שְּׁרְרֵנוֹ ,שִׁרְרֵנוֹ 347
רָאָתִּדְּ Tab. XXX (4)	שובי 163
127 Tab. XXI (†)	שוֹם & שוֹם 154
320, 321	שומקין שומקין 330
32 רְגְלִים & בִּוְלִיִם	שומר w. Affs. App* B (4) to
הֹגַע הֹגַע	Tab. IX
Tab. XXX (6)	שועל w. Affs. App <sup>x</sup> B (2) to
w. Affs Tab. XI	Tab. IX
יִּסְפַשׁ זְסְפַּשׁ	במס. וא יוֹקים fr. אין ייִן fr. p. x** of Tabs. (θ)
יבוֹתְ 154	י אָנְרִים p. x** of Tabs. (θ) p. x** of Tabs. (θ)
רְנִי & רְנוּ Tab. XXI (Note *, γ)	
335	
רפאתי & רפאת Tab. XXII (q & p)	ישָׁחֲדוּ 369
Tab. XXII (s)	ישַׁחְטָה 322
דצאתי דנאתי Tab. XXIII	គ្នាក្រ 122
רקע 770	ישחתו 344
ייי בּקְעַדְּ נַקְעַדְּ בּקַעַדְּ	ישׁחֹתִיTab. XXI (Note ii)
יה בישהי p. x* of Tabs.	ישחֶתֶם ושׁחַתֶּם 122
•	ישיו & שיהוי Tab. XIII (¶)
ש	שִׁים (twice), שִּׁימָה ,—מי ,— 154
	אַיניץא 284
ೡં, ೡં, ಫ಼, as Prefixes 24	שיר w. Affs. Tab. V
שאוני ,שאו , שאור ,שאו 303	שיר w. Affs. Tab. V איר (and so ישיתי , שיתי (שיתו 154
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	

in Tab. XIII (Note ‡, γ)	אַנַשָּׁעָהָי , יִּשְׁעַיִּשׁע 176 (†)
יַּשְׁכֵב 79 (Note *)	ישְׁבְּחוֹת pl. of שִׁבְּחוֹת 40
پېچت (K. Imper. 2 s. m., in p.) 382	ກຸສຸມຸ 81, 113
ישְׁכַחַּהְּ Tab. XVI (3) (C)	ישׁׁפְּטָה 366
אָבֶם (שֶׁבֶם &) שְׁבֶם 40	ישָׁפְּטֶּד Tab. XV (Note *)
אָבֶנְתָּהּ App <sup>x</sup> (C) to Tab. IX.	שפכה Kthiv (twice), שפכה Kri,
(Note ‡)	ر المالية الم
ישַלוְתִּי ישַלוְתִּי 172	אַרְפִּים אַרְפִּים 83
ישלח & שלח Tab. XVI (3)	white 365
ישלחה 83, 120	ישׁרָשׁר 366
מכות מיים מיים מיים מיים מיים מיים מיים מיי	תוֹת Tab. XXIII (1)
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ישָׁתִי 154
ישלישו , etc. App* (A) to Tab. IX	83 שׁתְּם
שָׁלשׁ , שִׁלשׁ ה שָׁלשׁ ה , שָׁלשׁ ה , פֿב	
אַלְתַדּ App <sup>x</sup> (C) to Tab. IX	
$(4, \beta)$	ת
154 twice	
סְיֵּי ('סְיָּיִם') w. Affs. Tab.	ו האבו 128
XIII (Note §, a)	האבר ,האבה 267
23 ישְׁכְּוֹה	** 130**
שַׁמָר & שִׂמָר אַ שָּׁמָר שָׁמָר אַ שָּׁמָר שָׁמָר אַ	130**
אַמְחֵי (A) אַמְחֵי (A) אַמְחֵי (A)	267
to Tab. IX	130**
שמנת 62, etc.	10KF 128, 130**
112, 113	ייי פֿאָטַר ווּ פֿאָטַר ווּאָטַר
86 שׁמְעָה	הָאִיר 268
ישָׁמְעוּ & שִׁמְעוּ ווֹים שִׁמְעוּ ווֹים	לאָבָל & בּל 242, Tab. XVII.
בי ייִּטְעוּגִי Τab. XXVII (β)	$2(a \& \gamma)$
ייִּטְעֵּוּ 86, 372	יי. הַאָּכְלֶּהוּ הַאָּכְלֶּהוּ 367
פר מיים אין	האבְלוּ באבְלוּ 245
עת א שמעת 372	נוֹ & תּאַכְלֶנָה 251
אַמְרָה ישְׁמְרָה	ባ <u>ት</u> የ
ישְׁמֹרָה ישְׁמֹרָה 112	יי האָטָנָה 122 (Note *)
אַמְרָה אַמְרָה 82	ๆbหูគ਼ 130**
קים & שַׁמְהָּ 154	יי הַאָּנָה בּאָנָה 270
דיים Tab. XIII (Note §, a)	מאָפֶּינָה & תִּאָפֶּינָה מּאָפֶּינָה 270
אָנָא, הָאטָשָׁ, etc 185	ייאה 271

אָרֶב הָאֶרֶב הַאֶּרֶב 130**	פתרנהו מתרנהו 208
הארנה 155, 268	אַהָתְלוּ or אָהָתֵלוּ 346 (†), 354
ייי האשם ו	ייי הוֹמִידְּ אוֹמִידְּ
מאָהה באתָה 271	283 תוֹנֶנוּ
בא 267	คุอเค 137
ית הָבוֹאָנוּ , תְּבֹאָנוּ 273	קριπ [Hφ. Fut. 2 s. m. fr.
156 מַבוֹאנָה & מִבֹּאֵינָה	קסי], Pt. I. § 47 (Note)
באַמוֹ	מוֹבְפּוֹת מוֹבְפּוֹת 330
הָבֹאנָה ,תְּבֹאנָה זָּהַבֹּאנָה 156, 273	בעבא בעבא
יייי הָרבּאָנִי הַרבּאָנִי 273	w. Affs Tab. VI
הַבֹּאָתָה בּיאָתָה 273	יין & תורוֹתָם 47 (u)
יייי הְבוֹאֶינָה הַבוֹאֶינָה הַבוֹאֶינָה	תוֹרֶם (﴿ בֶּרֶ ﴾) תוֹרֶד 289
מבואד ברואד	=בֶּן $%$ תּוֹרַתְבֶּם see $46(t)$
בוֹאָנוּ קבוֹאָנוּ 273	46 & 47 46
קבעיון (K. Fut. 2 pl. m. fr.	88 הַּנְּבַּרְןָּ
בעה Cp. 172	128 (קּאָוְלי or הָאֶוֹלי for קּאָוְלי or קּאָוְלי
יי הְבַקּשֶׁנָה הְבַקּשֶׁנָה 346	ייי 153
מבשר , מבשר , מבשר , מבשר , מבשר , מבשר ,	יי 🌭 פְּתְנֶיָה 191
יי פּֿוֹבֶּל־ ווֹ תְּוֹבֶּל־ ווֹ תִּוֹבֶּל־	יון &) תּחְיוּ , תִּחְיָה , הְּחִייּ ,
ייין 173, 281	", ייָבָה 279 279
ייל הַנִיל הַנִיל	191 פֿחַנֶּה
192 191 הֶגֶל , הְנֵל , הִגָּל , הִגָּל	רַבַּק , רַפַּקהָ 117
ייי הוער 245	תחת (fr. חח) 144
שַּׁבָּשׁ 143	תְּחָת (fr. התה (fr. אַחַה), Tab. XXI (Note v)
89 הַרְבָּקין	סָם, הַטָּה, השָהַ, השָהַ 174, 297
ייי פֿרָין וּלָּרָין וּלָּרָין	יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי
ע אַ תַּרַע 137	חמר 144
מַדְעִי מַדְעִי 138	הִיבָשׁ הַיבָשׁ הַיבָשׁ
יידי 144	הִיטְבִי & הִיטְב 134
	136, 282
ייי ייי פֿוּקְדּפֿוּ מַקְדּפֿוּ 116	מיניק 135
יָּהִי 222, 277,	הַיְעֶשֶׂה מִיעֲשֶׂה 171
Tab. XXIII (5)	תִּירָאוּן (﴿ אוּ ﴿ הִירָאוּן (﴿
יֶּיֶהְ (יִיֶּה, הְיֶיֶה, הְיֶיֶה, הַיֶּיֶה, בִּיִּרָה, הַיָּיֶה, בַּיִּרָה, בַּיִּרָה, בַּיִּרָה, בַּיִּרָה,	287
קבלף 116 (§)	פֿירָאן 287
הַּהֶמֶה 191	קּה, הַפָּה 174, 299

מַכָּה	171,	192	הַעשָה	*** ***	***		PAGE 171
תְּבֶּוֵינָה & תְּבֶּוָה				תפוננה &			156
תַבּוֹנָנִי & תִבּוֹנֵן	***		הַפַּלַחְנָה		•••		345
י פַּבָּנוּ					***		222
תַּכְּמָּה		1		פּצָאנָה			285
הַלְבַּשִׁן		88		נוצוני			310
<u>ת</u> לה	*** ***	192					301
פַּלְנָנוּ ,פִּלְנָה	*** ***	290	הַצַּת				145
תַּלְינוּ		161	הָקֹמִנָה		***	•••	155
מְלֵז , מָלֵז , מְלִז		154	הַּכָא	•••	•••		191
מַלֵבִי ,מַלֵבוּ		136	תראי		28	7 (N	ote)
הְמוּטֶינָה		156	הִרְנַּלְתִי	•••	•••		177
הְמָתוּן & הְמוּתוּן		160	הָרָהוּ	•••	***		289
הָמוּהֶנָה		3(†)		$(Kth\hat{\imath}v)$			7 (‡)
הָנָאַפְנָה		345	הָרוּם				155
הָנֹד	*** ***	293	הָרַפִּשְׁנָה				345
תנואון (Kthîv)		293	תָּרֹם				155
פּנְחֵנִי ,פּנְחֵם ,פּנְחֶה	***	296	תַּרָמַקְנָה				110
יְנִיאוּוְ (Kri)	•••	293	תִשְׁבִי		Tab		
הֵנִי & מַנִּיהֵנוּ		294	הָשֶּׂאנָה		•••		303
הַנְשָׂא		317		, הַּישְׁבִי			136
יאָנְישֵׁנִי זּהנְישֵׁנִי		306	הָישֵב		***		7(‡)
הְּכֹב		180	הָשָׁבֶינָ <b>ח</b>				156
הַּסְעוּ		3 (‡)	7.	הָשֹׁבְנָה &			
<b>ק</b> בַה		30**	त्धं धृत त्यं धांद्रव				306
٩٥,	137,		ייִשוּבָּנוּ ייִשוּבָּום		***		318 250
תַּסְתַּתְר		315	תִּשְׁחָתוּן הַשְּׁחָתוּן		•••		89
ַ הַעֲבוּרִי הַעְבוּרִי הַעֲברוּ		337		an an	•••		306
Com Side de Sad Serve		112 88	הָשָּׁים הָשִּׂים		***		155
ייי הַעְּיּבָה הַעְּיּבָּה הַעְיּבָּיר							
הַעְגֵנָה הַעְגֵנָה			וּהְשְׁלִיכָּעוּ	$(H_{\phi}, F_{\phi})$			
ָּהְעַבַּסְנָה הְעַבַּסְנָה הְעַבַּסְנָה		345	תִשְׁמוּרֵם	w. Aff.	nım)		
תַּעֲלֶה (מָעֵל 🍇) מַעַ <b>ל</b>			הָשְׁמָרוּן		***		
			הַשְּׁעָישׁענּ הִישְּׁעָישׁענּ			***	176
פּוְצַלִי בי & פּעַמְרוּ			תִּשְׁתַּבְּרִין תִּשְׁתַּבְּרִין				89
1,550,00 1-	*** ***	117	1 140 6 11	*** ***	•••	***	00

		PAGE	PAGE
הָתָא	•••	313	מַתְבָּם מַתְבָּם 317
הַתְּאֵנֶה , הַתְּאָנ	***	267	מַתְּמָם הַתְּמָם 316
תַּתְנַּל	•••	191	תעה (K. Fut. 3 s. f. fr. תעה) 171
תַּתְּחַלְּחַל	•••	175	361 תַּתְפַּתָּל & תַּתַּפַּל
יִּהְתַיַּפִּי תִּתְנַיָּפִּי	•••	284	133 (‡)
הַתְיַצֵּב		133 (‡)	

END OF INDEX OF WORDS.



## INDEX.

N.B.—The Figures refer to Pages of this Exercise-book except when preceded by § or §§.

Accent, ordinarily on syllable in-
volving 2 <sup>d</sup> Rt-letter in Verb-
forms 109
ACCENT, thrown forward in some
Past-Tense forms with Váv pre-
fixed 104
ACCENTS, Introductory remarks on,
Pt. I. §§ 37–46.
ACCENTS, Table of, Pt. I. §§ 65-
69.
ADJECTIVES 50-55
A-LEPH [Pt. I. §§ 2 (i) and 9
(Note)], Quiescent [Pt. I. § 30],
cannot have Dagesh [Pt. I. § 49].
A-LEPH prefix for 1 s. Fut. Kal
takes Segol generally 76, 116
A-LEPH, Verbs having, as 1st Rt-
letter128-130**, Tab. XVII
A-LEPH, Verbs having, as 3 <sup>d</sup> Rt-
letter 169, 185, Tab. XXII
A-leph, Kaumets(—) not dropped
before, sometimes 336
Alphabet, Pt. I. § 8.
Analysis of Verb-forms in Gen.
iiii. and xii 226-266
APOCOPATED forms of Verbs 7'
170, 171, 190–193
APOCOPATED forms generally [but
not always—Note (‡) on p. 171]
used with $Váv$ Convers., and
with Deprecative, and in a
Positive wish 222
TOOLOGO MISH *** *** TAT

"Become, To" (for ביה ל")... 254 & 255 (latter part of Note) B'GAD-K'PHATH letters, Pt. I. §§ 47 & 48. Verbs whose Root has any of the 'Borrowed' forms ... 161, 162, etc. CLASSIFICATION of Verbs which are sometimes called 'Irregular' 124 'Compaginis' (Yod) ... 232 Compensation for Dagesh-F. 115  $(comp. \S 6b)$ COMPOUND Shva [Pt. I. §§ 22-24], always Moving sometimes under other letters than those in Pt. I. § 24 [Pt. I. App\* D] 346 'CONSTRUCT FORM,' 'CONSTRUCT STATE,' or 'STATE OF CONSTRUC-TION' ... 33-36, 45 — before a Preposition, [See Obs. XXX]... 193 Couple. Váv with Kaumets before second word of a ... 223-225 "Created to make" (for "created and made" of E.V.) [Gen. ii. 3] 380 - 382DAGESH 'Conjunctivum,' 'Dirimens,' 'Euphonic,' 'Forte Euphonicum,' 'Intermediate,' [See Pt. I. § 71,

Note (1).

_	
Dagesh-forte [Pt. I. §§ 49, 53 &	DIACRITIC POINT of w and w [Pt.
54].	I. § 61 Note].
after 'Hê for the	'Doubly-Irregular' Verbs, so called
Def. Art.' 4	
(cases in which it	by some, 174, 267–314
is not put) 4, 5	"Evening and Morning" [Gen. i.
after the prefix b	5] 227
from, 3	
(cases in which it	'FURTIVE' PATHAKH [Pt. I. § 60]
is not put) 3, 4	114
for an omitted Rt-	dropped (of
letter or 7 121, 122	course) when any addition is
in 1st Rt-letter for	made to the word 44, 120
	FUTURE-TENSE 75, 76, 85-89, 333
Nún of Niph-äl 71,	-337
. 76, 79, 87	forms, with Hê at
in 1st Rt-letter	end of the more common forms,
sometimes for $\Pi$ of	88 105 111 117 110
Hithpă-êl 89*, 316–318	88, 105, 111, 117, 118,
in 2 <sup>d</sup> Rt-letter of	334 (ŋ), 335
Pĭ-êl, Pŭ-ăl, and	
Hithpă-êl 71	form of, 336 & 337
often omitted over	usages, Some, 99
Shva 346	with Negative Par-
DAGESH-LENE [Pt. I. § 47], some-	tiele, 93, 103, 105, 222
times omitted [Pt. I. § 48], can-	with 'Váv Conver-
not stand after 'Shva-Moving,'	sive' 101, 102
oraftera Vowel [Pt.I.§47 N.B.]	with 'Váv Conver-
DAGESH-LENE when in Rt-letters	sive' precedes its Subject 104
(B'gad-k'phăth) of Verb-forms	'Fut. (:)' Verbs 85 (Note ‡), 104,
122-124, 'Supp' to Tab. XIV'	116, 118
"Day," "first," "second," etc.,	with - to pre-
of the E.V. in Gen. i. 234-236	fixes החע of Fut. K. before החע
Defective 'Long-Khērik and Shū-	116
rik' [Pt. I. §§ 12 & 14].	'Fut. (-)' Verbs 85 (Note §), 104,
DEFICIENT rather than Full Khou-	116, 118
lem' used with ' Convers. and	often 'Intransi-
with Depree. and in ex-	tive' 104
pression of a Positive wish 105,	with ; to pre-
	fixes יתן of Fut. K. before החע
Definite Article? We for	116
'Definite-Article,' He for, not to	
be placed before a Noun which	"Has become as one of Us" [Gen.
is 'i.e.', etc 43	iii. 22], Note on, 252-259

H£ at the end of a word to ex-	HITHPÄ-ÊL (see also below) 71, 74,
press "towards" 42	76, 83, 89 & 89*, 112, 133
at the end of some Future	(Note + 1) etc
forms 88 etc.	forms, Some, 357–364
at the end of some Impera-	forms transposing the
tive forms 86 etc.	Tháv 89, 315
- at the end of some Infinitive	forms which drop the
forms 80	Tháv 89*, 316-318
— at the end of Past forms 82,	Норн-хь 71, 76, 83, еtc.
etc.	forms, Some, 355-357
— for 'Interrogation' 56	Imperative found rarely
stands before the first word	87 (Note)
of Interrogative clause 93	Нерн-й 72, 143
- for the 'Definite Article' 4,	,
5 6	IMPERATIVE connected with Future
NOT to	87
be placed before a Noun 'i.c.'	forms 86, 87, 331–335
etc 43	——— with Hê at the
H2, The, to be prefixed to Adjec-	end 86, 87, 111, 112, 330, 335
tives with 'Definite' words . 51	IMPERATIVENEGATIVE, expressed by
Hê, The, to be prefixed to Demon-	FUTURE with Negative Particle
strative Pronouns when used	93, 103
Adjectively 58	IMPERATIVE NOT TO BE USED WITH
Hê of Hiph., and of Hithpa.,	a Negative Particle 93
sometimes replaced by A'-leph	IMPERATIVE only in 'SECOND-
177	Person' forms 93
H <sup>±</sup> preceded by Segol sometimes	Infinitive Absolute 77, 78, 319
at the end of forms 335 (Note *)	Construct and with
Ht Quiescent [Pt. I. §§ 29, 31].	Prefixes 79,
Verbs having as 3d	80, 320–324, Tab. XIV
Rt-letter 170-173, 190-193,	(App <sup>x</sup> A thereto)
Tab. XXIII	forms 77, 81, 319–324
Hê when Consonantal at the end	with Hê (and Tháv) at
of a word has Mappêk [Pt. I.	the end, 80, 320, 321, 323
§ 31].	with PronAffs. 80,
HE CONSONANTAL, Verbs having,	Tabs. XV & XXIV (see also
as 3 <sup>d</sup> Rt-letter 190 (Note *)	Tabs. XVII, etc.)
Hê where a 'Relative Pronoun'	Interrogation marked by Hê pre-
is required in English 59	fixed, 5, (see also p. 91, Voc. 2)
Hірн-îl 71, 74, 76, 79 (& Note),	
83, 86, 119, etc.	KAUMETS in place of Pathakh in
Hірн-îl forms, Some, 348-355	certain instances 185, 209

Kaumers retained sometimes where	OBSERVATIONS XXIII-XXV 185
it is usually dropped 335, 336	XXVI_XXX 190_
KAUMETS-KHAUTUPH Pt. I. § 15	193
(& Note), §23 (Note), §55 (10)]	——— XXXI & XXXII
KHOULEM 'Full' and 'Deficient'	202
[Pt. I. § 13]	XXXIII-L 208-
Kibbúts sometimes in the form of	212
Shūrik [Pt. I. § 14, N.B.]	
, The usual form of, (viz),	Participles 82-85, 326-330,
sometimes used for Shūrik	App* (B) & (C) to Tab. XIV
[Pt. I. § 14]	PAST-TENSE (K.), ordinary forms
	73 & 74
Long-Khērik sometimes in the	, other forms 81,
form of Short-Khērik [Pt. I.	324, 325
§ 12]	Past-Tense with Váv prefixed
Long-Kherik, The usual form of	100, 104
(viz. '—), sometimes used for	———must
Short-Khērik [Pt. I. § 12, N. B.]	precede its Subject 104
Long-Vower in an Open syllable,	PAUSE-FORMS [Pt. I. § 41].
sometimes, in place of a Short-	of Nouns with Pron
vowel in a Closed syllable (Obs.	Affs. see Tabs. V-XIII.
XXIII) 185	- of Particles with
	PronAffs. see Tabs.
Макке́рн [Pt. I. § 37 (2)].	II-IV
Маррек [Pt. I. §§ 31, 34] 121	of Personal Pronouns
Метнес [Pt. I. §§ 43-45].	9, Tab. I
MIXED-VOICE forms and MIXED-	
Tense forms 177, 178	Pause-forms not in Pause 113*
MUTE 'Yod' [Pt. I. § 35].	Pĭ-êl 71, 76, 83, etc.
	—— forms, Some, 342–347
Negative Particles & & precede	PLURAL-FEM. form of Nouns (and
Tense 93	Adjectives & Participles) 31
NIPH-AL 71, 76, 77, 79 Note, 83,	PLURAL-MASC. form of Nouns (and
87, 119, etc.	Adjectives & Participles) 31
NIPH-XL forms, Some, 338-341	Po-£l & Po-Ăl Voice-forms 365-
Nun Final at end of some Future	368
forms 88 (twice), 89, 160	PRESENT 72, 84, 99 (III)
	Pronouns, Absolute forms, 9,
Observations I-XI 93	Tab. I
XII–XV 139	Adjective 58, 59
XVI-XXII 179 &	, Affix-forms 13, etc.,
180	Tabs. VIII & XXXI

44	4
Pronouns, Demonstrative 28	
- Interrogative 20	,
——————————————————————————————————————	
Pronoun-Affixes to Nouns, Tabs.	
V_XIII	
to Particles,	
Tabs. II-IV	
to Verbs, Tabs.	
XXIV-XXXI & Obs. XXXIII-	
L (on pp. 208-212), also Note	
(F) on pp. 378 & 379	
Pronoun-Affixes used Relatively	
24, 380	
Př-XI 71, 76, 83, etc.	
— forms, Some, 347, 348	
Relative Pronoun 21-24	
Sequence of events often marked	
by use of Tenses (Past & Future)	
simply 100	
SHORT-Khîrik sometimes in the	
form of Long-Khîrik [Pt. I.	
§ 12 (N.B.)]	
SHORTENING of a Long Vowel in	
a closed syllable, Examples of,	
(1) when the Accent is removed	
(see 'Note' in 'Notes on Tab.	
XIV'), (2) when the Accent	
is 'drawn back' 124 Shva [Pt. I. §§ 2 (ii), 3]; under-	
SHVA [Pt. 1. §§ 2 (ii), 3]; under-	
stood under one vowelless letter	
at end of a word [Pt. I. § 4],	
but put under two such [Pt. I.	
SHVA 'Medium' (of Dr. Ewald)	
[Pt. I. § 57]	
'Moving' & 'Quiescent,'	
Definitions [Pt. I. § 21], Rules	-
for [Pt. I. § 55 (1–9 & 11–14)]	
SHVA-Moving always takes a Com-	
•	

pound formunder certain letters,

[Pt. I. § 24]
Simple Shva under the letters

"דור [Pt. I. § 55 (6)] 117,

118, 119 (Νφ. & Ηφ.), 120
Shurik sometimes in the form of

Kibbûts [Pt. I. § 14]

—, The usual form of (viz. 1),

sometimes used for Kibbûts

[Pt. I. § 14 (N.B.)]

'SLIGHT'-Vowel [Pt. I. § 56] 35—

38, 115, 117–119

Tenses ... ... ... 72–74

—— precede Subject except
there be Emphasis on the
Subject ... ... 105

Tense-usages 97–103 (& § 162)
Three forms of Past Kal ... 81

Tsayre (—) rather than '— in
Fut. Hiph. in certain cases 222

VÁV-CONSONANTAL as 2d Rt-letter,

Verbs having, ... ... 150
Váv Conversive 101, 102, 128, 135, 136 (twice), 137, 156–158, 171
Váv with Kaumets 179, 223–225, [but see also p. 101 (Obs. 1)]
Verb and Noun together from the same Root, for Emphasis, 228 & 229
Verbs 'Doubly Irregular' (so called by some) ... 174, 267–314
'Verbs Fut. (—),' and 'Verbs Fut. (—),' ... 85 (Notes ‡ & §)
Verbs, Introductory remarks on, 69–89\*\*\*

--- 'Med. A,' 'Med. E,' and 'Med. O,'[bad terms for 'V,' 'V,' and 'V'] ... ... 81

VERBS, Names of the Seven ordi-	are the same, 179 & 180, Tab.
nary Voices 69-72	XXI
VERBS are not always used in all	(y'y a bad designation for
the Voices 221	these Verbs 179)
VERBS of which the Root has Nun	VERBS whose 3d Rt-letter is A'-leph
for 3 <sup>d</sup> letter 121 & 122	169, 185, Tab. XXII
— of which the Root has Résh	- whose 3d Rt-letter is Hê
in it 121	Consonantal 190 (Note *)
- of which the Root has Tháv	— whose 3d Rt-letter is Hê
for 3 <sup>d</sup> letter 121 & 122	Non-consonantal 170-173, 190-
- whose 1st Rt-letter is A'-leph,	193, Tab. XXIII
128-130**, Tab. XVII &	with PronAffs. 175, 208-
Paradigm	212, Tabs. XXIV etc.
— whose 1st Rt-letter is Yod	Voice-forms, Ordinary 69-72
133-139, Tab. XVIII	——— Other 175–177
- whose 1st Rt-letter is Nun	which are called
143-146, Tab. XIX	Poél and Po-ăl 365-368
- whose 2 <sup>d</sup> Rt-letter is Váv or	VOCABULARY HebEng383-388
Yod 150-163, Tab. XX	EngHeb., 389 & 390
— whose 2 <sup>d</sup> and 3 <sup>d</sup> Rt-letters	

N.B. (a) The 'Pt. I.' referred to in these Tables is the First Part (Part I.) of the 'Introductory Hebrew Grammar.'

(8) The § § referred to are those of the Exercise-book if Pt. I. be not mentioned.

## TABLE I.

## Personal Pronouns. - Absolute Forms.

[N.B.-p. stands for 'Pause-form.' Pt. I., § 41.]

Ningular.	וּ אָנִי יס אָנֹכֶי p. אָנְכִי: אָנְכִי: אָנְכִי: אָנְכִי:	thou $m.(p. ; ፣፣፣፣፣) ²ቪኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒኒ$	he (or it) אוֹד she (or it) אוֹד, אָדָיא,
Plural.	me {אַנֹטִנוּ : (& נְטִנוּ : יַּסְ	$\lambda = \begin{cases} V & 2$ بخلائد و $M_{m}$	they { m. הַבְּה הָבּה הַבְּה 4 הַבָּה

1. אָהְיֹא in the Pentateuch; — אִיהְ, the usual form elsewhere, is comparatively rare in the Pentateuch. The אָהְיֹא is 'read' as איה [see Pt. I., § 79 (3).]

[Note.—In Job xxxi. 11, אוֹם is Kthiv for אָיֹה Krî [Pt. I., § 74 (3)], and in the same verse איהוֹ is Kthiv for אָה וֹה Krî.]

- 2. \textit{NN}, in Nu. xi. 15, Deut. v. 24, for Euphony; and, in Ez. xxviii. 14, for shortness. In 1 S. xxiv. 19, Ps. vi. 4, Job i. 10, Eccles. vii. 22, Neh. ix. 6, NN is \textit{Kthiv} for \textit{NN} \textit{Kthiv} for \textit{NN} \textit{Kthiv} for \textit{NN} \textit{Kthiv} for 1 S. xxiv. 19, Ps. vi. 4; but this is a mistake, as in each case it is merely \textit{NN} \textit{Kthiv} there. The Reader should be put on his guard against the very great mistake (made by some) of mixing up the \textit{Kthiv} and \textit{Kri together, and speaking of this incongruous mixture as being "written" and "read," whereas the truth is that such is neither "written" nor "read" at all, in the technical sense. Needless and great confusion is caused by the misuse of technical terms.
- 3. 'TN is Kthív (Ju. xvii. 2, 1 Ki. xiv. 2, 2 Ki. iv. 16, 23, viii. 1, Jer. iv. 30) for FN Krî, and (Ez. xxxvi. 13) for FN Krî [Pt. I., § 74 (3)].
- 4. There is another word, הְּבָּה, hither, to be distinguished from this by the context only.
- 5. মুম্জ, Ez. xxxiv. 31.—The forms মুম্জ (and সমূজ), which some give, should not be adopted.
  - 6. 138 is Kthîv (Jer. xlii. 6) for 13738 Krî [Pt. I., § 74 (3)].

## TABLE II.

## PRONOUN-MARKS ATTACHED TO Prefixes-

N.B.-p. stands for 'Pause-form.' Words in [] are not in the Bible.

(i.) 2 in, 5 to or for:-

(i.) \(\preceq\) in, \(\gamma\) to or for:—												
In	Singular.	in me	şş	in thee	(m.) (f.)	(p. ; 7)	جْدِلا *چۆل	in	him her		ia F	(1)
	Plural.	in us	ة څرد	in you	(m.) (f.)		[دِچڑ <u>ا]</u>	in then	$\begin{pmatrix} (m.) \\ (f.) \end{pmatrix}$	בְּם גּ יָהָן גּ	چ پره چ پره رچ	3
To	Singular.	to me	לי	to thee	(m.) (f.)	(p. : ŋ	+\$\$\frac{1}{2}	to	him her		לוֹי ¢ לְהִיּ	(2)
10	Plural.	to us	פ לֻנר	to you	(m.)	יַּבֶּרָה 10	\$[לچז] <b>ל</b>	to then	$\begin{pmatrix} (m.) \\ (f.) \end{pmatrix}$	,לֶמוּ לְהַנְּהּ	לְהֶם ° לְהֶהָ ,	7
			(ii.)	5 (or, 1	(בְּמ	is or l	ike, D (	(מִנִּי ,מִ	from:		1	
As or Like.	Singular.	like me	בָּקונִי	like thee	$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} (m.) \\ (f.) \end{pmatrix} \right.$		בְּלָדְ <sup>11</sup>	like	him her		בְּקׂהָ בְּקׂהָ	(3)
As or	Plural.	like us	בְּקִנּוּ	like <b>y</b> ou	$\begin{cases} (m.) \\ (f.) \end{cases}$	(4.1	ְּבְּמֹבֶם [בְּמֹבֶן	like them (f.	ימס 21 (. 1	ەِرىر « دۆرىر «		(قِطز عه) ح
In	the	place o	f the	· given	above	, there	may also	be 1; th	us מוֹנִי:	, 1 K.	xxii. 4, e	tc.
From	Singular.	from me	15 1 <u>5 15 15</u>	T = a	(m.) (f.)	(p. : 7¦	<u>चंदी</u> वंदी वंदी (चंदी	from	him her	14 .5	वंद्धंत	(4) (c)
Fr	Plural	from us	نافاده	1 2	(m.) (f.)		[áਵੇਂ!] ਹਵੰਧ	from them	(m.) 16		מקם , מקן ,	(ct lo) a

## NOTES ON TABLE II,

- The two words marked thus are the same in form. They can be distinguished from each other by the context only.
  - † See Note \*.
  - 1 See Note \*.
- \$ Somewhat like each of the words thus marked, there is another word (to be distinguished therefrom), viz., יבָּ, prithee; אָבָּן (not אַבָּן), they built; לְבֵוּלָ (not אָבֶּן) Ruth i. 13, which is either for them or (according to some) therefore; סול לווגן (they lodged) this side, on that side; בּוֹלֵי they lodged.
  - 1 Also בכה Ps. cxli. 8.
  - 2 Also הַהַּמָה, Ex. xxxvi. 1; Hab. i. 16.
- 3 Also בְּקְבָּה, Lev. v. 22; Jer. v. 17; also in Nu. xiii. 19, where the accent is wrongly placed on the last syllable in several editions.
  - 4 No is Kthîv sometimes for is Krî [Pt. I., § 74 (3).]
- לְּהֹ , Nu. xxxii. 42, is for אֹלָ, the (—) marks the ה as הם [Pt. I., § 48, ‡ i., ii.]. So אָל, Zech. v. 11, Ruth ii. 14, in some copies.
- קבה Gen. xxvii. 37, Is. iii. 6. This is distinguished by the context only from לְבָה, go thou (m.), with ה added; and this last, dropping the ה, is sometimes לְבָּ
  - לכי 7 (2 K. iv. 2) is Kthîv for להי Krî [Pt. I., § 74 (3).]
  - 8 להמה, Jer. xiv. 16.
  - 9 Ez. i. 5; xlii. 9.
  - 10 Ez. xiii. 18.
  - 11 בְּקֹכָה, Ex. xv. 11.
  - 12 Also : חַחֲחֶב, Jer. xxxvi. 32.
  - 13 Ez. xviii. 14.
  - 14: מָנָהוֹ Job iv. 12. Also מָנָהוֹ (Ps. lxviii. 24) according to some.
- 15 Also אָלָי, as Is. xxx. 1. (Also בְּלֵבְּי Ps. xviii. 23ª, Job xxi. 16.) [There is another word בְּלֵבְי (and, twice, בְּלֵבְּי Is. xxx. 11), which means merely from (בּן בְּלִים), as Ju. v. 14, Ps. xliv. 11, 19, etc. The בְּלֵבְי סָר Ps. xlv. 9 is taken by some for בּלְי שׁׁׁ musical instruments, and by others supposed to mean a band of musicians.]
  - 16 Jer. x. 2; Eccles. xii. 12. Also מַלְּהָם, Job xi. 20.

## TABLE III.

(1) 기차 (기차) the mark of the Definite Object,' (2) 기차 (기차) with, (3) DY with.

me אֹתֶי	thee { m. (p. 11 אֹרָן דּ אֹרָן אַרָּן אַרָּייִ אַרְיִיּיִי אַרְיִיּיִי אַרְיִיּיִי אַרְיִייִי אַרְיִייִי אַרְיִייִי אַרְיִייִי אַרְיִייִי אַרְיִייִי אַרְיִייִי אָרִייִי אָרִייִי אָרִייִי אָרִייִי אָרִייִי אָרִייִי אָרִיי אָרִיין אַרְייִיי אָרִיין אָרִיין אָרִיין אָרִיין אָרִיין אָרִיין אַרְייִין אָרִיין אָרְיין אָרְיין אָרִיין אָרְיין אָרְייין אָרְיין אָרְיין אָרְייין אָרְייִין אָרְייין אָרְייין אָרְייין אָרְייין אָרְיין אָרְייין אָרְיין אָרָיין אָרָין אָרָיין אָריין אָיין אָריין אָיין אָריין אָריין אָריין אָריין אָיין אָריין אָרייין אָריין אָרייין אָריין אָריין אָריין אָיין אָריין אָיין אָריין אָריין אָרייין אָיין א	him אֹתָוֹ her אֹתָהֹ	(1)
ארול su	you (m. יאָתְבֶּלֶן f. [אָתְבֶּלֶן	them { יוֹ בְּיָבֶּוּ לִּיּ f. יוֹ בְּיִבְּיִנְיּ	אָת־}

(a.) Forms of (1) are sometimes given for those of (2). — (β.) In place of the given above, there may be the full ז'; thus, אוֹתִי Deut. xxxii. 51, etc.

אָרָןדָ (m. (p. : קּדָר ) אַרְּוֹדָר

with	with us אָרָלָלָרָ	with thee	(f.	נאַיּלנו אַללכ אַלל	with them	her  m.  f.	נאָקָנו אָקָנה אָקָה	אָת-) אָת )
with	with me 79	with thee	m. (p.	ַעְמָּךְ: (קּדּ: עָפָּוּך	with	him her	עָמָוּ עַמָּה	(3)
	with us jugy	with you	$\binom{m}{f}$	נגפָּבֶּן נגפָּבֶּן	with them	$\binom{m}{f}$	[ựલ]]	עם

1 Also אַתְכָה Ex. xxix. 35.

/ him

<sup>2</sup> Also אֶּחְהֶה Gen. xxxii. 1; אוֹתְהֶה Ez, xxiii. 45.

<sup>3</sup> Also אֹתֶנָה Ex. xxxv. 26; אֹתֶנָה Ez. xvi. 54; אֹתְנָה Ez. xxiii. 47.

<sup>4</sup> Also בּחָלֵת Josh. xxiii. 15.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Also עפובה 1 S. i. 26.

<sup>6</sup> Also DADY Nu. xxii. 12.

יַ Also עִמָּדְי (fr. עמר).

## (1) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to, (2) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ on, or upon, [(3), and (4), below].

to me(p.: '¬) ½ to th	ee (m.	אַלַיִּךְּ (בִּיִּדִּ÷ אַלַיִּךְּ (בִּיִּדִּ÷	to {	him	אַלָיו אַלֶּיהָ	(1) پخر)
to us אֵלֵיננוּ to yo	$\begin{cases} m. \\ f. \end{cases}$	אָליכֶּן * אַליכֶּן *	to them	f.	אַליקּם אַליקּו	[alsc [אֱלֵי]

on me (p. : ١٠٠٠) on thee	m.	מַ <u>ֿל</u> ּיָּׂר (בְּיִּרְּ₃	on	him	עָּלֶיוּ עליה	(2) (על)
On on us אָלֵינָרָ on you	$\binom{m}{f}$ .	*אַלִיבֶּם	on them	$\binom{m.}{f}$	נְצַלֵיהָן צְלֵיהָם בָּאָיִה	also יְעַלֵינ

(3) From עַר [עַוּה' also 'עַּהַה' unto, even to, etc., the following occur,— יעָד unto me, עָרֶיךּ, unto thee (m.), עָרֶירָ unto him, עָרֶיךָ unto her, and עַרִּיהָם with עָ [Job xxxii. 12], unto you (m.), עַרִּיהָם [2 K. ix. 18] for unto them (m.).

<sup>1</sup> Often מליקם Ps. ii. 5.—[מליקם (Ez. xxxi. 14), which some take to mean "to them (m.)," strictly means "their (m.) strong ones," i.e. the strong ones among them].

<sup>2</sup> The following words, עַלְהוֹ leaves-of (Neh. viii. 15, etc.), אָלָ his leaf (Ps. i. 3, etc.), אָלָ her leaf, or leafage (Is. i. 30), are from עַלֶּהְעָ a leaf.

<sup>3</sup> Also : עליבי Ps. cxvi. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Often עלהם Also עלימו Ps. v. 12, lv. 16; Job vi. 16, xx. 23, etc.

<sup>\*</sup> Also without the '; ? instead of '?.

TABLE V. (i.) Singular.

	thy $\begin{cases} m. \text{ (p.} \\ f. \end{cases}$ your $\begin{cases} m. \\ f. \end{cases}$	שִׁירְבֶּן שִׁירְבֶּם שִׁירְבֶּם שִׁירְבֶּן	his her their $\binom{m}{f}$ .	ישירו ישיבה ישיבם ישיבן ישיבן	שיר song i. c. ישִיר (§ 52)
- 11		(ii.) Plural			
my { ייִייני (p.:י-ֳי)	thy $\begin{cases} m \\ f \end{cases}$ (p.	שיביר שיביר (היה: שיביר	his her	שִׁיבִיוּ שִׁיבֵיהָ שִׁיבִיהָ	שִׁירִים songs

TABLE VI. (i.) Singular.

my הוֹרָתָי	thy	m. (p. : '	ַ הוָרָתֵּךְ הוָרָתְּךָּ (הַּ	his her	תוֹרָתָּה תוֹרָתָה	(110)
our הוֹרָתֻנוּ	your	f.	תוֹרַתְבֶּן תוֹרַתְבֶּם	their $\begin{cases} m. \\ f. \end{cases}$	תוֹרָתֶן תוֹרָתֶם	law i.c. תּוֹרֶת (§ 56 v.)

## (ii.) Plural.

my { "יָבְיִייִיּיִיּיִיּיִיּיִיּיִיּיִיּיִיּיִיּ	thy $\begin{cases} m. \\ f. \end{cases}$ (p.	תוֹרֹתֶיךְיּ תוֹרֹתֻיִךְ (הֵיִּדְּ:	his her	תּוֹרֹתֶיוּ תּוֹרֹתֶיוּ	תוְרוֹת
our הוֹרֹבֻינוּ	your $\begin{cases} m. \\ f. \end{cases}$	תּוֹרֹתֵיכֶם תּוֹרֹתֵיכֶן	their $\begin{cases} m \\ f \end{cases}$	תורתיקם. תורתיקן	laws i. c. กากก

The ' is sometimes dropped in (ii.).

<sup>1 7</sup> TEZ. XXXV. 11; Ps. ix. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Rarely Jn\_, as Deut. xxviii. 59.

איתי Ps. cxxxii. 12, as some say.

<sup>4</sup> By Contraction Dn\_. 5 m-.

## TABLE VII.

## A NOUN OF DUAL FORM.

my { p. ; '=   T	thy { m. f. (p. :	אָוְבָיִךְ (בֵּיִּדּ אַוְבָיִךְ (בִּיִּדּ	his her	אָוְנֶיר אָוְנֶירָ	(P· : סֹ: יאָןנֵיִם אָּיִּ
our אָוֹגִינר	your $\begin{cases} m. \\ f. \end{cases}$	אָןנִיכֶּן אָןנִיכֶּם	their $\begin{cases} m \\ f \end{cases}$	אָוְנֵיהֶּן אָוְנֵיהֶן	[i.c. 'lik]

\* The - to the N is o.

## TABLE VIII.

## VARIOUS FORMS OF THESE PRONOUN AFFIXES.\*

[Those within () are not for Composition.]

(i.) For a Noun in the SINGULAR,

First Person	n.	Second Person.	Third Person.
rare ';	, 9 <u>.</u>	[p.(; ַ ַ ָ ָ ָ ָ ָ ָ ָ ָ ָ ָ ָ ָ ָ ָ ָ ָ ָ	がっ、れかっ、キャー。、(ロー)。 )。 (rare, 元きっ、 ※つ , でっ、 元。 , 元。 F.
אַטיֶּה, אָטַהָּ,	<u></u> , כני	בָּלֵ (בְּבָנָה) , בְבֶּן הִיכֵּן בְבֶּלֶ (בְּבָנָה) , בְבֶּן	א. (הָהַם), הֶמּלּ, רְהֶם, רְהֶם, רִיהֶם, אַ אַם, רַיהֶם, אַבּ, אַם, רְיהֶם, אַבּ, אַבָּר, הָהָנָה ,רְהָנָה ,רְהָלָן .דּיהָן .דּיהֶן

## (ii.) For a Noun in the PLURAL or DUAL,

First Person.	Second Person.	Third Person.
ر [ب <sub>ا</sub> ن واربی العادی	(קָּהָי, קָּיִרָּי, קָּיִרָּי, קָּיִרָּי, קִּיּרָי; (יִרִּייּ), קּיִרָּיִּרָי, קָּיִרָּיִיּ, קָּיִרָּיִיּ, קִיּרָייּ, קָּיִרְיִיּיִן, קִּיִּרְיִיּן, קִּיִּרְיִיּן, קִּיִּרְיִיּן, קִּיִּרְיִיּיִן, קִּיִּרְיִיּיִן, קִּיִּרְיִיּיִן, קְיִּרְיִיִּיִּן, קִּיִּרְיִיִּיִּן, קִּיִּרְיִיִּיִּן, קְיִּרְיִיִּיִּן, קְיִּרְיִיִּיִין, קְיִּרְיִיִּיִּן, קְיִּרְיִיִּיִּיְן, קְיִּרִייִּיִּן, קְיִּרְיִיִּיִּיְן, קְיִּרִייִּיִּן, קְיִּרִייִּיִּן, קְיִּרִייִּיִן, קְיִּרִייִּיִּן, קְּיִּרְיִיִּיִּיְן, קְיִּרְיִיִּיִּיְן, קְּיִּרְיִיִּיִּיְן, קְּיִּרְיִיִּיִּיְּיִיְּיִיְּיִיְּיִּיְּיִיְרִייִּיִּיְּיִיְּיִ	(יְחִיֹּרְ, זְּהֵיּ, זְּהָרֵּ, זְּהָרֵּ, זְּהָרֵּ, זְּהָרֵּ, זְּהָרָּ, זְּהָרָּ, זְיִּהְּרָּ, וְיִּהְיִּרְ, וְיִהְיִּרְּ, וְיִיּהְרְּ, וְיִּהְיִּרְּ, וְיִרְּיִרְּ, וְיִיּהְרְּ, וְיִיּהְרְּ, וְיִיּהְרְּ, וְיִיּהְרְּ, וְיִיּהְרְּ, וְיִיְּהְרְּ, וְיִיּהְרְּ, וְיִיּהְרְּיִּרְּ, וְיִיְהְיִרְּ, וְיִיְּהְרְּיִרְּ, וְיִיְּהְרְּיִרְּ, וְיִיְהְיִרְּ, וְיִיְהְיִרְּ, וְיִיְהְרְּיִרְּ, וְיִיְהְיִרְּ, וְיִיְהְיִרְּ, וְיִיְהְיִרְּ, וְיִיּהְרְיִיּהְרְיְּרְיְהְרְיִּרְּ, וְיִיּהְיִרְּיְרְּהְרְיִרְּיְרְּיִּרְּרְיְרְיִיּרְּיִרְּיְרְיִרְּיְרְיִרְּיִרְרְיְרְיִיּרְרְיִרְרְיִיְּרְיִיּרְרְיִיּרְיְרְיְרְיִּרְרְיְרְיִרְיְרְרְיִרְרְיִרְרְיְרְרְיִיְרְיִיְרְיִרְרְיְרְרְיִרְרְיְרְרְיִּרְרְיִרְרְיְרְיִרְיְרְרְיִרְרְיִרְרְיִרְרְיְרְי
(אָזָהָ), אָליָהָ	ביכם ,(בכים),	(rare הָימוֹ, (בָהֶם, הֵמוֹ, בִּיהָפָּה M.

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding some few which are peculiar to Tab. II. (3, 4). [Objective Aff\*. hereafter.]

† Also  $\mathfrak{H}_{\overline{w}}$ .

‡ Also  $\mathfrak{H}_{\overline{w}}$ .

## TABLE IX.

## (i.) Singular.

my	ָּדְבָ <b>ֶרֶי</b>	thy { m. (p. 3	<u>لــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</u>	his	בְּבָרָוּ בְּבָרָוּ	* 1,5,7
our	דְבָרֵנוּ	your $\begin{cases} m. \\ f. \end{cases}$	רַבַרְבֶּן רְבַּרְבֶּן	their $\begin{cases} m \\ f \end{cases}$	ַרְבָּבָן דְבָבָן	word (i.c. דְבַּךְ)

## (ii.) Plural.

יַרָבָי (יִיּי נְּיִבָּרַיְי my (p. ; יִּדְרַיִּ	(2, 0, 1,1+) 引・行寺 計	
ייב ביינו our	יייקריכֶן <sup>m.</sup> דְּבְרֵיכֶן קריכֶן f. יייקן	their (ייָהֶן הּבְרִיהָן words (זּבְרֵיהָן אַ לּבְרִיהָן הַּבְרִיהָן הַ לּבִריהָן הַ לּבִריהָן הַ לּבִריהָן ה

- \* (a.) When the last letter is  $\aleph$ , the  $\frac{1}{2}$  is retained before it when 'i.c.;' thus,  $\aleph_{\overline{i}}^{-}$   $\aleph_{i}$  a host, i. c.,  $\aleph_{\overline{i}}^{-}$   $\aleph_{i}$ . [When the first letter of the word is one of the four  $\mathfrak{P}$   $\sqcap$   $\aleph_{i}$ , there must be a compound Shva under it in the place of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  in  $\mathbb{P}[-]$  [cp.  $\gamma$ .)].
- (β.) Some words of the form אָם replace, in declension, their second by followed by Dagesh Forte; thus, וְטָבְּיָם, little (or a little one) gives בְּטְבָּיָם, and Plu. קְטַבְּיָם (i. c. יְטַבְּיִם).

So בְּמָלְיוּ (בְּמֵלֵי (i. c. נְמָלֵי (i. c. (i. c.

- (γ.) When the first letter of the word is one of the four y n a κ,
  - (i.) It must have a Compound Shva wherever the א ווועד (Tab. IX.) has Shva-Moving; thus, from אָחָה a son-in-law, אָחַה (i. c.), אַחָר, etc.;—
  - (ii.) It will have a 'Slight' Vowel (where necessary) agreeing with the Compound Shva of (i.); thus, from בְּבָי, a wise man, Plu. בְּבָי, i. c. יְבָבָי, etc.
- (ĉ.) Such Nouns as אַרָשׁ a smith, מַבְּבָּשׁ a horseman (§ 60), (which really belong to the class of words like בַּבָּב a thief, with Dagesh Forte in their middle letter), retain the of their first letter; thus, שַרְשׁ, [i. c.), דְּנִשִּׁים Plu. (בְּנָשׁיִם Plu. (בְּנָשׁיִם Plu. (בְּנִשׁיִם Plu. (בְּנִשׁיִם The forms with Pron. Affixes being (Sing.) וֹ – , etc., (Plu.) בּרָשׁיִם (from בַּנְּישִׁיִם).

APP\* (A) TO TAB. IX :-Other Declension-forms of some words mi-l'ra-with a penult, vowel liable to change.

	=		22	ילם הַצֵּרֶים!	3		4		2	
·	bi bi	d	3	d	3	rd.	· Ba	7	8.	70
	7	5:	E.	E	A.	<u>a</u>	0-	<u>U.</u>	0:	<u>V</u>
	=	1	2	2	5	-	=	Ë	2	5
		n		á	ion	5	con	2	La	6
				+	<u></u>	@.	2	2	2	2
i.c.	2	7	No.	(תַּאָנוֹ, דַ	7	2	5	Ę.	2	5
,		せ		£	•	5	•	<u></u>	<u> </u>	3
	<b>T</b> :	<b>6</b> :	E	E	Ø.	<b>A</b> :	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u>C.</u>
bid .	7	200	7	N.			<b>A</b>	5	57,	5.
		-	.~	ביצריו,	-	=	-	-	-	-
er.	15	5	15	î.	15	13	15	2	15	5
	E	12.	E	IL.	E	L.	Œ	L.	E	12.
Α.	<u> </u>	7	E	הצביר.	Ø.	<u>a</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u></u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>C</u>
th.		200	7	7			<b>'</b> a.	-	57.	57.
w	-	Jr.	TE.	1	is.	F	JE.	-	E	F
٠.	13		13	13	13	=	15	10	13	= 13
	1	63	1	63	3	C.5	1	63	1	63
y.	<b>7</b> :	T:	E	厂	<u>a</u> .	<b>A</b> :	<u>U.</u> .	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
H	200	3	7	הצרי	-	-1	'n.	H	57	57.
H	<b>~</b> :	יַבְיָרְיָהַיִּ	E	E	فرزرا،	<b>A</b> .	<u>C.</u>	<u> </u>	0.	0.
thei	7	2	2	?:		-	-	5	50	57.
.206	~	a a	רצהם,	E3	o	-	D,	-	ä	-
					-	0		n	-	n
				-		7		-		m
	15			:	15	1:	5	1:	15	1:
f.	15				15	11-12	15	一一	15	1,1,1
		:  :	15	in in	18	這	15	1:	5	7,1,1
		:  :	15	in in	18	這	15	1:	5	1,-1,01 1,-1
		:  :	15	in in	18	這	15	1:	5	ייינין כריצינ
			15	in in	18	這	15	1:	5	יִייַינוּן קרוּאֵינֶם
m. your.	בְבְנָבֶם,	ִינְיוֹ וְכְנִינֶם', ה'נְיוֹ וְכְנִינֶם',	דְאַרְכֶּם,	רְצְרֵינֶם, הצְרִינֶם,	ן פקיר <u>כ</u> ם,	_'`[] @\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	اِرَاندِرِם,	ַי'נֻן קרוֹבֵינֶם, <u>-</u> 'נֶזַן קרוֹבֵינֶם,	יו כריצבט'	<u>י'נֶז</u> קריצִינֶם,
m. your.	בְבְנָבֶם,	ִינְיוֹ וְכְנִינֶם', ה'נְיוֹ וְכְנִינֶם',	דְאַרְכֶּם,	רְצְרֵינֶם, הצְרִינֶם,	ן פקיר <u>כ</u> ם,	_'`[] @\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	اِرَاندِرِם,	ַי'נֻן קרוֹבֵינֶם, <u>-</u> 'נֶזַן קרוֹבֵינֶם,	יו כריצבט'	רְינֵין כְּרְיּצִיינֶם, –ִּי
f. m. your.	נקנקם, ⊢ינו ק	- "   15,50, - 15,	ֶּרְיֵלְיִם, יְלֵּין הַצְּרְנֶם, יְלֵין	ינהן רצריבט, -יבון. הינהן רצריבט, -יבון	יו פַּקירֶטֶט, יַּטֶן	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	יו לְרוֹבְנֶם, –ָנֵוּ	ַרְנְבֵינֶם, <u>ַ</u> יְנֶּדֶן בְּרְנִבְינֶם, יַינֶן _ינֶן	רוצבט, בינו הו קרוצבט, בינו	רְיֵהָן קְרְיִצִיעֶם, הִינֶּן –יְיָהֶן
f. m. your.	נקנקם, ⊢ינו ק	- "   15,50, - 15,	ֶּרְיֵלְיִם, יְלֵּין הַצְּרְנֶם, יְלֵין	ינהן רצריבט, -יבון. הינהן רצריבט, -יבון	יו פַּקירֶטֶט, יַּטֶן	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	יו לְרוֹבְנֶם, –ָנֵוּ	ַרְנְבֵינֶם, <u>ַ</u> יְנֶּדֶן בְּרְנְבֵינֶם, יַיְנֶן –יֶנֶן	רוצבט, בינו הו קרוצבט, בינו	ינון קריצינֶם, –ינֶן ק
f. m. your.	נקנקם, ⊢ינו ק	- "   15,50, - 15,	ֶּרְיֵלְיִם, יְלֵּין הַצְּרְנֶם, יְלֵין	ינהן רצריבט, -יבון. הינהן רצריבט, -יבון	יו פַּקירֶטֶט, יַּטֶן	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	יו לְרוֹבְנֶם, –ָנֵוּ	ַרְנְבֵינֶם, <u>ַ</u> יְנֶּדֶן בְּרְנְבֵינֶם, יַיְנֶן –יֶנֶן	רוצבט, בינו הו קרוצבט, בינו	ינון קריצינֶם, –ינֶן ק
f. m. your.	נקנקם, ⊢ינו ק	ִינְיוֹ וְכְנִינֶם', ה'נְיוֹ וְכְנִינֶם',	ֶּרְיֵלְיִם, יְלֵּין הַצְּרְנֶם, יְלֵין	רְצְרֵינֶם, הצְרִינֶם,	יו פַּקירֶטֶט, יַּטֶן	_'`[] @\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	יו קרובני - בן קרובני – לו קרובני – היו היובני –	ינון קרובינם, <u>-</u> ינון קרובינו	רוצבט, בינו הו קרוצבט, בינו	ינון קריצינֶם, –ינֶן ק
our f. m. your.	וקנט, הלו וקני	ינהן וקניבֶם, −'בֶּרן וְהַנֵּינֵרּ	יו עצרכֶם, <u>יהן הצר</u> כני	- נַבו הצריבֶם, - יבֶּר הצרינוּ	יו פקירגם, יַבֶּו פִּקירַנוּ הַוֹ פִּקירַנוּ	ינון פַקירַינָני, -ינֶן פַּקירַינוּ - ינֵן פַקירַינוּ	יו קרובני - בן קרובני – לו קרובני – היו היובני –	ינון קרובינם, <u>-</u> ינון קרובינו	ין כריאַנם, בַּטָן כרוּאַנוּ	ינו כריצינם, ינו כריציני
our f. m. your.	וקנט, הלו וקני	ינהן וקניבֶם, −'בֶּרן וְהַנֵּינֵרּ	יו עצרכֶם, <u>יהן הצר</u> כני	- נַבו הצריבֶם, - יבֶּר הצרינוּ	יו פקירגם, יַבֶּו פִּקירַנוּ הַוֹ פִּקירַנוּ	ינון פַקירַינָני, -ינֶן פַּקירַינוּ - ינֵן פַקירַינוּ	יו קרובני - בן קרובני – לו קרובני – היו היובני –	ינון קרובינם, <u>-</u> ינון קרובינו	ין כריאַנם, בַּטָן כרוּאַנוּ	ינו כריצינם, ינו כריציני
our f. m. your.	וקנט, הלו וקני	ינהן וקניבֶם, −'בֶּרן וְהַנֵּינֵרּ	יו עצרכֶם, <u>יהן הצר</u> כני	ינהן רצריבט, -יבון. הינהן רצריבט, -יבון	יו פקירגם, יַבֶּו פִּקירַנוּ הַוֹ פִּקירַנוּ	ינון פַקירַינָני, -ינֶן פַּקירַינוּ - ינֵן פַקירַינוּ	יו לְרוֹבְנֶם, –ָנֵוּ	ינון קרובינם, <u>-</u> ינון קרובינו	רוצבט, בינו הו קרוצבט, בינו	ינו כריצינם, ינו כריציני

9

Norg. (a) The Declension of 大翼 is like Tab. IX; and (b) that of 大噪 is like (b) here. (y) 〒 may stand for 1, Pt. I, § 14. (3) Under one of y I I N a Moving : must of course take a Compound form.

<sup>• (</sup>i) A 'Borrowed' كَالِهُ form. But (ii) كَالِمُ الْمَرْدُون. فنده أَبِيْدُ فنده أَبِيْدُ ون اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللللللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللل ילד) of בארותין -also הצרותין -also הצרותין and w. Affs. מולי, form of this, is 'i.e.' ווארות ל-(מיסי and v. Affs. מוסף -also הצרותין -also הצרותין of בארותין. 1 p. th. 2 p. th. ישְׁבְעִהִיבֶם (שְׁבִעָּה יִשְׁבַעָּה , etc.

APP\* (B) TO TAB. IX :- Declension-forms of some words mi-1'ra-with only last vower, liable to change.

										-			ı
	our.	f.	m. your.	F.	m. their.	my.	f.	m. thy.	her.	his.	1.c.		
star	פוְבְבֵלֵנְ	₩.	בוֹבְבְבֶם,	15	בוֹבְנְם,	עניי.	1:	עוֹבְבְרְהְּ,	15	בוֹלְנֵלְ,	( <b>cict</b> )	(1) א פּוֹכֶב	
stars	בוְבְבֵינוּ	<u>U.</u>	פוֹבְבְינֶם,		ענעגידֶם,	שׁנְעָלְיֵּ שׁנְעָלִייָּ	15	עוֹבְיגְיוֹרְי	3   -	בוְנְנְנֵינִי,	(פולה)	ים פוֹבְבֶים (a)	
fox	ישועלנו	<b>1</b>	ישועלבם,	15	שנעלטי	Start	<u>  ;</u>	ישועלה,	15	تعاليدا	(ज्यस्तेंद्र)	5y12 8. (2)	
foxes	שועלינו	Ŭ;  :	ישועליבם,	ij.	שועליהם,	اعلامراء	2 :: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	שועליך,	8   -	ישועליו,	(ज्ञांतर्)	רם ישועלים	
judgment	वंजविदार	<b>∵</b> 	משפמכם	15	व्यववित्	वंजन्यं,	1:	व्यव्यम्	15	वंखंबवा.	(वंख्रेंबेव)	(E) & QAREA (3)	
judgments	ದ್ರಪ್ತಕ್ಷದ್ಯರ್ಗ	い。	משפטיבם		משפמיהם	वंजवंवः	2	م تعويدا	13	משפטיו	(दालेंबंदां,)	רין מִשְׁפְּמֵים	·

N.B. (a) The C prefixed in Nouns of this form is nor A 'Roor'-letter. The Form is \( \superset \) The Form is \( \superset \)

10

(8) Sometimes the 🖵 is replaced by 🖵 followed by Dagesh; thus fr. 그녀인 다. 그녀인 (i.c. 그녀인 his..., etc. So in other Forms also, sometimes.

y s. (4)	of pl	3 s. (5)	7d [
אַנמֶר+	מנכרים מומרים	+ (2) 8 (5)	יאלים יאלים
(نعانیار)	(تعاضل)	(Fixic)	(Eisis)
שומרו	שומריו	Z.	inchi.
E	3   -	15	3  T+
יה שומרף בר יי	שומריף.	MACE.	TINC'F
1:5	10	1:	13
שוטרי	שומרי"	T. S.	in in its
ישומבם,	שומריהם	ZINCO,	בואליהם,
15	1:	15	
שומרכם	שומרינו	בואלטם,	בוֹאֵלְינֶם
₩.	<b>证</b>  :	<b>U</b> :	<b>ジ</b> :
تعاظرته	שומרינו	בְּנֵוֹ בּוֹאֵלֵנוּ	- ינה ביאלינוי הינה ביאלינוי
preserver	preservers	Redeemer	redeemers

† There may be - for the . 

1 p. 17 . 2 p. 17 . 3 p. 17 . 4 p. 17 . 5 p. 17 . 5

# APPX (C) TO TAB. IX: -Declension of some Feminine Nouns, 1249. 1249. etc.

i.e.	(ו) אַ צְּדְקָר (צְּדְקְתּי)	(¥Ļďir)	(אַנְבֵוֹע)	(אַנְחָוֹת)	(¥175/L+)	(४ष्ट्रिंग)
his.	אובלעיי	צַרְלְתֵּיוֹ, -	NULL.		צעקרוי.	צעקתיו, - יה+
her.	1E	£.	NE	1:		+
m. thy.	STGITE.	YTCLT.	NULLE.	אלרהיר	צעקקהף,	צעקתיר
£.	1:	13	15	12	15	1
		۶۳۲۲۳۰ »	מנדני	מנהתי	צעקתי	ינקרי.
m. their.	צְרְקְתֶם,	צרקהט,	אנרהם	אנדירם,	צעקהם	צעכרם,
4.	15	15	15	15	15	10
m. your.	צְרְקְתְנֶם,	-	אלררנם	" אנרתינט.	צעקרובם,	צעקתיבם,
4.	₩.	Ü:	1:	<b>ジ</b> :	1	Ü
our.	אַרַקרנני	צרלתינו:	NULL	NULL.	צעקתנו	
•	righteousness	righteousnesses 13:1773	sighing	sighings	cry	cries

(4) المَارِيْةِ is declined (a) sometimes as the المُرِيِّةِ forms above—the — (b) Pro. Fem. forms المُرِيِّةِ (a. a. sing. عنور بالمُرِيَّةِ (أَنْ بَرَاتِيَّةِ (أَنْ بَرَاتِيَّةِ (أَنْ بَرَاتِيَّةِ (أَنْ بُلِيَّةٍ (أَنْ بُلِيَّةً (أَنْ بَلِيَّةً أَنَّهِ أَنَّانِيَّةً وَحَرِيْلًا (أَنْ بَلِيَّةً أَنَّالًا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُعَالَّا فَا اللَّهُ اللَّلْ اللَّلْ اللَّلْ اللَّهُ اللْمُلْكِلِي اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الل الْمِيْرِيْرُور besides (ريَّة بَالِيْرُيُور كَا الْمُجْرَيْرِة عَلَيْمُ بَالْمُجْرَيْرَة عَلَيْمُ بَالْمُجْرَيْرَة عَلَيْمُ بَالْكِابُاتِ وَلَمْتُونِينَ بَالْكِابُاتِ بَالْكِابُاتِ بَالْمُجْرِينِ بَالْكِابُاتِ بَالْمُجْرِينِ بَالْكِابُاتِ بَالْمُجْرِينِ مِنْ الْمُجْرِينِ بَالْمُجْرِينِ مِنْ اللّهُ الللّه ישאַלְתָי so such Aff. -And in such Aff. אַ אַבְרָתְּ אַ אַבֵּרָת somoth Aff. לאַייי [Cp. (2) above]; but (8) sometimes the - is retained as in the 'Constr.' the - dropped as in a).

(6) Some Nouns in Tr (several in Tr Tr) have for the Sing. 'i.c., & w. Pron.-Affs., forms fr.  $\vec{n}_{\overline{\psi}}$ ; comp. 'N.B.' in Note (‡) below and · Notes on Tab. X' [vI (a-e)].

(7) For the Decl. of Plurals in D', fr. Sings. in 7 (Cp. § 44, etc.), see Tables of Masc. forms—as Tab. V, IX, etc.

form of ਜੂਜ਼ set (fr. an unused nu. 1.B. The Decl.-forms Sixe. of ਜੁਜ਼੍ਹੀ are ਜੁਜ਼੍ਹੀ are ਜ਼ਿਜ਼ਾਂ ਜ਼ਾਂ ਜ਼ਾਂ etc. [fr. an unused nused nus t = is sometimes retained t So in non 'Constr.' as in o', & in o', o', fr. Plu. of הוץ (So in ', 'קונהן as البارة So اجارة (as borrowed form). هو اجارة الله الم ¹ p. ፥ቫ<sub>ም</sub>. ² p. ፥ຖ<sub>ື</sub><sub>ም</sub>. ³ p. ፥ኤ<sub>ም</sub>. ⁴ Or םקייח... ° Or ነקיים... [tr. חַלָּכְלָת a neighbour (f.)]; & רְּבְרָלְהָן (fr. בְּבָרָלָה אַ See 'Notes on Tab. X–XII' (עד. 2).

			IX				
1	<b>-</b> i	<i>હ</i> રં	ô	4	٠Ġ	9	ŕ
	ه چر <del>ار</del> و جردره	چپرا او زېرت	ه چرځ و. ۱۳ ټرېون	ייים בנקים. בק בנקים.	יו נְעָר. ק נְעָרִים.	، پرچر* آلو پِنچرٽرت	9 Louise
(i. c.)	(هَرْك) (هُرُك)		(سَاجُول) (سَاجُول)	(Cta)		(پرچار) (برچار)	1
his.	מלהי מלהי	E E	<b>设</b> 经	A A	E.E.	עַבְרָיוֹ עַבְרָיוֹ	
her,	الله الله	الله الله	ב ני- اَף اِهِ	ב בי	î î î	E E	1 1 7.
m., thy.	בלבה. בלבה בלבה	נורד. קנוד	-		4 CE +	WELL TO SERVICE TO SER	
5.	الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله		<u> </u>	) = % = % = % = % = % = % = % = % = % =			
my.	מַלְנָי ְּ	ţ. ţ.	בֶלְלָּלִי בְּלְלָּלִי	22	S. S.		
m., their.	בלבֶּם בּלְבֵּיהֶם	בנה בניה	בלקם הלקיהם	3.4.4.	נעריה	אַניָּנְיָּנְיָּ עְיָנְיִנְיִּנְיִּנְיִּנְיִּנְיִּנְיִּנְיִּ	
f.s				î: 	J. j.		
m., your.	מַלְבָּטֶם מֵלְבִּיבֶם	נְרְרֶבֶם נְרְרֶכֶם	הֶלְקְנֶם הֶלְקִנֶם	ביייי ביייי ביייי	מַבְרָהֶטְ מַבְּרָהֶטְ	מַבְּוּיַבֶּם מַבְּוּיִבֶּם	
5.	¥ ₩ ₩	<u> </u>	ψ		٣		
our.	מלבנו מלבנו מלבנו	֡ ֚֚֚֚֚֚֚֚֚֚֚֡֡֡֡֡֡֡֡֡֝֡֝֝֝֓֡֝֓֡֓֡֝֓֡֡֡֡֓֓֡֡֡֡֓֓֡֓֡֡֡֓֓֡֡֡֡֓֓֡֓֡֡֓֓֡֡֡֡֓֓֡֡֡֡	144. T.	נגעני	מבני בייני	עַבְהֵינוּ מְּ	
	kings kings	wow	part	blow	boys	servant	

TABLE X.

work

N.B.—Those beginning with N, ח, or y, take properly ; for the in pl., as in חודש months, etc., from שׁאָהׁוּ,

## TABLE

ום מֶלְכִוֹת. חן נְעֶרָוֹת. ŝ מפעוני (מלכנית) (लंबचाप) ניערית (T) מלנה [With 💖 where there is 🕽 in 1.—See § 69 (a.)] ที่กุรุตุซ้ נערתיו 12 מלבתן. נערקיד ניעריה. נערתי <sup>3</sup> בערתי <sup>8</sup> מלנינים מְלְנְתִיהֶם, בְּיהֵן, מְלְנִתִיהֶם נעלתיקט , "יקן" נעלתיקם נערתינו מלניתו מלנתיני ueenb 13 dueens

[ob xxii. 23)]

5 Contracted Ti-

Pause : 1-. 4 Contracted Di.-.

I In Pause : 7.

לְרְשָׁיוֹ הִיּאיּ קְרְשָׁיוֹ (לְרָשׁ mod בְּרְשִׁים tis. איים בּוּלְרִשִּׁים But בּרְשִׁים But בּרְשִׁים But בּרְשִׁים But בַּרְשִׁים בּחַמּ 80 הרכה. הרכה. (הְבְּכֶּה) his...]. Similarly אַלְשָׁין, from שׁרְשׁ a root. [The ה having of where there is \_ to the C in 1 above. Cf. § 69 (און [(גק)] קבְבָּקְרוֹן S From Σηκ a tent, Plu. 15ης γι νιτότα Συπότα βουστάτος νιτότα besides Πυπότα \* The - under the first letter is 8. Some Nouns of this Class have - instead of the - (0); thus, igg fr. rpp.-From Fig we 2 In Pause : 11. have once 1714 (with -), but also 1714 and 1714 (with -, 0).

† In Pause: 1779 1 In Pause: 177.

## (I) CONSTR.' FORMS, (II) AFFIX-FORMS, (III) VARIOUS FORMS.

I. The forms בְּעֶל , בְּעֶל , בְּעֶל , etc. [see Rule vii. on p. 86], in the Sing., undergo no change 'i.c.' But

(1) Some פָּעֶל or בְּעֶל words borrow 'i.c.' a form from בָּעֶל or בְּעֶל; thus הָבֶל for חָבֶר 'i.c.,' הָבֶל Nu.xi. 7 (but many times הָבֶל 'i.c.,' הַבֶּל 'i.c.,' etc. 'i.c.,' etc.

(2) Some Plu. forms 'i.e.,' w. — Quiescent (to 2d Rt.-letter) followed by Dag. L., are Irreg.; as \* יְחָהַה (4 times, but also the Regr לְּשָׁבָּי twice) & \* יְּמָהָ Is. v. 10, יְשָׁבָּי Song viii. 6 (but also יְשָׁבָּי Ps. lxxvi. 4) from the Plurals of רְשָׁבָּי אַ הַבְּיִבּ

II. Some Decl.-Forms are Irres.:—(1) Sing. forms w. Moving Shva (to 2d Rt.-letter), as (a) בַּנְרָי (his) בּנְרָי (my) fr. בָּנָר (β) For זְּלֶּלְ fr. בָּנָר (my) fr. בַּנָר (β) For בַּנְר בַּנְרָי (his) בּנְרָי (his) בַּנְרָי (my) fr. בַּנָר (β) For בַּנְר (his) בַּנְרָי (his) בַּנְרִי (his) בַּנְרָי (his) בַנְרָי (his) בַּנְרָי (his) בְּנְרְיִי (his) בְּנְרְי (his) בּנְרְי (his) בְּנְרְי (his) בְּנְרְי (his) בּנְרְי (his) בּנְרְי (his) בְּנְרְי (his) בּנְרְי (his) בּנְרְי (his) בְּנְרְי (his) בְּנְרְי (his) בְּנְרְי (his)

(2) Plu. forms (w. Affs. 2 pl. & 3 pl.) w. יְם Quiescent to 2d Rt.-letter folld by Dag. L.; as \* בַּמְבֵּיהֶם \* בַּמְבֵּיהָם fr. the Plurals of קָבָּה & בָּמָבִּיהָם.

III. Some אָשֶׁלְ or בְּשֶׁלְ Nouns vary slightly in Decl.-vowel. Thus, fr. יַשְׁעֵר or יָשְׁעֵר (w. בּי), but also יִשְׁעֵר & יִשְׁעָר (w. בּי), but also יִשְׁעֵר (w. בּי); (w. בּי); (w. בּי), but also יִשְׁעֵר (w. בּי); מִעְּבֶּר (w. בּי), but also יִשְׁעֵר (w. בּי), קּצְבֶּר (w. בִּי), קּצְבֶּר (w. בִּי)

IV. (1) The 'SLIGHT'-vowel for the Plu. ('i.c.,' and w. Affs. for 2 pl. & 3 pl.) is generally the same as the Decl.-vowel of the Sing., as seen in Tab. X. 1-6. But

- (2) There are some slight Variations; thus הֶבֶלְי has וֹלְבָלִי in the Sing. (w. בָּ), but הַבְּלִיהֶם & הַבְּלִיהָם in the Plu. (w. = direct fr. the = of הַבְּלִים), so הַבְּלִים as in Tab. X. 3, but חַדְרֵי the Plu. 'i.c.' (w. = direct fr. the = of הַרָּלִים).
- Obs. (a) חֶבֶל a cord has = in חֲבֶל his cord Job xviii. 10, and so חֲבֶל of (6 times); and
  - (פּ) קבֶל or הַבֶּל a pain (perhaps from 'contortion'), which does not occur in the Sing. w. Pron.-Affs., has with מָבְל הַם pains of Hos. xiii. 13 & תַּבְל הַם their pains Job xxxix. 3.
  - (γ) הֶבְּלֵי in 5 other places is the same as in (β). Some take it in these 5 places to be the same as חַבְּלֵי in (α)—badly.

14

These are strictly fr. Plurals of unused בַּנְלֶלֶה or בְּנְלֶה forms. So בַּנְלֶה is
 Plu. of בְּנְלֶה (בְ ס) rather than of בְּנֶלֶה

V. (1) Some אָשֶׁלְ or אֲשֶׁבְּ Nouns have a Fem. form of Plu. (in חֹן...). Thus (a) נְפְיִשׁוֹת, pl. אָרֶץ, and (β) נְפְיִשׁוֹת, are declined in the Sing. as in Tab. X. 1—and in the Plu. as in Tab. XII.

- (a) אֹמֶנְהָף, אֹמֶנְהָף, אֹמֶנְהָף, אֹמֶנְהָף, etc.; & Plu. אֹמֶנְהָן, אֹמֶנְהָר, etc.; & Plu. אֹמָנְהָר, (fr. אֹמְנָה (fr. אֹמְנָה ) unchanged 'i.c.' & w. Affs.;
- (A) מִינְקְתוֹ, etc.; & Plu. מִינְקְתוֹ, פּוּנְקְתוֹ, etc.; & Plu. מִינְקְתוֹ, etc.; & Plu. מִינְקָתוֹ (fr. מִינְיָקְתוֹ) unchanged 'i.e.' & w. Affs. ; so
- (אַ) שְׁבֶנֶת a neighbour (f.) has Decl.-form אָבֶנֶת, etc.; & Plu. שְׁבֵנֶת (fr. שְׁבֶנֶת) unchanged 'i.e.' & w. Affs.;
- (δ) [בְּהֶטֶת cattle has Decl.-form בְּהֶטֶת etc.; & Plu. הַמֶּטֶה, 'i.c.' בְּהֵטֶת ,fr. בְּהֵטֶת 'i.c.' בְּהָטֶת. Cp. 'App<sup>x</sup> C to Tab. IX '[4].
- (בּ) הּוֹכְחַת reproof has Decl.-form וֹהְבְּחַת etc.; & Plu. הוֹקְחַת 'i.c.' הוֹבְחַת (fr. הְּבָחַת (fr. הְתָבוֹה).
- (5) The הַ ¬ ¬ Decl.-form, in Sing., is used for several Nouns in הַ ¬ ¬ מְלְחֶמֶה etc. fr. מְלְחֶמֶה etc. fr. מְלְחֶמֶה etc. fr. מְלְחָמֶה etc. fr. מְמְלֶלְהְוֹ, וְמְלְלָהְוֹ, וֹמְלְלָהְוֹ, וֹמְלְלָהְוֹ for מְמְלֶלְהָוֹ, וֹמְלְלְהָוֹ for מְלְלָהְוֹ for מְלְלָהְוֹ for מְלְלַהְתֹּן for מְלְלָהְוֹ for מְלְלָהְוֹ for מְלְנִהְלָּה etc. fr. מְלִהְלָה for מְלְהַלָּה etc. fr. מְלִהְלָה per , פֹרְהָּבָּרְה for מְלְהַלְּה per , וֹבְּבְּהְוֹ וֹלְנְהַלְּה per .

<sup>\*</sup> So some Infinitives in תְּבֶּי, and תְּבֶּי, as תְּבֶּי, [Tab. XVIII] w. Decl.-form אָבָי, etc., & חַחָף [Tab. XIX, Note (A)] w. Decl.-form פְּחָתוּ

## TABLE XIII.

# OF SOME IRREGULAR NOUNS.

			XI			
	-	લાં	ಣೆ	4	10	69
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	TA SE'D	± چـْـٰרֵל او لـِـٰקִּים.	او تيز ت ام تيز ت	.s ברֶוֹת בנוֹת בְּנִוֹת	TIPS.
(i. c.)	(אֲבֶי נֵי (אֲבֶינֶר)		(柴代) (吳明)		(ਛ੍ਹਾ) (ਛ੍ਹਾਂਸ)	(%) and] (m.) **
his.	אביי (% - אביי (% - אבייי (% -	28 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 -	i i i	T. U.	E.E.	ख्र ग्रं क्षे इंग्रिस्म (२)
her,		E SE	je  e	الم الم	is is	स्पाः, स्पाः declined] [(८)
m., thy.	יורי גייעיע גייגע	E E	الله الله الله	E.E.	بالرياد	inot [not
f.,	الم الم	ات ات		٢		<u>j</u>
my	אָרָי אָרָאַיִּ אָרָאַיִּ	E. E.	בי בי עוי שי	1. U.	٠ ٩ ١٠ ٢	<b>P</b>
m., their.	אַניבים אַניביני אַניאַני	בי בי בי בי גי גי	٠ ١ ١ ١	8.5	<u> </u>	a fr
f.,			]: _ <u>]</u> b_ <u>f_b</u>	]: _[b_[_b	]: 	ŢŢ.
m., your.	אביטם אבינים אבינים	בריטים אבריטים אבריטים	ער ביריים עיריים עיריים	בר בר היים בר בר היים בר בר היים	ברבט ביותיקט ביותיקט	ָ װְ װְ
f.,	<b>₩ ₩ № №</b>		الله         الله           الله		<u> </u>	Ŭ₽ Ĉ
our.	אַניָלָי גערינילר גערינילר	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	<u>ה</u> בייני לייני	עלילי קניילי	בְּתֵלְינָינְינִי	2
	fathers	brother	house house	nos sons	daughter	mouth

For the Notes 1, 2, 3, etc., and \* † ‡, etc., see next page.

## NOTES ON TABLE XIII.

1 교장 G. xvii. 4, 5. 2 p. : 귀. . 3 p. : 가. 4 And D. 가. . 5 p. : 기상. 6 p. : 기상. 7 And 1부 (윤기후). 8 p. : 기구. 9 Also ib. 등.

\* A father. -- So, from the imaginary Dn a father-in-law, we have ர்ப் her... and ரப்பு thy (டி.)..

+ A brother.—(a.) ning a sister (i. c. ning) has the regular SINGULAR Declension אַרוּתֶני י\_ה | אַרוּתְנּיךְ יַבְּרּ | אַרוּתֶיי | אַרוּתֶיי | אַרוּתֶני יִבְּיִן | אַרוּתֵני

But the PLURAL forms that occur are

າກຸກັກ [*Krr*, and ຖືກູກັກ [Ez. xvi. 52, and ກຸກຸກັກ [Job xiii. 11] ກຸກັກ *Kliku*] Josh, ຖຸກຸກັກ [v. 51, 55, 61] ລູກຸກັກ [Job xiii. 11] ເ. 13.

(த.) From the imaginary பிப்பு a mother-in-law, we have பிப்பி thy (f.).., militing her.... ‡ A house.—(a.) Nouns of the form 5 [p. ; 5, ] are regularly declined like this IN THE SINGULAR. The regular PLURAL is of the form form (س), or البارا (ل); [thus from البارات (for ال), البارات (for ال), البارات (for ال) see § 48)—but n'! has Pl. D'n'!.] (3.) In the 'Construct' and 'Declension' forms, the ' regularly becomes Quiescent in \_ given to the first letter, as in the Sing. of (3) above, and in the Plu. forms ລວູ່ກູກູ່, ລຸກຸກູກູ້, and (from the Dual שיניו ,שיניף, קיני, ישיני , etc.,

(7.) Some Nouns of this Class take '- instead of '-; thus, in' Is. x. 17 (from ), and yrr his colt, Gen. xlix. 11 (from ). (5) I'N (Constr. form') there is not, or none, takes Pronoun- | Ps. cxlix. 6.]

Affs. thus, I am not '321%', thou art not (m.) 717% & (f) 72%, he is (or

was) not 1918. (& she... 17)...), they m. are not D.J.N. (1211). & 122.N. (6.) Similarly, the 1 of some Nouns of the form The becomes Quiescent in 1; thus (from Thy) death, ci. c. (17). (17), (or לוֹתְיֹן, and (from an imaginary Plural בוֹתִי (כוֹתִים forth ag, ינותים), and (from an imaginary Plural בוֹתִי Is. Iiii. 9 (though some have a different opinion about this word), [From an imaginary nich, - 'nich (Plu. i. c.') Jer. xvi. 4, Ez. xxviii. 8.] \$ A son.—(a.) Dw a name (i. c. Dw; Dw) is, in the Singular, declined with Affixes like 12, but has Pi. DiDw (i. c. DiDw), with

affixes (17) Drickie. (27). retains its 7 thus, 7 kg, 18g, Pl. Dryg. (d. c. 184), 4184, 1184.

 $(\gamma.)$  Some Nouns, like this in appearance, belong to a different Class, and retain their ; throughout.

[(3.) " ("") there is, takes Pron. Affixes, thus, Tw" thou (m.) art, ງ (ທຸງຕູ້) (Deut. xiii. 4) ye (m.) are, ໄລ່ຜູ້; he is.] | A daughter. [Contracted from JJJ; whence would come inja contracted into ina, and so the others.]

A mouth. — 7 [4. c. ' 7 ] has i' Deut. xxii. 1, 17 18. xiv. 34.

ተተ Pro. v. 4. Also 마i B Ju. iii. 16. [마i한 및 (redupl.) Is. xli. 15.

VII. HITHPĂ-ÊL.	VI. Hoph-al.	V. Нірн-іс.	IV. Pŭ-ĂL.
הַתְּפַּמֶּר {בְּי, בְּי, לְי, לְטָהִתְפַּמֶּר הִתְפַּמְּרָוֹ,*	הַפְּקָרוֹ,* הַפְּקָרוֹ,*	הַפְּקְד (דְּיִד) {בְּבְּקְד (בְּיִד) {מַרַפְּקִיד הַפְּקִידוֹ,*	בְּקֹר (בְּר) (בְּבָּי, בְּבָּי, לְבָּי, (מִבְּקַר בְּקָרוֹ,*
הַתְּפַּקְרָתְּ הַתְּפַּקְרָתְּ הַתְּפַּקְרָתְּ הַתְפַּקּרָתְּ	״רָפְּקָרָה רָפְּקְרָה רָפְּקַרָה רָפְּקַרָה	הפָּקיר הפְּקירָה הפְּקרָה הפָּקרָה הפָּקרָהִי	פֿלרני פֿלרני פֿלני פֿלני
בִּילִפַּלֵבנוּ בִּילִפּּלִבְּטֵּוּ בִּילִפּּלַבְּטֵּם בִּילְפַּלְּבוּ	ָהַפְּקַרְנוּ הָפְּקַרְנוּ הָפְּקַרְנֶּוּ הָפְּקַרְנוּ	הפְקִירוּ הפְקַרְתָּו הפְקַרְתָּו ה <u>פְק</u> ּרְנוּ	פָּלֵרָנוּ § פַּלֵרְמָן פָּלֵרְמֶן
מִתְפַּקּר	י מָבְּקָר	מַבְּקִיד	מְבָּקָר׳
ִיִּלִּפֵּלֵּוֹרָנִי (פֿ or ) יִּלִפַּלְּרִי יִּלִפַּלְּרִי יִּלְפַּלְּרִי	None.	ַבַּפְּקֶר הַפְּקִירִי הַפְּקִירִי הַפְּקָרְנָה	None.
יִרְפַּקּד (ק (ק or p) יִרְפַּקּד (ק (ק or p) תִּרְפַּקּד, תִּרְפַּקּד, יִרְפַּקּד, יִרְפַּקּד, יִרְפַּקּד,	יָפְקּקר הְפְּקֵר הְפְּקֵר הְפְּקִר הְפְּקִר הִפְּקִר הִפְּקר	יַפְּקִיד (בֶּר) תַּפְקָיד (בֵּר) תַּפְקָידִי אַפְקִידִי אַפְקִידִי יַפְּקָידִי תַּפְקָידִי תַּפְקָידִי	יְפַקּר הְפַּקּר הְפָּקּר הְפָּקּר הְפַּקּר הְפַּקּרנָה הִפּקּרנָה
לעפלר (d. c) ילעפלרנע (d. c) ילעפלרנע	נָפְּכַּקר הָפְּקַרְנָה תָּפְּקָרָנּה	נַפְּקֶיר (בֶּר) תַּפְּקֶיר (בֶּר)	הְפַּקְרוּ הְפַּקַרְנָה נְפָּקָר

XIV

III. Pĭ-êl.	II. Niph-al.	I. KAL. or from al
פַקר (דיד)	״הפקר ״נפקר	(const.) בְּקְרֹר (abs.) וְפָּקְרֹר Infinitive.
בְּפִי, כְפַי, רְפַּ מִפַּקֵּר	ַ בְּיִּבְּי, בְי <b>ְּי</b> מֵהַבָּקֵר	ב ב ל מ With בָבְּ׳, בָבְּי, לְבְּ׳, מִבְּקֹר
פַּקְרוֹ,*	*,ֹבְּקְּרֶוֹ,	(р. хүн infra) *, W. Pron. Aff.
		PAST TENSE.
פַקר.	נְּבְּקַר	ז א לפַּקרי [בְּבָּר, יָבְּלִן a m. \
פּקָרָה׳	נפְקְדֶה	ז אַ פַּקּקרָה יִבְּלָהיּ יַבְּלָהיּ a f.
<u>פַק</u> רת פַקרת	נפַקרת נפַקרת	אַלְּלָתְּ , יָּלְלְתְּ 2 m. Sing.
פַקרתי	נפקרתי	יְלְלְתִּי יִלְלְתִּי בְּלְתִּי וּלְלְתִּי וּ יָלְלְתִּי וּ יָלְלְתִּי וּ יָלְלְתִּי וּ
פקרוי	נִפְקְרָוּ	יָּכְלְוּ º 3 m. & f.
פַּקַרָּמֶם	נפַקַרֶּתֶם	יַּבְלְתֶּם יִבְלְתֶּם 2 m.
פַּבַרָהֶן	נפָקַרְהֶּוֹ	יבּלְמֶן יבּלְמֶן 2 f. Plu
פַקּרנוּ	ָנ <u>פְּק</u> ְרְנוּ	ו פַּקַרנוּ יָלְנוּן.
		PARTICIPLES. (1) (בּבֶר, יָבֶּלְן (בֹּרֶר (יִבֶּלְן
מְפַּקֵּר׳	נפָקר	(p. XVII)
	1,4	IMPERATIVE.
פַקר (ק יס)	הַפָּקר	בּישׁ (בּישׁ אַ 1 (בּישׁ (גע פּרָלָר (גע פּרָלָר (גע פּרָלָר (גע פּרָלָר (גע פֿרַלָּר (גע פֿרַלָּר (גע פֿרַלָּר
פֿלָרי	הַפָּלֶן,	ן בישר בישר (בישר 1 € פּלְרָדי מּ בּבְּשׁרִי בּשׁר בּישׁר בּיב בּשְׁר בּיב בּיב בּיב בּיב בּיב בּיב בּיב בּי
פַּקְרָני	רַפָּקְרָני י	מַקרו <sup>6</sup> לְבְשׁוּ 2 m. )
פַּקּקרנָה	הפַּקּרנָה	לְבְּשָׁנְה (בְּשְׁנָה לְבִישְׁנָה (בְּשְׁנָה בְּבִשְׁנָה בְּבִּשְׁנָה בְּבִשְׁנָה בְּבִשְׁנָה בְּבִשְׁנָה בְּבִּשְׁנָה בְּבִשְׁנָה בְּבִּשְׁנָה בְּבִּשְׁנָה בְּבִּיִּה בְּבִּשְׁנָה בְּבִּיִּה בְּבִּיִּה בְּבִּיִּה בְּבִּיִּה בְּבִּיִּה בְּבִּיִּה בְּבִּיּה בְּבִּיה בְּבִּיּה בְּבִּיּה בְּבִּיּה בְּבִּיה בְּבִּיה בְּבִּיּה בְּבִּיּה בְּבִּיּה בְּבִּיה בְּבִּיה בְּבִּיה בְבִּיה בְּבִּיה בְּבִּיה בְּבִּיּה בְּבִּיה בְּבִּיה בְּבִּיה בְּבִּיּה בְּבִּיה בְּבִּיה בְּבִּיה בְּבִּיּבְּה בּבְּיבְיה בּבְּייבְיה בּבְּיבְיה בּבְּיבִיה בּבְּיבְיה בּבְּיבִיה בּבְּיבִיה בּבּייבִיה בּבְּיבִּיה בּבְּיִּנְה בּבְּיבִּיה בּבְּיבִיה בּבּייבְינִה בּבּיבּיה בּבּייביים בּיִיבּיה בּבּייביים בּיִּבּיה בּייביים בּבּייבים בּייביים בּייבים בּייביים בּייביים בּייבים בּייביים בּייבים בּיבּים בּייבים בּייבִים בּייבים בּייבים בּייבים בּייבים בּייבים בּייבִים בּייבייבים בּייבייבּיים בּייבים בּייבְיבִיים בּייבים בּייבִים בּייבִים בּייבְיבִים בּייבְיבִים ב
	( ) ====	FUTURE.
יַפַקר	יפַקר (קיסי)	ילְבָּשׁ מּ יִבְּקְוֹר יִלְבָּשׁ 3 m. מּ מִבְּיַשׁ 3 f. מּבְּלֵּדְ תּלְבָּשׁ 3 f.
ה <u>ְפַק</u> ּר ה <u>ְפַק</u> ּר	הַפַּלֶּך (ק יס) הַפַּלֶּך (ק יס)	
֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	ָתַבָּקְרָי ·	אַפְּלֶּוֹד חִלְבֵּישׁ 2 m. Sing.
צַפֿקר	(or אָבָּקֶר (אִ	ו אָפַלְר / אֶלְבָּשׁ וּ.
יַפַּקְרָני	יַפָּקרוּי	ילְבְּשׁׁר יּלְרָר יֹּ יִלְבְּשׁׁר מוֹ מִים מוֹ מוֹ מִים מוֹ
תפקרנה (ק or)	תַּבַּקָרנָה (קוס)	3 אַ הִפְּלְרְנָה הִלְּבֵּשְׁנָה 3 אַ פֿאָנָה
הָפַקּ רָר ׳	نافراد،	יש אין אין פֿקןדוי מּלְבְּשָׁוּ Plu.
תפקרנה (G ro)	הפַּכּוֹרנָה (כּן יס	2 ל הפקרנה הלביינה
נְפַקּר	נפַּבֶּןר	ו נפָּקְרֹ וּלְבֵּשׁוּ וּ.

- \* For Infin. with Pron.-Affs. see § 137 (4) and Tab. XV.
- † קעל is of the form בַּעָל.

There are two other forms of the Past KAL, viz., [(a) & (B)],

- (a) The by form, as the same as those in the first column of Tab. XIV, thus—
- פָבֶר, פָבְדָה, פָבַדְתָּ, פָבַדְתַּ, פָבַדְתִּי, פְּבָדְנִי, פְבַדְתָּם, פְבַדְתָּוֹ, פְבַּדְנוֹ
  - N.B. In Pause the 2d Rt.-letter in 3 s. f. & 3 pl. of these has --; as in בָּבֶּרָה; 3 s. f., : בְּבֵּרָה; and
- (8) The ジョ form, as ゲナ he was able, which is given in small type in the Table. Also
  - N.B. (i) The 2<sup>d</sup> Rt.-letter in 3 s. f. & 3 pl. of these has בּ; as in בְּלֵלְה 3 s. f., בּילְלְה 3 pl.
    - (ii) The <del>-</del> in the 2 pl. m. & 2 pl. f. of this Tense is ö [Pt. I. § 55 (9, b)]. Moreover,
- OBS. Of Past-Tense forms belonging to this Table, -- IN PAUSE, --
  - The 3 s. & 3 pl. forms [except those in (a) & (β) above] have, under their 2<sup>d</sup> Rt.-letter,—in Pause,—
    - (i)  $-\sin K \ddot{a} l$ ,  $Niph-\ddot{a} l$ ,  $P\ddot{a}-\ddot{a} l$ ,  $Hoph-\ddot{a} l$ ,  $Hithp\ddot{a}-\hat{e} l$  [see h(a,ii) below];
    - (ii) in Pi-êl.—See more on pp. 111 & 112.
  - (2) The 2 s. m. & 2 s. f., and the 1 s. & 1 pl., of all Voices, may have in Pause [see p. 110 (Note \*)]. But
  - (3) The 2 pl. m. & 2 pl. f. are unchanged in Pause, and have always the ACCENT ON THE FINAL DB.— & BB.— in all Voices;
  - (4) The 3 s. f. & 3 pl. in the Hiph-il are unchanged in Pause.
- ‡ In Pause, the 2<sup>d</sup> Rt.-letter has  $\neg$  in these. Then, in the Imperative Kal 2 s. f. & 2 pl. m., the  $\neg$  returns to the 1<sup>st</sup> Rt.-letter—as in : יְבֶשׁ 2 s. f. & יְבְשׁלַן 2 pl. m. (Imper. Kal).
- § In Pause, the 2d Rt.-letter has in these forms.
- (a) For Variations when the Root has in it one of the 5 letters コリロス See Tabs. XVI (1)-XVI (3) (and pp. 115-121 & 368-374).
- (b) In Pause the 2d Rt.-letter has ... Then, in Imper. Kal 2 s. f. & 2 pl. m., returns to the 1st Rt.-letter as in : \* TPB 2 s. f. & : TPB 2 pl. m.
- (c) In Pause the 2d Rt.-letter has ....
- (d) For the two forms of Infin. Absol. Niph-al see pp. 338 & 339. The 'd form occurs in קְּבָּקְםׁ, רָנְשְׁלֵּהְ, רָשְׁלֶּהְ, רְנְשְׁלֵּהְ (נְשָׁלְהַ (נְבָּקְהַ (the ... to compensate for the Dag. F. which מי cannot receive); and once אַרָּרִשׁ Ez. xiv. 3.
- (e) Sometimes the 2d Rt.-letter has in Pi-êl Past 3 s. m.; thus, 기류 2 K. xxi. 3;—and sometimes ; thus, 기류 & D큐크 often (as well as 기류구 & D큐크 sometimes), and 기유교기.
- (f) In a few instances the בְּי is omitted. Thus some give בְּיבֶע Eccles. iv. 2 as Partic. s. m. Pi-el (for בְּיבָע בְּיבָר), see also p. 330. Similarly we have as Pă-ăl Partic. s. m. בְּיבָּע Ex. iii. 2 (wrongly taken as Past 3 s. m. by some), and בּיבָע Ex. iii. 10; and so a few others.

- (g) Also with (й), instead of (ö), Comp. p. 72; thus הְשְׁלֶךְ Ast 3 s. m., קשְׁלֶךְ Partic. s. m, —and so the Fut. אָשָׁלֶךְ 3 s. m. אָשָׁלֶךְ 3 s. f. & 2 s. m., etc.
- (h) (a) In the Hithpä-el Past, Imper. and Fut., (i) the 2d Rt.-letter often has \_, as given within () in the Table; thus, הָתְחָוַק Past 3 s. m. (& Imper. 2 s. m.) fr. התענג , חוק Imper. 2 s. m. fr. ענג, and so the Fut. forms יְתְחַוֹּלָ 3 s. m. twice and בתחוץ 1 pl. once (but also יחחוץ 3 s. m. several times, with -) fr. חוק, and מתחבם 2 s. m. fr. חכם, אחקם 3 pl. f. fr. עלף, etc.; and (ii) the PAUSE-vowel is + (lengthened from the - \*\*) in the Past, Imper. & Fut., as in הָתְבָּלָח & הַתְבָּלָח (Lev. xiii. 33, comp. p. 113) Past 3 s. m. fr. גלה & אזר, and so in : התיצבה (Job xxxiii. 5) Imper. 2 s. m. w. π as in § 141 (γ) [p. 86], and in the Fut. forms : בְּאָאָרָ 3 s. m. fr. יִתְעַנָּג: ארם 3 s. m. &: יִתְעַנָּג: ארם 2 pl. m. fr. יִתְעַנָּג: ארם 2 ארם, יִתְעַנָּג: ארם 3 pl. m. fr. קדש, etc.; and (iii) as examples of both the - and the - (or יתהקד and יתהקד orm from the same Root we have also, fr. יתהקד and יתהקד and יתהקד Fut. 3 s. m. & : יְתְהַלְכוֹי: Fut. 3 pl. m.; and so fr. קרש not only: התקדשו Past 3 pl. & Imper. 2 pl. m. and יְתְכָּדְשׁוּ Fut. 3. pl. m., but also הַתְּכָּדָשׁי [for הְתְקְהֵשׁ, the - for - because of the Makkeph-Pt. I. § 55 (9, b)] which some take as Past 3 s. m., -but it may be Inf. Constr.
  - (A) Some few times the lst Rt.-letter has (instead of followed by Dag. F.); thus רְּבְּקְרָּהְ, הְתְּבְּקְרָּהְ, וְתְבְּקְרָּהְ, וְתְבְּקְרָּהְ, וְתְבְּקְרָּהְ, וְתְבְּקְרָּהְ, [No other Hithpä-êl forms fr. און occur, but only these three. Those in the Table are Paradigm-forms.]
- (j) In all Voices, π = often occurs at the end of the Imper. 2 s. m. [see § 141 (γ), p. 86] and the Fut. 1 s. & 1 pl. [see § 144, p. 88].

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> The name and form  $Hith p \check{a} - \hat{e}l$  (with :...) are now too generally adopted, or one would be glad to give the - form in the body of the Table and the :.. within the (), and to call the Voice הַתְּפַעַל (Hithpä-äl).

<sup>††</sup> With one exception Jer. xlix. 3, for which see § 246 [p. 162].

## APPENDIX (A) TO TABLE XIV.—Info. with 553.

מִבְּקִׁד	לְפָּקְר,	בָּבְּקָׂד,	(i.) בִּפְּלֻר,	Kal.
מֵהַבָּק <b>ָר</b>	לְהַפָּקָר,	כָּהָפָּקֶר,	(ii.) בְּהָפָּקֻר,	Niph-ăl.
מפקד	לְפַקּד,	רְפַקּר,	(.iii) בְּפַקּר,	Pĭ-êl.
מפֿפֿע	לְפַקַּר,	כָּבַקַּד,	(iv.) בְּפַקר,	Pŭ-ăl.
מַהַבְּקִיד	לְהַבְּק <b>ִיד</b> ,	פְהַפְּק <b>ִיד</b> ,	(v.) בְּהַבְּקְיד,	Hiph-îl.
מהפקד	ַלְהָפְּקַ <b>ד</b> ,	בָּהָפָקַד,	(vi.) בְּהָפָקר,	Hoph-ăl.
מהתפקו	לְהָתְפַּקּד,	בְּהִתְפַּקּד,	(vii.) בְּהַתְפַּקּר,	Hithpă-êl.

- (1) For Infs. with 7 added, see § 137 (4, iii.).
  - (2) The Infs. are declined with Pron. Affs. like those in Tab. V. 1, see (4).
  - (3) The ending הַ \_ \_ for הַ \_ \_ is not limited to Participles s. f., (as הַּקְבָּח, הַבְּיבֶּים, etc.). Thus, from a form הַבְּיבָי for בַּבְּיבָה [Inf. Pf. of בְּיבָיה, with ה], we find בְּיבַיְבָּיה through thy (f.) justifying, Ez. xvi. 52.
  - (4) For the ordinary Infs. with Pron. Affs., see Tab. XV.

## APP\*. (B) TO TABLE XIV.—Participles. [NEXT PAGE.]

## APPx. (C) TO TABLE XIV .- PARTICS. (m.) WITH AFFS.

	Plural.	Singular.
מַתְפַּפִּקּרִיוּ, מַפְפָּקּרִיוּ, מְפָּקּרָיוּ, מְפָּקּרָיוּ, מְפָּקּרָיוּ, מְפָּקּרָיוּ, מְפָּקּרָיוּ,	i.c. בּקְקָּדִים, בּקְקָּדִי בּקְקָּדִים, בּקְקָּדִי בּקְקָּדִים, בְּקְקָּדִי כְּפְקָּדִים, כְּפְקָּדִי כְּפְקָּדִים, כְּפְקָּדִי כְּפְקָּדִים, כִּפְקְּדִי כִפְּקְיִם, כִּפְקְּדִי כִפְּקָּדִים, כִּפְקְּדִי כִינְפַּקְּדִים, כִּפְקְּדֵי כִינְפַּקְּדִים, כִינְפַּקְּדֵי כִינְפַּקְּדִים, כִינְפַּקְּדֵי	\$\text{&c., his} i. c. \$\limins_{\begin{subarray}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

<sup>\*</sup> Also 738, D. xxxii. 28.

<sup>+</sup> Also 7 ..., i. c. 7 ...

## APPENDIX (B) TO TABLE XIV .- PARTICIPLES.

Plu. f.	Plu. m.	Sing. f.	Sing. m.
פוקדות	פּוֹקְדָים	*פּוֹקְרֶה (or פּוֹקֶרֶת+)	(ו) פוֹקַד
פָקוּקוֹת	פַקוּדָים	פָּקוּדֶה	(ז.) Kal. (בּוְקָּוּד (בּוְקָּוּד (בּוְקָּוּד
נִפְקָדוֹת	נפקקים	נְפַּקָרֶה (or נְפָּקֶרֶת)	נפקד (וו.) Niph.
מְפַקּרוֹת	מְפַקְּדִים	*מְפַּקָּדֶה (or מְפַּקֶּדֶת)	יובקר (ווו.) Pi-êl
מְבָּקָּדְוֹת	מְפָּקָּקָים	מְבַּקּדָה (or מְבַּקּדָת)	נפקר (וv.) Pŭ-ăl.
מַבְּקִיְדוֹת	מַפְּקִידָים	*מַפְּקִידֶה (or מַפְּקֶדֶת)	יר (v.) אוֹפָקִיר (v.) אוֹפָקיר
מָבְּקָדְוֹת	מָפָק <u>ּ</u> קָּדָים	מְפְּקָדָה (or מָפְּקֶדָת	סְפַקּר (vi.) Höph.
מִתְפַּקּקרוֹת	מָתְפַּקּק,	*מִרְפַּקְּדֶה(or) מִרְפַּקּדֶת)	קבקר (vii.) Hithpă.

- (a.) (i.) For the 1 of (2) there is often [Pt. I., § 14], as in דָּרָה m., דְּרָה f. (i.c.), שַּׁרְחָה pl. m., etc.
  - (ii.) The Construct form of פְּעִיל is פְּעִיל or פְּעָל, as in שִׁחָם Nu. xxiv. 3.
- ( $\beta$ .) Participles of the Passive Voices (II., IV., VI.) generally retain the  $\frac{1}{x}$  of the 2<sup>d</sup> Root-letter (except when i.c., and in the  $\frac{1}{x}$  form).
  - (γ.) The Hiph. Partic. sometimes drops the :-. See Appendix, p. 353.
  - (δ.) (i.) The Participle לֶבֹל able (Sing. m.) given in Tab. XIV., is the Participle Kal of אָבֹל form, בְּעֹלְהוֹ Sing. f., בְּלֹלְים Plu. m., בֹל יְם Plu. f.], whence
    - (ii.) Constr. forms—פָּעָלֶר s. m., פָּעַלֶּת s. f., פָּעַלֶּל pl. m., הַ פָּעָל pl. f.].
    - (iii.) There is also the Participle Kal of פָּעֵל form, as לָּכֶל full, full of, (Sing. m.), [הַעָּלָה Sing. f., פַּעַלְים Pl. m., קעל Pl. f.], whence
    - (iv.) Constr. forms—קעל פּעלין s. m. [אַ פַעלת פּעלין s. f.] פּעלין pl. m., הַּעָל pl. f.]
- (E.) The Singular Participle sometimes receives an 'added' ', as in 'מֹכְרָּי binding (Sing. m.) [from בְּמִשְׁפֵּיל from בְמִשְׁפֵּיל Ps. cxiii. 6; 'תְּכָּאָת [from מִלְאָת Hos. x. 11, and מָלְאָת [from מָלְאָת, Constr. form of נְּלָאָת [b. iii.]] Is. i. 21; נְלָאָת [from נְלָלָאָת from בּנִובֶּת Pt. I. § 14) Constr. form of נְּלֵּיְבָּת [Gen. xxxi. 39.

<sup>\*</sup> Or with — as in מְתְנַבֵּרָה, מְתְנַבֵּרָה, מִתְנַבֵּרָה, בֹּעֵרָה] is s. m. with

<sup>†</sup> In Pause, sometimes the same (thus, אַמְנֶת:); and sometimes : הַ בָּי אָמְנֶת: as in :עוֹמֶרֶת: ,יוֹשֶׁבֶּת:

<sup>‡</sup> Also, some few times without the בן; thus, אבל Ex. iii. 2; אבל 2 K. ii. 10.

<sup>§</sup> Also D instead of D (8).

אַ Also [§ 56 (i.)] אַרָּי s. f., יְרָאֵי pl. m., (fr. אָיִי); so קצר (fr. קצר).

T And Sys .- thus Nys when the 3d Rt-letter is N, as Ny fr. Ny

## SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE XIV.

N.B. DAGESH LENE is to be put in a 2d Rt-letter which is one of the 6 MEN-LENE HER THE 1st RE-LEUTER HAS SHYA-QUESCENT [Pt. I, § 47 (2)];—as in the following FUTURE forms of Kal, Hiphell and Hophell, and in the Pagr-Tense forms of Niph-d, Hiph-tl and Hoph-dl, as also in the INERN., PARTIG., and IMPER. forms given below.

KAL.	Forons.	ייי 38. יערע	. 3 s. برجبرر	.m. ع جرجرد	יל. 28 הנהני הנהני	( SCEE ( SCEE )	ייי יבולן: יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	. יום s הַבְּהַבְּנָר	ייי יוק 2 הְלָהָלָּלְיּ	רוע 2 הְּבְהָבְנָה.	ים ז נכהכ (יכתבה) 1 מ ז נכהכ (יכתבה)
HIPH-ÎL.	FUTURE.	には、(中内)	תְנְתָּיִנ (הַנְ)	תנתים (ביב)	בעהיני היייי	NUE'L (=14. = 'L'E	יונים:	הטהעלר	הניתי, הניתי	הייהייה הייהייה	נכהיב (בה, ביבה) \$ 144.8
HOPH-ĂL.	FUTURE.	N. S.	F.F.	הנוהל	הערני היייייי	NAC.	ינובלו. ינובלו	העהענר	הנהני	הניהני.	7: 2:
NIPH-ĂL.	PAST.	3: 2:	ללהלבר היייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	נטפטפי	לטהלה.	ניייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	, בהני הני		נבתבהם	(ליהניה)	ניהבנו:
HIPH-ÎL.	PAST.	רעתיע	רטתיתר	רעהעה	רעבער העריייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	רעהעהי	רנהיני		רעתנהם	רטבעהן	ריביהיבני
HOPH-ĂL.	PAST.	にいばれ	についた。	たればれば	רטהעה.	בעהעהי העהעהי	ביותה"	F	רעתבהם	רטבעני	רְבְהַנְּיִנְינִינְּינְינִינְינִינְינִינְינִינְינִינְינִינְינִינְינִינְינִינְינִינְינְינִינְינִינְינִינְינִינְי

יל של על הקהקקה , m . על על הקקיבר , f. a ב הקקיבר (יייואו פְּהַקּיבָה שׁ) .m . a ב הקקב ה-אימימאבו. INFINITIVES: (מ הְבְהָּלֵב, Hiph-il, Hiph-il, הְבָהָּל הַ הַבְהָּל וֹר וֹא Trentinial

The INFIN, with Pronoun-Affixes (Possessive); (i.) Kal, (ii.) Niph-ăl, (iii.) Pă-âl, (iv.) Pă ăl, (v.) Hiph-îl, (vi.) Hoph-ăl, (vii.) Hithpă-âl.

TABLE XV.

				XVII	II	
	(i.) visiting. (ii.) being visited.	(iii.) visiting (Intens.).	(iv.) being visited. (Int.)	(v.) causing to visit.	(vi.) being caused to visit.	(vii.) visiting himself.
his		اللاراز .	ST.	דַפְּקּירָוֹ	דְפַּקְרוֹ,	התפקרו
her	b   b	15	15	JE SE	15	JE JE
m. thy	### T	# T.		다 (b. : 4는) 기기는	רַפְּכֵרָרָ,	התפקרה, <sup>+</sup>
4				(p. : 4-	TECH!	+
my				רפקין		רַרְפַּקָּרָ,
m. their	الفظار م. الفظار م.	المقائل ،	GALO,	רַפְּקְנָה,	הפקנם,	התפקבם,
4.	15 15	15	15	15	15	15
m. your	ַּפְקְרְבֶט, נּ הַפְּקְרְבֶט,	المن المن المن المن المن المن المن المن	ججرتي ,	רַפְּקִירָכֶט,	بنخط ريم ر	הקפקרבט,
4.	平平	V.	₩.	7	Ų.	V.
our	קברת. ריפקרני	egr.	の記式	רַפְּלַידֵנוּ	רַפְּלֵבְנֵינִי	に「「「「一」」

25

\* \* For the 'Slight'-vowel under the p sometimes, in the above, see Note (II.) on page 89.—For other Affar-forms see Tab. VIII.

\* [Also 7] Sight (m.) eating, Gen. ii. 17, (the \_\_ under k as in Pt. I., § 24). So others].—In Pause, 'A\_ , as in 'ADDY Thy judging, Ps. Ii. 6.

수 [Instead of \_\_\_, there is sometimes \_\_ before a Guttural; thus 지구, as in 기류호텔리. In Pause : 기구...

‡ [Also ロンラス your (m.) eating, Gen. iii. 5; and so others]. Also ロンスコスタ at your (m.) approaching, D. xx. 2; ロンストン your (m.) refusing, Is. xxx. 12 (and so こしいり their (m.) refusing, Am. ii. 4). Also ロンスツンタ の your (m.) meeting [lit., finding], Gen. xxxii. 20.

TABLE XVI (1). Variations when the First Rt-letter is 7, 7, or y [§§ 169-179 (pp. 115-120)]. N.B. Some of the words below are merely Paradigm-forms.

-	)
>	
7	
4	
LaD.	
H	
п	
Ħ	
98	
are	
5	
ヨ	
Ā.	
TITHPA-EL,	
ä	
=	
7	
8	
5	
₹	
Š	
FI-EL, FU-AL,	
L	
된	
Z	
-	
1116	
7	
S.	
*	
_	

1					XI	x								
(L) Kal.	TIN ABS.	( النظر في المراد المر	sectadiw ) ( 'Z', ayar	TIDY W. Pron. Affs.	PAST.	3.8 Value	m. 82 yarr	13 12 1 2 8 F.	s I garet	To a ACILL	.m. 19 2 gdr gd	Flas actific	ול זְבְּלְנָנָנָ Tal	SELECTION (2) YELL (2) YELL
(II.) NIPH-XL.	העבר, נעקיור	(בְּנְמֶר' בִּ', בִּ',	ַ לְ', מִהַעְמֵּר	הַעְּמֶבוֹי	בעבר, ביי	נאמבר	נעמרה	נעמרת		נאמרוי	נעמרהם		נאמבני	באמר. פא
(V.) Нгин-îг.	רממר	(רעמיר, ב', ב',	ַ לְ' מִרַעָמָיר	רממירוי	Eggit, Eg	הַאָמֶירָר	# באמרת	רממרת	# העמרתי	רעמירו	# העמרהם	# העמר היו	באמבת	בוְעַבֶּיר, כַּיִּעָ
(VI.) Норн-йл.	ריימר	(הְיְמֶבְרִ, בַּ', פַּ	ر ئ مَرَيْمُهُ	הַאָמֶבוִ	רינמר	רייטור	רממרת	רממרת	ריימוריי	רַמְמֶרָנְ	רַעָּמֶרהַם	רינמרנו	רַעָּמָרָנוּ	מאמר

	י(נַעֲמְבָרָה: ·q.	ь With п, п dygy (р.	W . Euchte. q	4 P. 14 P. 14 P. 4 P. 14	د (الالإدارة: Ф. الالإدارة و الالإدارة المانة الالادارة الادارة الا		Fugir q	1
i	اط ۱ زيږځار ه	נעצר.	נערב, יי	משר"+		נעקיד,	, A.	נאמר
	₹ Iq ≤ העַכְּוֹרָנר,	העצרנר,	המרבלר,	הַעַהַרָנָה	העמרנה	העמרנה	EĀ,	העמרנה
	יש יש יש דעלקדוי,	המצרו,	הְצֶרְבוֹי,	הַעָהַרָי	העבור	הממירו,	Ę.	העמרג
	۸. ام 3 مرپرځېرېر.	המצירנה,	הערתנה	המהרלה	העכלרנה	הממרנה	eg.	העמרנה
•	ैंग्रीट्रिंग 3 pl. m	יְעָצְרֶרְיִ,	יארלוי,	ימהרו	יאמרי	ינטירו.	,SI.	יעמרי
XIX <sup>4</sup>	SI NACL'S	NASE.*	אמרת,	NAEL+	NACL	ZAG'L'	\$.	NACE
	. 2 8. F. L. C. J.	המצרי,	הערני.	הַעְהְרָי	העכור	העמירי.	EA,	העכור.
	.m. 2 E. K.	העצר,	הערע,	העהר	העמר	העמיר,	ea,	ריצטר
	, अड मूल्ट्री,	העציר	במבת,	העהר	EVICE	העמיר,	E.	העמר
	, Tiby 3 8. m.	N.	P.	יטבר	יאמר	יעמיד (די	0,4	الإرا
	ל יום 2 עַכּוֹרְנָר,		בונללב	E	העמרנה	רעמרער		
	"AZY 2 pl. m.		F		האמרו	העמידי		
	1753 28.f.		T.		המכרי	העמירי		
	Tiby 2 8. m.		E		ראמר	LYCH		
	Branch Grant C	Α				,		

רְנְעֵּבְרָה: ים נַעַּרְבָּה ,ה מאַנְאַ ייּ הַעְּנְבָה: ים יּ יַעַרְבָּה: ים יּ (צָעַרְבָּה: ים אָעָרְבָּה ,ה מאַנִאַ י הַעַרְבִי: ים יּ

mi os omp. § 160. So, fr. This is not so and بابترات مسلم ، إلا الترات المن المنازم المن المنازم المنازم على عنوا المنازم الم हित्तित्त 1 हित्तित्त 18. xvi. 35, and ग्रितित्त 1 8. xvii. 35.

## TABLE XVI (2).

Variations when the 2d Root-letter is &, A, A, or y:-[7, next page].

- (a.) The forms are the same as in Tab. XIV., except as regards—
  - (1) the Compound form of Shva Moving under 2d Root-letter (§ 168 (iv.)];
  - (2) a 'Slight' vowel under the 1st Root-letter which may agree with the Compound Shva following it [\$ 168 (v.)].
  - (3) the absence of Dag. F. from 2d Root-letter in Pi., Pu., Hithp.; and
  - (4) the 'Compensation' sometimes made for that Dagesh Forte [§ 168 (iii.)];
- (3.) The Vowel-change referred to in (4) above is-
  - (i.) (a) generally made before א, as in בְּלֶּבֶּלֶה [לְבָּבֶּה] מָנֹאֶל ,[נַפַּבַּר] מָנֹאֶל ,[נַפַּבַּר] מָנֹאֶל ,[נַפַּבַּר], etc.; but (b) sometimes not made, as רָאֵץ, etc.;
  - (ii.) (a) often NOT made before in or y in Pi. & Hithp.; but (b) generally made before those two letters in Pi.;
  - (iii.) GENERALLY NOT MADE before 7 in Pi., Pu., Hithp.
- (γ.) The following illustrate sufficiently the peculiarities of these Verbs.

[Obs.—Some of the forms below are merely Paradigm-forms.

N.B.—For the 'Compensation,' of (4) above, see the forms within ()].

HITHP. (cf נער).	PŬ-ĂL (of DIT).	Pĭ-êL.	Niph-ăl.	KAL.
(Tab. XIV.) ,נְעַרוֹ (נָ)	(−אֱ∸) וֹטחָן	ה בוֹתֹלוּ (בֹּ)'''' ה הוֹתֹלוּ (בֹּ)	(Tab. XIV.) הַּצְּעַקוֹ,	(Tab. XIV.) Inf. ,יְטְעָיִ w. Aff <sup>a</sup> . Past.
הָתְנַעֵר (כָּ) הַתְנַעַרָה (כָּ) הַתְנַעֲרָה (כָּ)	רַתַם (-נֻעַ-) רָחֲמָה (-נַעַ-) רָחֲמוּ (בִּעַ-)	גֹאַלּע (גֹּ) גאַעלע (גֹּ) גאַעל (גֹּ)	ָנְצְעַקּה נִצְעַקּה נִצְעַקּה	3 s. m. אָעַקּה אָעָקָה 3 s. f. קעָקָר 3 pl.
(נְ) מִּרְנַעֵּר	(-גָּר) בְּיִרָם	(दे) कंद्रेंग्व	(Tab. XIV.)	(Tab. XIV.) PARTIC.
הָתְנַעֵּר (נָּ) הִתְנַעֲרוּ (נָּ) הִתְנַעֲרוּ (נָּ		گَمْوْر (گُ)       گَمْوْر (گُ)       گَمْوْر (گُ)	(Tab. XIV.) הַצְּעַקי הַצְּעָקי	(Tab. XIV.) 2 s. m. ・ アジュ 2 s. f. ・ コランュ 2 pl. m. FUT.
יִתְנַעֵּר (נָ) תִּתְנַעַרי (נָ) יִתְנַעַרוּ (נָ) תִּתְנַעַרוּ (נָ)	(-אַ-) יְרָחֲמוּ (-אַ-) הַרְחֲמוּ (-אַ-) הַרְחַמוּ (-אַ-)	שַּׁבַּאֲלַפוּ (בָּ) יָבַאַלַפוּ (בָּ) שָּׁבַאַלַפוּ (בָּ) יַבּאַלַ	(Tab. XIV.) קּצְעַקוּ הִצְּעַקוּ הִצְּעַקוּ	(Tab. XIV.) 3 s. m. 2 s. f. יְצְעָקִי 3 pl. m. יַצְעָקוּ 2 pl. m.

<sup>\*</sup> For ¬ before ¬ (& ¬) in Hithp. Pause-forms, see § 166 (c, d). Thus, בּ רְּבָּבְּקְיםְ \$\dagger\$ 1 s. m. Fut., and בּ בְּּבְּקִיםְ 1 s. with \dagger\$ Conv. So, בּ בְּּבְּקִיםְ 1 s. (ח dropped), and בּ בְּבְּבְּקִים 3 pl. (2<sup>d</sup> Root-letter ¬), Past with \dagger\$ Conv.

## APPENDIX TO TABLE XVI (2).

VARIATIONS WHEN THE 2<sup>nd</sup> ROOT-LETTER IS 7.

The forms are as in Tab. XVI., except in Pi-êl, Pŭ-ŭl, and Hithpă-êl.

(VII.) HITHPĂ-ÊL.	(IV.) Pŭ-ăl.	(III.) Pĭ-êl.	
רָתְבָּרֶךְ, בְּ׳, בְּ׳,		ֹבָרֶךְ, בְּי, בְּי,	INF. ABS.
לְי, מֵהַתְבָּרֵךְ		לְבָרֶך, מִבָּרֶך	& Constr., & with D 3 3.
הָתְבָּרְכוֹ,		בַּרְכוֹ,	With Pron. Affs.
		, :+	PAST.
(or בַ) הְתְבָּרָךְ	בַרַך	בַּרַךְּ, בַּרַךְּ	3 s. m.
הָתְבָּרְכָה	בּרְכָה	בַּרְכָּה	3 s. f.
הַתְּבָּרַכְּתָּ	בֿרַכְתָּ	בַרַכְתָּ	2 s. m.
הָתְבָּרַכְּתְּ	ברכה	בַּרַכְתְּ	
הַתְבָּרֵכְ <b>תִּי</b>	ברכתי	בַרַבְתִי	1 s.
הָתְבָּרְכוּ	ברכו	בּרְכוּ	3 pl.
רַתְבָּרַכְתָּם	ברכתם	בַּרַכְתָּם	2 pl. m.
הִתְבָּרַכְתָּן	בֹרַכְתָּן	בַּרַכְּתֶּן	2 pl. f.
הָתְבָּרַכְנוּ	ברבנו	בַּרַבְנוּ	1 pl.
			PARTICIPLE.
מִתְבַּרֵךְ	מְבֹרָךְ	مُدِّدَادُ	_
لمدراهم الترامير للتراقي		لتر لم كم	IMPERATIVE. 2 s. m.
نائر قراد		1,2,2	2 s. f.
הַתְּבָּרְכִי		ברבי ברבי	
החברות העלבנו		ברכו	2 pl. no. 2 pl. f.
הַתְּבָּרֵכְנָה		בָּרֵכְנָה	FUTURE.
יִתְבָּרֶךְּ	יִבֹרָך	יָבָרֶךְּ	3 s. m.
הִתְבָּרִךְ	הברך	֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	3 s. f.
הַתְבָּבֶר	הברך	הַבֶּרֶךְ	
הָתְבָּר <b>ְכִי</b>	תברכי	תברבי	2 s. f.
אָרְנָּרֶךְ	אברד	אברד	1 s.
יתברכו	יברכו	יברכו	3 pl. m.
תִּתְבָּר <b>ְכְנָת</b>	תברכנה	הָבֶּרֻכְּנ <b>ָה</b>	3 pl. f.
הָּתְבַּרְכוּ	תברכו	תברכו	2 pl. m.
תִּרָבָּ <u>ר</u> ְכָנָת	קברכנה	הַבַּרֵכנָה	2 pl. f.
֖֖֖֖֖֓֝֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	נְבַרֵּדְ	וָבָרֶךְ	1 pl.
1 "7";"	1:	1 ** 7 3	

## TABLE XVI (3). [§ 181].

The forms are as in Tab. XIV., except as regards-

- (A) the 'Furtive' (§ 168, ii.; & Pt. I., § 60) at the end of a word after any Long Vowel except —; thus, e.g., in the Infin. forms, (i.) אָ הַבְּעָשׁ, (ii.) אַסְּיּשְׁכִּין, (iii.) אַסְיּשְׁכִּין, (iii.) אַסְיּפְּיִן, (iii.) אַסְיּפְּיִן, (iii.) אַסְיּפְּיִן, (iii.) אַסְיּפְּיִן, (iii.) אַסְיּפְּיִן, (iii.) אַסְיִּפְיִּן, (iii.) אַסְיּפְּיִּן, (iii.) אַסְיּפְיִּבְיִים, (iii.) אַסְיּפְּיִּבְיִים, (iii.) אַסְיּבְיִים, (iii.) אַסְיּבְיִים, (iii.) אַסְיּבְיִים, (iii.) אַסְיִּבְיִים, (iii.) אַסְיִבְּיִים, (iii.) אַסְיִבְּיִבְּים, (iii.) אַסְיִבְּיבְּים, (iii.) אַסְיִבְּיבָּים, (iii.) אַסְיִבְּיבָּים, (iii.) אַסְיִבְּיִם, (iii.) אַסְיִבְּיבָּים, (iii.) אַסְיִבְּיבָּים, (iii.) אַכִּיבְּים, (iii.) אַסְיִּבְּיִם, (iii.) אַכְּיבְּים, (iii.) אַכְיִיבְּים, (iii.) אַסְיִים, (iii.) אַסְיִּבְיִים, (iii.) אַסְיִּבְיִים, (iii.) אַסְיִּבְּיִים, (iii.) אַסְיִבְּיִים, (iii.) אַסְיִבְּיִבְּים, (iii.) אַסְיִבְּיִים, (iii.) אָסְיִבְּיִבְיִים, (iii.) אַסְיִבְּיִבְּיִבְּים, (iii.) אַסְיִבְּיִבְּים, (iii.) אָבְייִבְּיִבְּים, (iii.) אָבְייִבְּיִבְּים, אַיִּבְיִים, (iii.) אַבְייִבְּיבְּים, אָּיִבְיִבְּיִבְּים, אַבְיִבְּיבְּים, אַבְיִבְּיִבְּים, אַבְיִבְּיבְיִבְּים, אַבְיבְיבָּים, אַבְיבְּיבְּים, אַבְיבְּים, אַבְיבְּים, אַבְּיבְּים, אַבְיבְים, אַבְּיבְּיבְּיִים, אַבְיבְּים, אַבְּיבְּים, אַבְּיבְּיִים, אַבְיבְּיבְיּיִּים, אַבְיבְיבְיבְּיבְיבְּיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְּיבְיבּיבְיבְיבִים, אַבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְּיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְי
- (B) the replacing, sometimes, a Long Vowel by so as to dispense with the Furtive' —. This is not very common in K. Inf. Constr., as אַרָּעָי (שִׁיכֹּין), אַרְאָדְע (שִׁיבֹּין), Nu. xx. 3 (but, p. : אַרָּעָן) Nu. xvii. 28), and in Partic. (1) [§ 139 (γ)] as עַרֵּבְּי once (Ps. xciv. 9), עַרָּרְי twice, עַרָּרְי for עַרֵּין). But there is

N.B. generally - [for - followed by 'Furtive' -] in the

- (a.) Inf. Constr. Nø. & Př.; as הְּלֶּבֶת הָּבֶּבֶע, הָּבֶּבֶע, הַבֶּבֶע, פְבַּבֶּע, פְבַבֶּע, פְבַבֶּע, etc.;
- (ץ.) Pt. Past; as רְבַּוֹלֶע, הְהָהָ, בָּלֵע, etc. [In p., returns, as in : רְבָּלֵע;
- (8.) We find הְתְוּבְּע הְהְנְּלֵע, Ho. Inf. (but also הָתְוֹבְע, לְהִשְׁתַּבֶּחָ, + לִהְשְׁתַּבֶּּחָ, and Fut. רְיִהְשָׁתַּבָּן.
- [Obs. (i.) (---) remains in Infs Abs., Partics., and in Pause generally.§
  - (ii.) Hθ. Pause-forms|| have \_\_\_\_\_ to the 2<sup>d</sup> Root-letter regularly;
     see § 166 (c); thus, בְּוֹלְצֶלְי, : [Sect. XVI.], בְּוֹלְצֵלְי,
     etc.]. Also,
- (C) 2 s. f. Past forms (cp. בְּקְרָהְ, etc.). Here 3rd Root-letter generally takes instead of —, the בְּקרָה, בְּקְרָה, וֹיִנְעָה, וֹיִנְעָה, בְּיִרָּה, בְּיִרָּה, בְּיִרָּה, פְּיִרָּה, בְּיִרָּה, etc.; and so in other Voices, as in Hp.\* בְּיִנְעָהְ (for בְּיִנְעָהְ, see Sect. XVI.), Hö. בְּיִנְעָהְ, and, lastly,
- (D) instead of the תְּבֶּ form of the Participles s. f. [see § 139 (β), p. 83], these Verbs have תְּבָּ ; thus, תְחָבָּ , תַעֲטָעׁ (p. : מַּעֲטָעׁי), etc. Note.—These Verbs generally take to 2nd Root-letter in Imp. & Fut. Kal;

Note.—These Verbs generally take — to 2nd Root-letter in Imp. & Fut. Kal; and in 2 pl. f. Imp. (3 & 2 pl. f. Fut.) Pi., Hø., & Hθ.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ So in אָרָן (for יַרוֹעַ), the — being Defective Shurik [Pt. I., § 14].

|| Except Infs. and Partics. s. m. These always have the (\_\_\_\_) form in Pause.

<sup>\*</sup> Nφ., Hφ., Hö., Hθ., are abbrev. terms for Niph-äl, Hiph-il, Hoph-äl, Hithpä-êl.

<sup>†</sup> For transposition of フ (of ワ਼੨) & 1st Root-letter, see Tab. XIV. (\* \*).

<sup>\$</sup> But ה\_ & y\_ occur sometimes in Pause, and often with less Disjunctive (besides Conjunctive) Accents. See (a—δ) & הַאָּנָהְ (Imper. Nø.), הָנָּבֶע הָשָּׁבָּע ,יַבָּנַע ,הַּבָּע, הַבָּבֶע, הַבָּבֶע, הַבָּבֶע, הַבָּבָע, הַבָּבָע, הַבָּבָע, הַבָּבָע, הַבָּבַע, הַבָּבָע, הַבָּבָע, הַבָּבַע, הַבָּבע, הַבְּבַע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְבָּבְע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבַע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבּבּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבַּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, הַבְּבָּע, ה

<sup>¶</sup> Some Bibles have – to the 3d Root-letter, as in וְלְכַחְתָּן 1 K. xiv. 3, חֲתְבַשְׁ Jer. xiii. 25.

### Note.

The Student will be better able to understand the concise statements of the preceding page by reference to the

PARADIGM

on the following two pages.

Table XVI (3) Paradigm.—[The 3ª Rt-letter H, T, or V]. Some of the words are merely Paradigm-forms.

I. KAL.	TY INF. ABS.	(μξψ) ηζυ Inv. Constr.	(جنع، جنع، جنع)	قوده .™ (عنهرُبَا (−دُبا)	", in by w. Pron. Affs.	PAST. PAST.		117 28. m.	FIT 28.5.	45 1 1 1 1 1 1 8.	July 3 pl.	m ld 2 5/100	भूत हैं के प्रमुख्य का भूत कि प्रमुख्य का अपन	ישלְקְנֵינְיּ
II. Niph-XI.	השלח נשלוח	רישנה	(ば、ば、ぐ、	े दानंखर्ग (ज्ना)	השלחו	L'EST.	נשלחו	ישלחה	なができ	נשלחם.	できた。	נשלחהם	נשלחהן	נשלחנו
III. Př. ŝr.	in the second	نعيرُب (ټ١)	(E', E', E',	्र दांखद्रा (न्प)	\$ T.	संदेप (च् <u>व</u> ा)	שלחר	ST. T.	מלות	שלחתי	STATE OF THE PERSON OF THE PER	שלחהם	खर्म <u>ल</u>	سِرَبر
IV. PŬ-ĂĿ.	الارت ( المار)	2001	(4, 4, 4,	ر مزسيدا	المرابر	T.	ig chin	מנידה	פירות	ight in	in the second	נפלחהם ה	تعربينا	تعربت
V. Нірн-їц.			-	ر مَانِعِيْرِ، تَا ( مَانِعِيْرُ، تَا	-	השלים	コピン・ココ	השלחת	השלחת	השלחת.	にながれ	השלחהם	השלחמו	השלחנו
VI. HOPH-ĂL.	にはいれ	דיפילד	(E, E, Ç,	ر مارسرا ا	השלחו	רישלה	השלבה	השלחה	にはてい	היטלדים:	にはてご	上がプロップ	上でて記	רישליבטי
VII. HITHPÄ-ÊL.	* 1.21.21	השתלח (-ח)	(H, H, Y,	(ロー) ログロジョン	השמלהי	* 1.25.71		におきたいは	ころられてい	השמלחתי	השהלה	השהלתהם	השפלהפו	न्यस्तितः

							XXII	***								
(ا) هَرُّلُ الْمُثَا]	(2) الْمُرادِينَا	IMPER.	1, 28. £	भार्षेष्ट घर म	ה יוס פ שְׁלְחְנָה	FUTURE 3 S. m.	1,85 F. T.	1707 2 s. m.	भू देखा है। भू देखा है	1 × 2 × 1 s.	الله بمركاد	א יום 3 השֶׁלְחְנָה	יש יום 2 השלחו:	א יום 2 השְׁלְחְנָה	ام ۱ زنهچ ا	
الهدِّم] زهدُها		השלה	השלה.	השלחי	ויפיל דונוי	工	השלח	השלח	השלחי	N'ACT	1. V. T.	השלחנה	になってい	השלחנה	נישלה	
		( <del>-</del>				(F)	(m)	(m <sub>7</sub> )		(P)					(m)	& 80 %
משנה		a de la companya de l	in a	がず	שלדנה	in the	にはこ	につい	השלם.	Z S	in the	השלחנה	השלחי	השלחנה	L'act	ote (I), pp. 89
[14]		(F)				(F)	(F)	(F)		(F)					(m_c)	), see 'No
משקח						五	こので	השנה	השלה	T'SE'S		השלחנה	השלחו	השלחנה	Sale Sale	f the v and the I
משלים		הַשְּלֶח (בּים) (בּיּטָה)	ですが、立・	になべれ	הפלבונה	الريار (=u' =u)	השלים (הים, הים)	השליח (יים, ייח)	השליהי	אשליח (הת' הח)	ישליחו	השלחנה	השליחו	השל הנה	رسيريس (سام جال)	* For the transposition of the & and the \(\mathcal{I}\), see 'Note (I), pp. 89 & 89*.*  *** For (A), (B), (C), (D), and Note,—see page 30.
C 25.						ישלה	-	השלח	השלחי	Z SOL	きずず	הישלחנה	ずるプル	השלחנה	T. S. C.	
דמשתקרו		*: "	השתלהי	הישתל הי	השתל בנה	* '95.71	השתלה	にではいて	השהלהי	NAUCH	ישהלהי	השהלדנה	הישהלהו	השהלחנה	ころこくこ	
		(m <sub>2</sub> -)				(m <sub>-</sub> )	(F) 33	( <u>-</u> L)		(n <sub>E</sub> )					(m=)	

### TABLE XVII.

Verbs N"D, i.e. whose 1st Root-letter is N [See also next page].

These are generally as in Tab. XVI (1), with the following exceptions:-

- (1) The Inf. Construct Kal often has under the 1st Root-letter, as in-אַמוֹז, בּאַבֹל, לְאֵבֹל, בְאַבֹל, בַּאַבַל, בַּאַבַל, בּאָבַל, בַּאַבַל,
- (2) The FUTURE Kal, of some of them,
  - (a.) has the א Quiescent after \_ given to the prefixes ן י ת ; thus,— יאכל, תאכלי, תאכלי, תאכלי, תאכלי, תאכלי, נאכל
  - (名.) In the case of the 1 s. Fut. K., the N of the Root is dropped (after the prefix N bearing 二); thus, ついれ instead of ついれ
    - N.B.—The N of the Root is also dropped (rarely) in other forms, thus,  $η Ω^{*}Ω$  for  $η Ω N^{*}Ω$  [(δ)] 2 S. vi. 1, η Ω Π for η Ω N Π [(γ)] Ps. civ. 29, etc.
  - (y.) We have = in וֹחֵאֵץ 3 s. m., וֹתְאָדָן 3 s. f., בּוֹלְתָּן 1 s. So in Pause,
     וֹאַכְלָה: אַבְלָּה: אַבְלָּה: אַבְלָּה: אַבְלָּה: אַבְלָּה: אַבְלָּה: אַבְלָּה: אַבְלָּה: 1 s.
     & אַבְלָה: 1 pl.) with ח, and וֹלֹאַבְלָה: 3 pl. m., etc.

  - - N.B.—The Fut. forms in (β, N.B.) and (ε, i.) are of the same Verb. So those of אָרָה in (γ.) and אָרָה 3 s. m., אָרָה 3 s. f.; also of אָרָה we find אַרָּה 1 s., and אַרָּה (for אַרָּה ) 1 s. in Pause.
- (3) In the IMPER. K.—(i.) the N generally has in 2 s. m., as in אָרָב בּרָה, בּרָנ.; but, (ii.) in the 2 s. f., and 2 pl. m., the 'Slight'-vowel is, generally, as in Tab. XIV.; thus, אַּרְלָּה, אִּרְלָּה, etc. But before הווים, as in אַרָּבְּה, אַרְוּהָה (iii.) The 2 s. m. Imper. K. with the הווים of § 141 (γ) generally takes (b) as in הַּבְּבָּא eat thou (m.) G. xxvii. 19; but also —, as in הַבְּבָּא Nu. xi. 16.

<sup>\*</sup> Also with אָ, as in אָכל, בַּאָכל, So in אָמָר (בָּ, סֹ), and הַאָּמֹר; but also בָּאָמֹר, and הַאָּמֹר;

<sup>†</sup> Also (i.) לאסור (as well as לאסור). (ii.) The common word לאסור is Inf. Kal of אין with prefixed (for אין). This word is rendered "saying" in the E.V.; thus, G. xxiii. 8, "And he communed with them (לאסור) saying; etc."

<sup>‡</sup> This 1 s. Fut. K. is the same in form as בְּלֹּה, the s. m. Partic. K., and the context alone can decide between them.

<sup>§</sup> Once 'PDN Jer. x. 17, with a Real short-vowel followed by - Quiescent.

ערוי ע s. f. (Ruth iii. 15. Other Bibles have אָהָוִי מּ

(TABLE XVII). PARADIGM. VERBS N'D [pp. 128-130\*\*.]

(TABLE 2	(VII).	PARADIGM	. VE	RBS X D [PI	<b>5.</b> 128–130	)**.]
III. Pĭ-êl,	II. N	IPH-XL.			I. KAL.	
IV. Pŭ-XL,	(הַאָּכָל)	האכל			אכל	Infin. Abs.
VII. HITHPX-EL,	1	- Tonas	Line	as 15 14 10	*	
are the same as	수, 구, 구	( הַאָּכֵל,	178	בַּ' בַּ' לַ' מֵ	ا شاكر " ا	Infin. Const
in Tab. XIV.	וכל	ול מהא	(Also	י, בַּאֲכָל , אֱכָל	See also	& w. b こここ
77 77 4		האכלו	p. 2	xxIII, Notes (*		D 4.0
V. Hiph-îl,		וַאָּבְּלְנוֹ			- L: T	w. Pron. Aff
VI. Hoph-ăl, are as in	7	Laur			Lane	Past. 3 s. <i>m</i> .
Tab. XVI (1).		۲۳۳۲			ي المالية	D S. 716,
240. 12 (1).		נֶאֶכְלֶה			: אָכַלֶּה	3 s. f.
		נָאֶכַלְתָּ			אַכַלְתָּ	2 s. m.
		נאָכַלְתּ			י אָכַלְתְּ	2 s. f.
3	•	נאֶכַלְתִּי			<b>אַבַרְתִי</b>	l s.
	(קַנוֹשְׁיַנִ))	נָאֶבְלְוּ §			אַבְלוּ	3 pl.
		נאֶכַלְתֶּוּ			יאַכַלְתֶּם	2 pl. m.
		נאכלתן			אכלתן	2 pl. f.
These forms and the		נאבלנו			אכלנו	l pl.
Imper. & Fut. No.		7			? .	PARTIC.
are as in Tab. XVI (1).		נֶאֶכֶל			3 111	(1) s. m.
					אכול	(2) s. f.
	2		/	יין ארבו וכי	na Line	IMPER.
	אֶרֶבּ§			מה ל (אֶסְפָּה, (נּ)	, ( **	2 s. m.
•	אָהֶבֶי פֿ	(	p. xxIII,	Note (§), 'PP	יאכְלָי (אַ	2 s. f.
	אָהֶבְוּ צַּ				י אַבְלְוּ	2 pl. m.
	אֶהַבְנָה				י אֶבְלְנָה	
(Pr. xv. 9 אָהָב:)	לארור 8	(etc. 'N')	ויארי	(ب <sup>س</sup> ر)	יאכל יאכל	TUTURE.
(	יָאֵהֶב יּ	(0001 5,4)	(77.4	(ک <del>رد</del> )	, -	
	הַּאֶהַב פּ		(81.1		האבל.	
	תָּאֶהָב ּ	2	הַּאֶּרֶ	(ب <del>"</del> )	מאבל האבל	
אחר. זהב לה לה אחר.	הָאֶהֶבִי §	ֶבֶיּל (תַּאַ׳ֹּי)	תֶּאֶר	( سَاخِر: .d)	מאכְלָי	
וָאֵחַר, אַהָּבוּ,וָאֹקב)	אָאֶהֶב §(	ב אָאֶרָבֶּהּיּ	אָמֶר (	ה ( הל, הלחו	. (-	
	יָאֶהֶבוּ §	(‡'½') †1	יארנ	(p.:35-)	יאבְלְוּ	3 pl. m.
	הָאֶהַבְנָר	בְנָה	הָאֶר		: תאבלנה	
(Pr. i. 22 אַבְהַאָּהָ)	תָּאֶהֶלִנ <sup>ּ</sup>	ֶבְנִּּדְ (תַּאַ <sup>יִ</sup> ‡)	תָּאֶר	(p. 15)	מהאכְּלְוּ	
1	הָאֶהֶבְנָר	ָבְנָ <b>ה</b>	תֶּאֶר		י תאבקנה	2 pl. f.
	נֶאֶהָב ּ	ַ בָּאֶרְבֶּה+	נארו (	אָה ( הַלִּ הְּלָה:	נאבל, -	l pl.
* TYPE	,				-	

<sup>•</sup> With π,—π, አደር አ , π ፲ ፲ አ , comp. § 137 (4, iii) [p. 80]. † p. (- ង). ‡ p. (- ង). § p. (- a). § p.

(I.) KAL. 100; INP. ABS.	שֶׁבֶרי, בֹּ' בַּ', לְשֶׁבֶרי, מִשְּבֶר שְׁבְחִי, מִשְּבֶרוּ	120° 3 8. m.	X.88.7	7 28. %. W. XIV	s in	Table	IX S PL	() 2000 10 m.	र. प्र. १ व्याप्टी	الم ا بهجره	(As in Table XIV), Participles.
	[For hylete, & ihylete, see Notes (a) & (c) below.]								,		
הלישב. הלישב	רוישני ב' ב' ל' מהוישנ הישבוייי	נושב	נושנה	נושבת	נושנה	נושבתי	נושנו	נושבהם	נישבתו	נושבנו	נישנ
(V.) Ничн.	ַרוֹשִׁיבִינִי. בְיֹ, מַרוֹשִׁיבִ רוֹשִׁיבִוֹ	רוֹשָּׁינו	הושיבה	におごさ	בומוה	הושבתי	רושינו	היצינים	רושבת	הישבנו	מושיע
ניטב -f. ה'נטֶב	ַ בֵּישִׁיבׁ,בַּ',פַּ', בְיִשְׁבִּישִׁיב בִישִּיבָו,	הימינו	היטיבר	היטבה	היטבה	ה'טבהי	היטינו	היטבהם	ניטביהן	ניטבלי	מימיב
(VI.) Hofu.		בישׁר	רושנר	המחת	רושתה	רוישנה.	דוישנוי	רוישבתם	רושנת	רושנת	מישָׁב
For III:) PY-&L,	IV.) PÜ-ĂL, 7II.) HITHE. 8e § 193 (iii) Notes + & I.										

שְׁבְי, שְׁבְר. שְׁבָר שְׁבְי (שְׁבִי: חַ) שְּבְוֹ (שְׁבִי: חַ) שְּבְוֹרִ (שְׁבִּי: חַ)	Note e, ** - 18"; 3 s. m. Note e) * 18"; 3 s. f. * 18"; 2 s. m.	מַמְתָבּי,	٠٠٠ الم 3 يَلْكُونِ لِمَالم 2 يَلْكُونِ لِمَا ٢٠٠٠ عَ يَلْكُونِ لِمَا يَلْكِونًا	
[For 17 etc., tsee Note d.     See Note d.     See Note d.     For it is it	בון אלי	היטבי, הי איטב ייטבו	היטבנה היטבנה היטבנה היטבנה	٥ -
(Tab. XIV.)	(cto) (cto) (cto) (cto) (cto)	הנישני	הישביר הישביר הישביר הישביר הישביר	
العيد (م.001)       العيد (م.001)       التعادرة       التعادرة       التعادرة	יושיני*, הושיני*,	הישיני. אישיני יישיני	הושנה. הושנה: הושנה:	>
בֵימֶב, -ֻיְּנְּה בֵימֶיבוּ בֵימֶיבוּ הֵימֶבְנָה	ַנִּטֶּיב*, { בְּיֵיׁ, יִּרְ הַנְטָּיב*, (נֵיֵּיׁ) ה היטיב*,		֡֡֜֜֝֓֡֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	: 5
	NA PAR	E S S	השנה השנה השנה השנה	5
	ח ה ה	Tou w	<b>5. 1. 4. 4.</b> 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7.	-

ंदराः अत्रद्रः: .thus, Imp. :194 (Note ¶, a), Fut. :1, कि 3 s. m., 7/21 1 s., fr. fr. ("CT, "D" etc. For 7 & V - see § 199 (n). \* The 2d Rt-letter has - when the accent is removed; thus Juin, and eo trige, riger, riger, riger, riger, riger, riger has eto. § 198 (א), and ילך יה הלבנה (א) 991 \$ נלבה: א אלבה: and הלבנה לה (א). § 13; (p. ; 17, m. n. as in § 197 (e). 6 And TY, w. n at the end. 6), Cp. ξ 199 (α-δ). <sup>2</sup> DΓΨΤ' fr. ΨΤ'. <sup>3</sup> D in Pause, as in ξ 197 (β, ε). [For 'Defective' Long-Khirik, as in Σ', see Pt. I, ξ 12]. <sup>4</sup> Also w. — to 2<sup>4</sup> Rt-letter as in ΓΨΤ', α ηξή δ ημες in direct Constr. as in G. xvi. 3. For ημης see (a). רְעָהְ יִם רְעָהְ, fr. (m. א) פּ דע, 'רע ה ארי ירע זס רַעַה, fr. fr. פּ וּהָהָי פּיני, fr. לירע זס רַעָהן פּ Prov. xxiv. 14. . Er. Pr., 'P', (p. : "T', and once : "T": Ps. cxxxviii.

### TABLE XIX.

Variations in the case of Verbs " [Sect. XVI.].

	(VI.) HOPH.	(V.) HIPH.	(II.) NIPH.	(I.) KAL.
in Tab. XIV.	הָנֵשׁ (הָנַשׁ, בִּי, בִּי, (לִי, מֵהְנַשׁ	הַגֵּשׁ (בְּישׁ) (הַגִּישׁ, בְּ׳, בְּ׳, (לְ׳, מַהַגִּישׁ	As in Tab. XIV.	נגש (גְשָׁת, בִּ׳, בְּנָשֶׁת Const., & with ב כ ל מ (לְנָשָׁת, בִּ׳, בְּנָשֶׁת
í-£r, are as in	הְנְּשֶׁר רְנָשׁ רְנְשָׁר	תַּגִּישָׁוֹ, תָּגִּישִׁ תָּגִּישָׁת	ַנגיש נגישה	, W. Pron. Aff <sup>a</sup> . Past. 3 s. m. 3 s. f.
VII.) Нітней	רְגַשְׁתִי הְגַשְׁתְּ הְנִשְׁתְּ	הגַשְׁתְּי הגַשְׁתְּי הגַשְׁתִּי	נגשת נגשת נגשת	2 s. m. 2 s. f. 1 s.
IV.) PĎ-ĂL, (	הנישה הנישה הנישה הנישה הנישה	הָגֶישׁוּ הַנְּשְׁהֶן הַנָּשְׁנִוּ הָנָשְׁנוּ	ַנְגַּשְׁתָּ נְגַּשְׁתָּן נָגַשְׁנָּו	3 pl. 2 pl. m. 2 pl. f. 1 pl.
) Př-âl, (	מָנָשׁ	בגיש	ָנָגָ <i>ָש</i>	(As in Tab. XIV.) Participles.  Imperative.
The Voices (III.) PY-£L, (IV.) PŬ-ĂL, (VII.) HITHPĂ-ÊL, are		הַגָּיִשִׁי הַגִּישִׁי הַגִּישׁי הַגִּשְׁנָה		ביש, בישר בישר בישר 2 s. m. 2 s. f. 2 s. f. 2 pl. m. 2 pl. f. בישר בישר 2 pl. f. FUTURE.
	יגש הגש הגשי הגשי	יניש (בש) תניש ,, תניש ,, תניש ,,	in Tab. XIV.	יפּל ( 3 s. m. אַ מּלְּמָּ ( 3 s. m. אַבּל ( 3 s. f. אַבָּל ( 3 s. m. אַבָּל ( 5 s. m. אַבָּל ( 5 s. f. s. f. אַבָּל ( 5 s. f. s. f. אַבָּל ( 5 s. f. s. f. s. f. s. f. s. f. אַבָּל ( 5 s. f. f. s. f. s
	אָנְשׁ הְנְשָׁנְת הִנְשָׁנְת הִנְשָׁנְת הַנְשֵׁנְת בָנָשׁ	אַנְישׁר ינִישׁר תנִשְׁנָה תנִשׁר תנִשְׁנָה נַנְישׁר	As in	ז אָבָּשׁ, ל אָבּשׁ, ז יּפְּלְיּ זּ יִפְּלְיִּ זְּ זִּי זְּשׁ, ז יִפְּלְיִּ זְּ זְּיִּ זְּיִּ זְּ זְּ זְּיִּ זְּיִ זְּ זְּ זְּיִּ זְּיִ זְּ זְּיִּ זְּיִּ זְּיִ זְּיִ זְּיִ זְּיִ זְּיִ זְּיִּ זְּיִ זְּיִּ זְּיִ זְּיִּ זְּיִ זְּיִ זְּיִּ זְּיִ זְּיִּ זְּיִ זְּיִי זְּיִּ זְּיִי זְיִּיִּ זְּיִי זְּיִּיִּ זְיִי זְּיִּיִּ זְּיִי זְיִּיִּ זְּיִי זְּיִּיְ זְּיִּיְ זְּיִיְ זְּיִּיְ זְּיִיְ זְּיִּבְּלְנְהַ בּּלְנְהְ זְּיִנְבְּיִין זְיִבְּלְנְהְ זְּיִנְבְּיִין זְיִנְבְּיִין זְיִנְיִין זְיִיִּיְ זְיִין זְּיִנְיִין זְיִינְיִין זְיִינְיִין זְיִינְיִין זְיִּיִין זְיִין זְיִינְיִין זְיִינְיִין זְיִין זְיִין זְיִין זְּיִין זְיִין זְיִין זְיִין זְּיִין זְּיִין זְיִין זְיִין זְיִין זְיִין זְּיִין זְּיִין זְיִין זְיִין זְיִין זְיִין זְיִין זְיִין זְּיִין זְיִין זְּיִין זְיִין זְּיִין זְּיִין זְיִין זְּיִין זְּיִין זְיוּיְיִין זְּיִין זְיִין זְּיִין זְּיִין זְּיִין זְיִין זְּיִין זְּיִין זְיִין זְיִין זְיִיְיִין זְּיִין זְּיִיְיְיְיְיִיְיְיִין זְּיִין זְּיִיְיְיִיְיְיִיְיְיְיִין זְּיִין זְּיִיְיְיְיִיְיְיִיְיְיִיְיְיִיְיְיִיְיְיִיְיְיִיְיְיִיְיְיִיְיְיְיִיְיְּיִיְיְיִיְּיִיְּיְיִיְּיִיְיְיִיְיִ

For Verbs of this class with y for 3rd Root-letter, and for some forms ending in 77, and for the Verbs מחן and יכתו see Notes on Tab. XIX.' [next page].

ן אינישר (p. ; ישָׂר (p. ; ישָׁר (p. ; ישְׁר (p. ; יש

‡ b in p. [§ 165 (II, i].

<sup>\* \$</sup> in p. [§ 165 (I. \$ & II. ii].

- (a.) Verbs אָרָה, and with y for 3rd tt.-letter, take instead of instead of היים היים the Inf. Constr. K.; thus (fr. אָנְגָּי in רְעָבָּ, רְעָבָּי [But also tab. XVI (3).
- (ץ.) (i.) The Verb הכל to take drops its , as the ; of will is dropped in Tab. XIX. [See col. A.]. (ii.) This is not so in other Verbs beginning with 5. (iii.) The Dagesh Forte placed in the D after a vowel, to stand for the omitted 1st Rt.-letter, is dropped (see column A) when the has -. (iv.) But the Dagesh Forte reappears in the p when the word is in Pause. (v.) This Verb in Niph. and Pu. is like Tab. XIV., [except that in לַכָּחָה Gen. ii. 23 (3 s. f. Past Pu.) the p is without Dagesh Forte, and has - instead of -]. (vi.) In Hoph., רְּפָׁר (p.: רְּפָּר) and רְּפָּר, the 3 s. m. and 3 s. f. Fut., are as in Tab. XIX.
- (δ.) (i.) Col. B exhibits the Kal of נון to give. (ii.) This Verb has Niph. as in Tab. XIX.; also

1 Also רוף twice, (probably).
2 Also רוף three times. 3 Also רוף once. 4 רוף once, and רוף once. און once, and representation on the representation of the representation on the representation on the representation

(B.) KAL. נתו נָתְנָה. (הֶנָה: .p. נַתַתָּ נַתַתָּה נתת נתתי (היי: .p.) زترثاع [נָתַתֶּוֹן] נתנו נתן בתון (p. :תֵנִי) תני תנו תנה יתו יתו תתן بريز תתני מֶעוֹן בּוֹי -ֹּנָת (בְּנָה :·d) יהננה (בנה: .p. [תתנה] תתנו תתנה

(A.) KAL. INF. ABS. (למתי Constr. and לַחַת מִקּחַת w. 5 7 3 3 ... לההול W. Pron. Affs. לקהי (הח: (P.: ח: P.) לקחתי (החתי: .p. (p. : 17-) 2 pl. m. 2 pl. f. ו pl. לקחנו PARTICIPLE. (2) לַקוּתַ IMPERATIVE. ב ב ב ב (קחה (p.: חבר) 2 s. m. 2 s. f. (p. :מְחַנְּ (קְחַנְּ pl. m. 2 pl. f. FUTURE. 77 3 s. m. **元 3 s. f.** □□□ 2 s. m. יתקחי 2 s. f. ז אקח אקחה 1 s. (p. :יקחו: (יקחו: 3 pl. m. 3 pl. f. (p. : חקחו (חקחו 2 pl. m. 2 pl. f. ו נַקּח, נִקּחָה 1 pl.

TABLE XX. Variations for \( 'y \& 'y \) [pp. 150-163]

	Dip Inf. Ags.	Constr. and	w. ひっちゅ	W. Pron. Aff.	T.	m.	f.	m.	f.	ì	-2	l. m.	l. f.		PARTICIPLES.	
	INI Ç	-			PAST.	3 8. m.	3 8. f.	2 8. m.	2 8 8.	. हे टेटिस	3 p	2 2 p	2 2 pl	2 1 pl.	PAR	3
(I.) KAL.	a	( كادل قر فر	ל בללים, כוקים	ά,		S <sup>z</sup>	מָמָנוּ	למה,-היר	Ω	ָרָה היים	Q.	מיי מיי	C.	dan		
Œ		Ú.	מַיּ	G:220.11, A.J(18 220.11)	•			E								(see also § 248)
	3, etc., ]	לילותו . כוותו .		,	(dr. n1b)	נה	מהיי	מני מני	[0]	टास	מרני	מהם	מבו	מתנג		्यं व्यं
	Edin osla]	with Aff. init,	etc.; fr.		(מות יוי) (בוש יוי)	E.	in in							השני.		E.
(II.) NIPH.	refio refio	הקום, בי, בי,	ל', מהקום	הקומו	,	נקום	נקומים	נקימת	נקימית	נקומיני.	ללומנ	נקומתם	נלומנון	וללוכור: בלוכור:	,	دِجانه
(III.) Př-ŝl.		طرقو فر فر	حْ، ضطبقات	dadi		קומם	קוממה	दादादास	מוממת	वंद्यंतर,	diade	qicicia	दोलवस	طرممد		خُطرتات
(IV.) PŬ-ĂL.	qicia			לממו		קומם	לוממני	לוממנו	वांद्रवांच	दांदादार,	diaat	קוממשם	दांववसी	طرططر		مطرشه
(V.) HPH-ft.	המם	成心, 年,	לי, מהקים	הקימו,		הקים ).	1-	3(1-)		3(1-1)2	הקימו	הַלִּמְעֵם (,,	הקמתו 2	[1.4] € (-1.08		حركاره
O #									998		E .	11 4(	E	E		යස්ත
(VI.) Hőph.					4	רויקם ]	רוקקה	הויקמה	הויקמה	הוקמתי	הוקמו	הוקמהם	הוקמה!	הוקקינו		à
(VII.) HITHP.	rudicia	,		בינילוממן		התקומם, ם	<b>म्त्र्वां</b> य्युम्(म्	התקוממה	התקוממת	התקוממת,	<b>म्पृत्यंद्रिः</b> (म	התקוממשם	התקוממשו	ए. प्रतिद्वेत्त <b>ः</b>		خنطابتاه
						40	(p. :17-				ė.					,

IMPERATIVE.  1 μ2 μ2 ε. μ.  1 μ2 μ2 ε. μ.  1 μ2 μ2 μ2 μ. μ.  1 μ2 μ2 μ2 μ. μ.	(Also (224 ) * ロリスカ 3 s. m. (224 ) * ロリスカ 3 s. f. (224 ) * ロリスカ 2 s. f. (224 ) * ロリスカ 2 s. f. (229) けいは、 (529) はいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいい	ि क्वेंद्रक्त क्वेंद्रक्ष्टि क्वेंद्रक्ष ( क्वेंद्रक्ष ( क्वेंद्रक्ष्टि हेवेंद्रक्ष्टि
	יים פקיש פקישי הקשי הקשי	
न् <b>ष्ट्रांट</b> न्ष्रांद्रः न्ष्रांद्रः न्ष्रांद्रः	ख़ित्र , ख़ुर्गा संद्रीत संद्रीत संद्रीत इंद्रीत	त्व्रीत्यः त्व्रीत्यः त्व्रीत्यंत
वांद्रवेतः वांद्रवेतः वांद्रवेतः	نِطَانِيْ شِطَانِيْ شِطَانِيْ شِطَانِيْ شِطَانِيْ شِطَانِيْ شِطَانِيْ شِطَانِيْ شِطَانِيْ شِطَانِيْ شِطَانِيْ	ښطانيږې - چېد ښطانېچېد ښطانېچېد
	्रित्वेव च च च च च च च च च च च च च च च च च च	स्तिवंद्यंद्रम स्तिवंद्यंद्रम स्तिवंद्यंद्रम स्विवंद्यं
රුපුදුරු අධ්යේදා රුපුදුරු රුපුදුරු රුපුදුරු	දුරු c+ (දු) අදාල+ (දු) අදාල+ (දූ) අදාල• දුදල• දුදල• දුදල•	द्रांतुंद्रांत ९ द्रांतुंद्राः द्रांतुंद्राः ९ द्रांतुंद्राः १
	ונקם הנקם הנקם אנקם אנקם	הוקטָנה הוקטָנה נוקט
සැප්ස්ත් <del>, _ කූ</del> සැප්ස්තූ සැප්ස්තූ සැප්ස්තූණ මා	್ ,emrol-osus 9 ರಾಧರಣ್ಣದ ರಾಧರಣ್ಣದ ರಾಧರಣ್ಣದ ಹಾಗರಣ್ಣದ ಹಾಗರಣ್ಣದ ಹಾಗರಣ್ಣದ ಹಾಗರಣ್ಣದ ಹಾಗರಣ್ಣದ ಹಾಗರಣ್ಣದ ಹಾಗರಣ್ಣದ ಹಾಗರಣ್ಣದ	ਜ਼ਾਸ਼ਰੀਵਰ੍ਹਧ੍ਰ ਜ਼ਾਸ਼ਰੀਵਰ੍ਹਧ੍ਰ ਜ਼ਾਸ਼ਰੀਵਰ੍ਹਧ੍ਰ ਜ਼ਾਸ਼ਰੀਵਰ੍ਹਧ੍ਰਧ੍ਰ ਜ਼ਾਸ਼ਰੀਵਰ੍ਹਧ੍ਰਧ੍ਰ

4 For the 'Y forms D'y', D'yz, etc., and Imper. D'y s. m. (A'y'y w. A), '19'y s. f., '19'y 2 pl. m., see § 225.

(Feb. 1803). [P. 1803].	ms. (2) So for 713. I not be given here.	(L) KAE (of 1)	JÖ INF. ABS.	אָסָר, דַּיָּ, שַּׁי,	רי מפת	, TED W. Pron. Aff's.		10 , 10T 3 s. m.				1 Ogine 18.	**	יש. lq 2 סַבּוֹתֶם	ל Jpi 2 קבוֹתֶן	Ald I Geite	(Tab. XIV.)2 PARTICIPLES.	IMPERATIVE.	(73, once?) DD* 2 s. m.	1,20 ,20 € 2 s. f.	אקבו, קבו, m.	רוס 2 סבינה
e same (D'	ely Paradigm-for Table XIV nee	(II.) NIPH.	הְפֶּב, הְסָּוֹב	רפת בי, בי,	רי מהפת	נוסהני		100 × 100	בְּטַבְּרְ 8 - בְּרָ	נסבת	נספת	נְסַבְּתִי	נקבו, -בו	נסבתם	رَصَدِير)	נטבני	ئَوْد ﴿ عَد (رَقَد )		הַפְּבֵי יָב	एवंदर नेद	הספני הפני	הַפַבְּינָה
letters are th	rom JJD, are mer forms like those in	(III.) Př. êl.		יני, שי, סבר, שי,	ביב היים היים	מְבְּנִיְיִייּ	.1	מחיי	סבקה	טבינה	ים מינייי	טביביני, מביביני,	טְבְּעָי <i>ָ</i>	~		קלני	מַטָּבֶּר		סבב סבבה	ָתְייָה סְיִרְיָּהְ	טְרֵלֶּ מְרֵלֶּ	مَجِدِية
& 3rd Rt.	given here, as f iversely. (4) l	(IV.) Pữ ĂL.	מַבֶּנ	לבע, בי, פי,	לי, מפבר	מְבְנִינִייִיייִ	.1	מחי	מבינה	סבקת	סבבת.		טְבֶנוֹיָ	סבבהם	מבנהן		מסבנ					L
TABLE XXI. Variations when the 2nd & 3rd Rtletters are the same (2'755). [p. 180].	N.B.—(1) It will be understood that some words given here, as from <b>JJD</b> , are merely Paradigm-forms. (2) So for <b>JJJ</b> . (3) i may occur where — is given below, and conversely. (4) Forms like those in Table XIV need not be given here.	(V.) Ничній.	נימיב .	ניסב פי, פי,	כי, מנימר	נונהביי	1		ביטער .	בְהַסְבְּתְ, אַ הַפְּרְתָּ & הַתְלְמָּ	ָ דְיִיִּיםְינֵר	‡הַסבָּת, §	הספול, הפל	\$ בהסבתם §	נונים בינו דורים בינו	troit.	ממת את		ביפר "פירי ליפירה	בְּיִבְיּבְי	בְּיִבְיּבְיִבְּיִבְּיִבְּיִבְּיִבְּיִבְ	הַטְבֶּינְהַ
. Variatio	t will be und	(VI.) HÖPB-ÄL.						רוטע	הספר	הנסבת	רוסבת	הוסבתי	היסבי	הוסבתם	הוסביה)	רויסבנו	מַהַּ					
TABLE XXI	N.B.—(1) I (3) i may o	(LTL. (of TIL)	התגרר	(same.)		הְתְּבְּרָלְי	1	THE PLANT	התניבה			התובדתי ם	_	_		התנקרנו	מְהַנְּבֶר )		התיבר, דנה	יייוניר,	התברר	החנברנה

* 3 s. m.	3, 3 s. f.	# 2 s. m	2 s. f.	1 8.	3 pl. m.	3 pl. f.	2 pl. m.	2 pl. f,	* 1 pl.
بْطَدرة [بْطُد	הְקֹבְ, הִקֹּב	יְתְּסְב, תִּפְׁנ	הַלְבִּי, הַּלְּנִ	, E	THE STATE OF THE S	הסבינה?	שמבני שפלו	הטבינה	الْمُرَدِّ، رَفُدًا
á	E CONT	הפת	ल्लुन,	SOUT OF	ADE.	הפקילר	, मजुद्दा,	הַפַבּינְרָסוּ	ا نود (
·l.	.h.	Л	ŭ.	П	11		다		· \
ָטָרֵלְ סְיֵי	הטבע	הסבר	הַלַבְנָי	מחבת מחתה	יְטְבֶּלֶי	הסבבנה	הסבעי	הסבבנה	المُوجَد لمُحَدِّد
ָה היי	הַלַב <u>ְּר</u>	תְּטְבֶּעְ	הַלְבְנָי,	אַטבע אַטבע	יָטְרֵנְיָּ	הסבננה	הטבקנ	המבבנה	נטבר
一流、一流、一元。	संवंद संवंद	הַמֵּר הַמֵּר	क्वंद, क्वंद,	אַמֵּר בְּבְר, אַמֵּר	ימפוי ימפוש	הַטְבֵּינָה, הַנָּה	הְטֵבּוּ, הַמֵּבוּ	הַסְבֵּינָה, בַּינָה	למכי -"פֿרי נמכי
(also									(j, j)
	E POL	הנסג	הניסני	N D N	יוסבו	הוסהינה	הוספו	הנסבינה	טָטָ
	٩٠٠	התנבר	התנררי	אַנוּנְבֵּר בְּנֵב	יְתְינֶרְרָי	התנברנה	התנרדו	התנברנה /	נתונדי - בנה
	ı	.wo.	lad .	vi o	sls :	eeS]			

9 अड्ड 10 Also निवाद, स्वाद क्षेत्र . [त्वेद्द्म] : निवाद स्वाद्म etc. (as in No.). אוֹג פֿו נְבְקְּחְי s (for חְלְּבְּקְּחְי s (נְבְּקְּחִי אוֹג נִבְּקְּחִי s). 43

\* The .. is shortened into - (3) when the Accent is removed from the ..; thus (a.) Till Kal w. Z; (3.) K. with 1 Conversive Doy 3 s. m., Doy 3 s. f., Joy 1 pl.

Tet Root-letter has - in Pause; thus, \$ 30 3 8. m. Past K., and \$ 121 3 pl. Past K. fr. fr. obe many, etc. The ה has - before a Guttural; thus, בְּלָלוֹתְ (נ.פ. אוֹם בְּיִל מוֹל מוֹל their m.), בּוֹלְלְיֹל יב s. m. Past, etc.

\$ Or with -- for --, as in להריקה (יהריקה יס) בהקלה for Compensation. אינה אולה יה להיה מים, as in קלה יס. בהלה אינה אולה לה להלה יש. לבלה אינה אינה להלה יש. לבלה אינה אינה להלה יש. לה להלה יש. לה ישה להלה יש. לה להלה יש. לה הלה יש. לה להלה יש. לה הלה להלה יש. לה הלה יש. להלה יש. לה הלה יש. לה יש. לה הלה יש. לה יש. לה הלה יש. לה יש.

¶ Also গ্রেট fr. กกว [Cp. p. 355]. \*\* Rarely এট্র, Note (i.) Compensation for a Dagesh Forte is sometimes made, as in אַרְוֹרָן (like יְבַבְּרְלְישָׁרֵן וּ s. Past K. fr. ארר ארר יז לַרַבְּרְישָׁרוּ אַרְוֹרָן (like) before די ארר יז לַרַבְּרְישָׁרוּ וּ וְיִלְיבְּרִי אָרְרָר יוֹ אַרְוֹרָן יִשְׁרוּן יוֹי אַרְרָר יוֹ אַנְיִרְי יִשְׁרוּן יוֹי אַרְיּבְּי וּ אוסני made, especially before די, as in יְדִירְר יוֹי לְרֵרְר יִשְׁרוּר יוֹי לַרְרִר יוֹי שְׁרֵוֹרְי יִשְׁרוּר יוֹי שְׁרֵיר יוֹי שְׁרִיר יוֹי שְׁרְיר יוֹיי שְׁר יוֹיי שְׁרְיר יוֹיי שְׁרְיר יוֹיי שְׁרְיר יוֹיי שְׁרְיר יוֹייי שְׁרְירְיר יוֹייי שְׁרְיר יוֹייי בּיי עָר יוֹייי שְׁר יוֹייי שְׁרְיר יוֹייי שְׁרְיר יוֹייי שְׁרְיר יוֹייי שְׁרְיר יוֹייי שְׁרְיר יוֹייי שְׁרְייִיי שְׁרְיִייי שְׁרְיִיי שְׁרְייִיי שְּיִיי שְׁרְייִיי שְׁרְיִיי שְׁרְיִיי שְׁרְיִיי שְׁרְיִיי שְׁרְיִיי שְׁרְיִיי שְׁרְיִיי שְׁרְיִיי שְׁרְיִיי שִׁיְיִי שְׁרְיִיי שְרִיי שְׁרְיִי שְׁרְיִי שְׁרְיִי שְׁרְיִי שְׁרִיי שְׁרְיִי שְׁרְיִי שְׁרְיי שְׁרְיִי שְׁרְיִי שְׁרִיי שְׁרְיִי שְׁרְיִי שְׁרְיִי ש dropped (cp. 6, above). So in ΠΙΙΙΠ fr. IIV, etc. (iv.) Hθ. Pause-forms have 🖵, as in 177 Fr. xxv. 16, ΠΠΙΙΠ Ps. xiii. 7, etc.

(v.) Fr. Thin, Thin, & Thin, (p. thin, ), Thin, (w. Thin, Carrier, Carrier, Carrier, Carrier, Compens. for D.) may be of K. or No. Form

Table XXII. Veres N'S. [See also pp. 169 (I) & 185-189].—Some of the words here are merely Paradigm-forms.

(I.) Kar. NYD INF. ABS.	לקצאֹא, (יוֹבְּמִ', בָּמִ') Constr. and	Eeta.w (dayn, agin	, NYD W. Pron. Affs.	PAST.	W. S. CLEN	A SE CANAL' * L'NE	אא יש פּב מָצָאַתְ, יְרֵאַתְּ	2 s. f.	n,e', d'YNC', (LNR'e,n	Td & CKNt 4+' thit	יייי .ld פ מְצָאַתֶּם, יֶּרַאתֶּם פּ pl. ייי	יל Id 2 מְצָאתֶן, יְרְאתֵּוּ	Iq I Cyntes, truct	PARTICIFLE	m w (1) CKN (Å), KN	Will(2) s. m
LGKN TGKN	( ECKN'(1) E, E,	ֻלְ, מִנִּמָּגֵּא	LOSSI,		CCXX	נמצאר״, נפלאתוו	נמצאנו ונהבאני	נמצאר	נמצארי.	COXNET, ELGNE	נמצאהםו	נמצאנו	נמצאנויו		COXX	
CEN, Gen	(CKN'(I) E, E,	्वर्, दवहंश 	ONZ.		CIEN CIEN	ONX.	QXXL o	CHNC	CKNL, d	CHAN	מאאתם	CENT	CENCE P		CCXX	
CIV.) PU-XI.					QXX X	CXXXL	DNNC	CKNL	CKNL.	CXXX:+	מאאנים	ONNE!	CENC		CCXX	
(V.) Hiph.	עמאיא' ה' ה'	∫ל, מבמאיא	במציאו		LOXIN	に公が、文に	LOSSIC	LONG	LOSSIC	LOXIN	LOSNED	LOSSIC	LUXNIL		COXX	
(VI.) Hoph.					LOXX	LONNE	במצאת (-תה)	רמאשת	רמאשת,	במאאנ+	רמצאהם	רמצאנין רמצאנין	LOXNO		ddxx	
CVII.) HITHE.	(L'CXXX'0(I) E, É	עלי, מהתמאא	ררמאאי		ににはおお	にになるがに	に行びがいけ	LUCKNU	LUCKNU.	ににはおめた	にになるがに口	にに公案とに	ににはおいて		מבמאא	

								XII						
(rare, 7-, 7-) 8 NSD 2 8, m.	NYD 28. f.	To To CXXI, LINE	TINKE 2 PL A	Forure	VNYD' 38. m.						(Ne HONNEH 3 pl. f.	+1NXDF 2 pl. m.	ל יוס 2 המצאנה	NYDJ 1 pl
			LOXN'TE		O.S.W	FGXX	FGXX	EGXX.	ZOXZ	, CKNI I	ECKNIL m (= N.)	FOXNI #	FORNTE	CCIKN
Q'SZ	O'XX,	QXX;	ON NOTE		CENT (PN)	EQXX	ECAN	FCXX	ZZZZ	TINK CH	FORNCE	EQNN: #	FONNTE	CONN
					O. Z.	FOXX	ECAN	ECXX.	NONZ	+ XXX	FCKNCL	FOXN: +	FCXNCF	COXX
EQN.	FOX.X.	Lax'N:	רמאאלר		CX.Z	ECX.X	ECS.Z	FOX.X.	Z.X.Z	'CX'X	המאאלר	FOX.XI	FCXXXCF	נמציא
					N. N.	ECXX	ECXN	ECXX.	NAN	N. S.	FORNCE	FOXN	FOXNOL	taxn taxn
LLCXX	LLCANN	ににながる。	LUQNACE		CON	ににはおい	ההמאא	הרמאמי	NEUS N	ירמאאי	FECTANCE	ELCXXX.	FLOXNIL	נומצא

in digit, etgit, ar N no vete ete. (5) البارية ، بالريق ، ب borrowed from Tab. XXIII, "לְּלְקְּמָן Pause-form of חָלְפְּמָן Jer. li. 9, etc. (לְלְפְּאָרִוּ בְּלְבְּתְּלִי

\* The strain of \*\* 1 Sam. vi. 10. So 122 Ezek. xxxix. 26 (for 1812); and, as some say, with N added N122 Ps. exxxix. 20.

TABLE XXIII. Variations for 77 [pp. 170-173, & 190-193].

						X	XXII	I						. p. 40
I. Kal.	איז בּלֶרוּ בָּלֶרוּ בָּלִי נְצְיּא ישוּוּ בָּלֶרוּ בָּלִי בָּאָיא.		いに	ולתי		. १.८ ६ देनान क प्रदेश हुन	.m. ع دِرْبِيلِ جَرَبِيلِ الله ع د س.		de la	الم ق لذكرار فظراد تحراد	DD, 13 2 pl. m.	3. 2 pt. (4)	12,5 1 pl.	(I.c. 1754) 754 (I) s. m. 185
II. Nu	学で、時	רְנְּלְוֹתְּמִּ, בְּיִ, בְּיִ	"ל, מהגלות	הַּגְלָהוֹ,		נגלתה		נגלית		נגלי			נגלינוי	بزيد
III. Př-ŝt.	हर्त, ं धंना हर्तेन	בלות בני כני	לנלות מנלות	£4'ri,		ECT.	ic't	15°L	נליתי היתי			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		בר בר
IV. PŬ-ĂL.	برد	etc niby		<u>i,</u>	1	الرائد	E.C.L	الإراد	יוֹני.			الكرس	£4.04	מליני
V. Нген-ît.	בוּגְלֶב' ו־יח, מִרְבָּה	פנלות, etc. דוללות,		הַגְלְהָוֹ,	הגלה, הגלה	הגלמה" הרצה	הולית, חונים	הנלית, הרבית	ייהְגְלֵיתִי, הְפְּרֵתִּי	ヹ゙゙゙ヹ゙	הְגְלִיתֶם, הְתְּיַתֶּם 21	にが現	にばな	֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֓֞֞ ֖֖֖֭֭֓֞֞֞֞֞֞֞
VI. Норн-йг.	7.						さずず	いでに	さびず	でご	けずい。	いだが、	いた。	מילה
VII. Нітнейёг.	רַתַּבְּרָה	הקנגלות, יש			+ הרעבלה	J_	ריקובלית 46	הקונלית	הְתְּבְּלֵיתִי	הקונלי.	הקונליקם	הינולית!	ににはく、これ	#מתנקר

49 below.

انتاخ بده

こうが記 いだが

はなず

הרונלינה ההנילי התונלינה נהנקר"

いた。 みない。

יש .ld 2 הוגלו ל יום 3 קנלינה.

ל יום 2 הנל"נה. יום ו נגלה,

9 (g)

3

3

正だい

なだ。

							XIV	
753 2 s. m.	173 2 8. 5.	153 2 pl. m.	٤٠٠٠ ٤ الم لا إذرابا	FUTURE.	٠٠٠٤ جرد ١٠٠٠	w so Little	٤٥ ٩٠٤.	יאולרי
	,	במיר, אתיי		יבונה לינה ישע לינה	* שְּבֶּרִי * שְּבָּאֵי	* 55. * 55. No		* 2001
		に応ぐ		לייבול ליינא ינבלר, ינלי יפור, ינה יבלר, יבלר, ינהלי יפור, ינה ינבלר,	ענלר, *תנל, *תנא	ענילר, *תנל, *תרא	בינילי הינילי	NECL (S) *NLX
EC'L'	L.	E.C.	دِيْرَب					
2				*:	* 4.5	* ਜੁਪ੍ਰੰ		*X
				*****				
<b>また、 UP</b>	ţ.	<u>היילי</u>		ינלה *ינל ינדינו	תְּנֶלֶה 'מֵּנְלְ מִשְׁק	שַּנְלֶּר , מֵּנְל	E.C.	SKC.

SHUE

ווריתינלי

הרוניינרי

שירונקה"

התנכה" ייינילר "

なおおおが

	m.)	m.,	าเกิดของ (งก, p.: งก) 3 s. f., กากตุล ขอ s. m., กากตุล หา s., งกาก 3 pl.	
	1	œ	3	
	-	3	3	
	64	T	E	
	1		7	,
E	É	**	80	
ers	0	p.	-	d
en		.50	Z	ped
an	d	3	3	2.
sec	3	Ē.	E	2
2	E.	0	E	E
.00	3.	3		E
E	2	=		6.9
fo	5	F	. 63	
7	~	-	E	d
te	αĝ		3	.01
ba	-	Ė.	E	E.
000	-	3.	·E	2
ď	È.	1		三
A		5		**
.02	m	=	60	F.
th	υņ		T	d
ve	S	2	E.	്ന
25	1	Ē.	**	Ti
14.6	6	-	, d	=
lo.	5	w	ı,	-
0	E.		1:	2.
-	5	D.	5	E
7it		3	E	-3
1	1	E	. E.	2
*	+	E	E	
		++	1.	12
as in With   Conversive this 'Apocopated' form is used generally.	6	-	ri:	נְשְׁתְּוְרָה , m., ק ב תְּשְׁתְּחָלְר, f., p. f. (דֶילָן) מְשְׁתְּחָלְיִלְר , m., יְהְאֵלִּי
20	C	H	Ĺ.	
ಥ	2	L	8	-

2 Also 7 ישתה ... שְּתְיוֹת 🌣 (תנה חִיל הנכי, ישתה יה קין 1 ליה. יהיה יהיה ביל 1 (רוֹת : ירִוֹן) (הִמִּיוּן). אינ Jer. xlii. 20

.कत्रंत्र, क्ष्यंत्र, क्र्वंद्ध क

o :பிர் in Pausc.

### XXXIV\*

### Note A on TABLE XXIII.

### PARTICIPLE FORMS.

\*\*\* In other Voices the only change from the s. m. forms (given in Tab. XXIII) is in the endings—which are

Plu. 
$$(f.)$$
 | i.e. Plu.  $(m.)$  | i.e. Sing.  $(f.)$  | i.e. Sing.  $(m.)$ 

- Obs. (i) The Plu. (f.) Partic.-forms are the same in Constr.
  - (ii) The K. Partic.-forms הָּיֹם (p. לְּהִיֹּה (p. לִיהָּיֹם living s. m., הַּבּּה s. f., pl. m., הוֹיִּם pl. f., are "borrowed" from a Root מבר הוֹיִה (היה=) היי being like במבה ה. מבר מבה ה. היה במבר מבה ה.
  - (iii) קייות K. Partic. pl. f., Ex. i. 19, is "borrowed" from a Root איני.
  - (iv) The word מְּמְהֵים in Is. xxv. 6 is Pŭ. Partic. pl. m. of מחה (See also p. 173.)

<sup>\*</sup> אַנְשָׁאים. m. (with א standing for the ה) 1 S. xxii. 2;—טיאים Neh. v. 7 has א 'superfluous.'

ל עטוה fr. עטוה fr. בכה etc.—קל Gen. xlix. 22.

<sup>‡</sup> אֹתְיָּוֹת, Is. xli. 23, fr. אתיות.

<sup>§</sup> אָלְשְׁי in עְּשְׁי Job xli. 25 (§ 6, d. ii). In Job xv. 22 אָבּאָ is Krî for אָבּא Kthîv. N.B. As in Pt. I, § 14, we may have — for he before the '.

KAI.		ه . 32 ه . 3 د د بزرا ( [ به بزا م به د م برد ا	$\langle x, x, x, y, y,$
NIPH-AL.	· 12	جندگِہ, جیڑے	الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله
FI-BL.	بنيد يزع	न्द्रीम, स्देश	NICH, Nics
HIPH-IL.	بَهُرَا بَيْجُلَا, يَهُمُّ بِيْجُلَا, يَجْرُمُ بِيْجُلِّا لِيَبْرُمُ الْبِيْجُمُ بَيْدُمُ الْبِيْجُمُ الْبِيْجُمُ	مِيرِد (مِيدُ مِ	<u>が</u> ない   (
HITHPA-BL,	יְתְנֵּכֶּהְ יִתְנָּלְא, יִשְׁמָּחְנּג (הַחּנּי.ם)	הְתְנַבֶּלֶת, פּיְנָּנְלְא, פּיִשְׁפָּחִוּג (πוֹ:-q)	אֶרוּנַבֶּרוֹ, אֶרְנֵּלְ

(מ) So אות (חררה) יוק (מה) יוקר and אות (מרה) יוקר (מות) יוקר (מרה) יוקר (מר

(β) i. So 3 s. m. יְּבָרְ (פְּנָה) יְבֶּרְ (פּנָה) יְבֶּרְ (בּנָה) יָבֶּרְ (בּנָה) יָבָּרְ (חַנָה) יִבְּרָ (חַנָה) יִבְּרָ (הַרָה) יִבְּרָ (הַרָה) יִבְּרָ (הַרָה) יִבְּרָ (הַרָה) יִבְרָ (הַרָה) יִבְרָ (הַרָה) יִבְרָ (הַרָה) יִבְרָ (הַרָה) יִבְרָ (הַרָה) יִבְרָ (הַבְּרָה) יַבְּרָ (הַבְּרָה) יַבְּרָ (הַבְרָה) יַבְּרָה) יִבְרָה יִבְּרָה יִבְּיִב יבּרָה יִבְּרָה יִבְּרָה יִבְּיִי הַבְּרָה יִבְּיִי הַבְּרָה יִבְּיה יבּיה יבי הַבְּרָה יבּבְּרָה יבי הַבְּרָה יבי הַבְּרָה יבי הַבְּרָה יבּבְּרְה יבי הַבְּרְיה יבי הַבְּרָּה יבִּיה הַבְּרָה יבּבְּרָה יבִּיה הַבְּיִי הַבְּיִי הַבְּרָה יבִּיה הַבְּיִי הַבְּיִיה הַבְּיִי הַיבְּרְיה יבּבְּרָה יבִּיה הַבְּיִי הַבְּיִיה הַבְּיִיה הַבְּיִי הַבְּיִיה הַבְּיִיה הַבְּיִיה הַבְּיִיה הַבְּיִי הַבְּיִיה הַבְּיִיה הַבְּיִיה הַבְּיִיה הְבְּיִיה הַבְּיִיה הַבְּיִיה הְבְּיִיה הְבִּייה הְבְּיִיה הְבְּיִיה הְבְּיִיה הְבְּיִיה הְבְּיִיה הְבְּיִיה הְבְּייה הְבְּיִיה הְבְּיִיה הְבְּיִיה הְבְּיִיה הְבְּיה הְבְּיה הְבְּיבְיה הְבְּיה הְיבְיה הְיבְּיה הְיבְיה הְיבְּיה הְיבְּיה הְבְּיה הְבְּיה הְבְּיה הְבְּיה הְבְּיה הְיבְּיה הְבְּיה הְבְיבְיה הְבְּיה הְבְיה הְבְּיה הְבְּבְּיה הְבְיבְיה הְבְיבְיה הְבְּבְיה הְבְיבְיה הְבְּיה הְבְּיה הְבְּיה הְבְּיה הְבְּיה הְבְּיה הְבְּיה הְבְּיה הְבְּיה הְבְיב

(ק) i. So 3 s. ... : إِنَّارَا اللَّهِ (الْحَلَّمَ) الْجُوْبِ (الْحَلَّمَ) إِنَّانِ اللَّهِ (الْحَلَّمَ) إِنْ إِنَّانَ إِنَامَ اللَّهُ أَنَّانًا إِنَّانًا إِنَّانًا إِنَّانًا إِنَّانًا إِنَّانًا إِنَّانًا أَنَّانًا أَنَّانًا أَنْ أَنَانًا أَنْ أَنَانًا أَنْ إِنَّا النَّانِ اللَّهُ أَنَّانًا أَنْ إِنَّا النَّانِ النَّانِ اللَّهُ اللَّلِمُ الللَّلِي اللَّلِي الْمُلْمِلِي اللَّلِي الللَّلِي اللَّلِي الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّلْمُ الللَّلِي اللَّلِي الْمُلْمُ اللَّلِمُ اللَّلِي اللَّلِي الللَّلِي الللَّلِي اللَّلْمُ اللَّلْمُ الللَّلِي اللَّلِي اللَّلِي اللَّلِمُ الللَّلِي اللَّلِي الللَّلِي الللَّلِمُ الللَّلِي الللَّالِي الللَّلِمُ الللَّلِي اللللَّلِي الللَّلِي الللَّلِمُ الللللِي اللللْمُلِلْمُلْمِلْمُل

(8) i. So 3 s. m. ਨੂੰ (ਸਮ) ਪ੍ਰੰਝੂਰੇ (ਸਪਸ) ਮੁੱਧ (ਸਮ) ਮੁੱਧ (ਸਮ) ਮੁੱਧ ਹਾਂ ਲਾ 3s. f and 2 s. m. [ਭੂਰੇ (ਸਮ) ਜ਼ੁਰੂਸ (ਸ਼ਰੂਸ (ਸਮ) ਜ਼ੁਰੂਸ (ਸ਼ਰੂਸ (ਸਮ) ਜ਼ੁਰੂਸ (ਸ਼ਰੂਸ (ਸ਼

(פנה) נְפָנ ווּרְן And iv. so I Plu. נְבָּל not used in Kal]. And iv. so I Plu. נְבָּל hot יְנָלְיוֹ + אָעֵל (עלה) + נְעָל but גָנֶל but גָנֶל hot נְנֶל (נְאָה) נְנֶל (נְאָה) נְנֶל (נְאָה) נֵרָא (נְאָה) נִרָּא (נְאָה) נִרָּא יִנְעָל hot used].

(תור) יַנְיּרָא (שְׁקְר) יַשְׁקְיּ ((דרר) יַרְרָּ (פֿתר) יַפְּקִּ () i. So "i. (ישְׁקָר) (שְׁקִּר) (ישְׁקָר) (ישְׁקָר) (נימר) יַבְּיִּרָ (מור) יַבְּקִּי (וֹנִיתְר) (שְׁקָר) (ישְׁקָר) (נימר) אָמ ב. f. or 2 s. m.\* (נימר) (ישֹּקר). iii. The 1 Sing. பூ (נימר) אָמ מוֹלָר), and iv. the 1 Plu. קון (נכר) לַרָּר (נכר) הַאָר (נכר)), and iv. the 1 Plu. קון (נכר) קוֹלָר) (נכר) אָמָר מוֹלָרָר) (נכר) אַמָּר מוֹלָרָר).

(שְלְחֵי) יְ פְּיִנְשְׁלְ (תְרְהֵוֹ יְנְחֲרְ ; פּנְהֵי) יְרְבָּר (פּנָה) יְבָּבְ (פְנָה) יְבָּבְ (פְנָה) יָבְּבְ (פּנָה) יַבְּבָּן D. 51 of Tabs.:—ii. So 8 s. f. or 2 s. m. (רפה) הָרְפָּר (מָרְה) יְהָבֵּל (פּנָה), פּנָה; פּנָה, פּנָה, פּנָה, פּנָה, פּנָה (שְלָה) יִּבְּתָּלְ

(אוֹת). So 3 s. m. ביסי (אוֹת) יְהְנָהְלְּי with Euph. דְּתְאָן (כֹבה) יְתְבָּב מ. א. (אוֹת). פֿרי יִתְבָּב (תֹרָת) פּרָהַבָּר יִתְּי פָּרָהָבָּר (תֹרָת) פּרָהַבָּר (תַרָת) פּרָהַבָּר 3s. f. or 2 s. m. קינור פּרָהַבָּר (תֹרָת) פּרָהַבָּר הַיִּר אַ פּרָהַבָּר הַיִּהְיִּבְּרִי (תֹרָת) פּרָהַבָּר הַיִּבְּיִי פּרָהַיּ

(A) For TUT from The (p. 89, I. i.).

1 Fr. Tivi; the full forms being Trit; Trivity, Comp. p. 277. So Trivity, Trom Trivity, P. 279. Obs. Trivity, and Trivity are Pause-forms of Trivity and Trivity, and Trivity + With \_\_ because of one of the \_\_

Supplement to Table XXIII.-N.B. Several of the words below are merely Paradigm-forms.

					4	XXXI	V .						
I. KAL. ÎŢ, ŢŢ INFIN. ĀRG.	ر پرزائر (ټار) و'رفر'	בכלט. (ביות, בהיות) (ל', מעלות (היות, בהיות)	:	TAST.	ع ١٤٠٤ ياريال مين	بس، چېرې چېرې ت	7, 28. F.	, 12, 1s.	7d 8 AC	(p. 277, ជ. ជ. ជ. ជ. ជ. ជ. ជ. ជ. ជ.	2.14 2 gc/cg1	ام ۱ لِإِذْ لادِ	(i.c. n/y) 1/2 (1).
וו. איז-שמוע .וו העלה, מנאה	העלות, ע', ע',	ל" מהעלות	העליונ	נעלהי נהה	נעלתה, ב נהיתה	נעלית נהיים	נצלית	נעליתי, נהייתי	ديراري سائ	ديركنيو	ويرني	כמלינו	נעלה (ההם)
					60								9
III. PY-êr, IV. Pĕ-ăr,	VII. HITHPÄ-ÉL, are as in	<u> </u>											0
			- בעלה:	ا • پريزلر مين		«پریزئر ریز رین (مرد)	» پر <u>پ</u> ڑ ہر	« ټوړ'ښ (ځ ته)	پوڑا	«بریز, رام	רַעֵּלִינֵין	ڽێڔٛۥڗۥ	מעלה (היים)

							X	XXIV	7季季米米					
17 28. m.	[12] 14 . 15y 28.5.	17 2 pl. m.	٠٠. الم 2 يَرِيْ زِحْر. [يرينة]		٠٠٠ ٤ جرير + جرير		٠٠٠٠٠ ع جرير. م	Sust Nach, +such	، ع 10 برگزار ماری ع 10 س	٤٠٠٠ قېزېزې	۳. <sup>2</sup> تېرېږ	א יום 2 הנעלינה	יום ו נַעֶּלֶר, +נִעל	* Also الله عن (ج) الله عن الله عن إلياق ، الله عن إلياق ، الله عن ال
	ĘĶ		<u>העלינה</u>			ا برمرات برمر	ت ت ت	NACE, SAG	12.	- E.V. C.		- 語文: in	בעלר, ביל	יס) ; הגה .ח'נְהָנֶהְ , הרה .ח'נֶהֶ fr. הוא יֶהֶבֶה *
	Į,	- ryć	בעלינה	بوراد	ا بریزاد,	<u>העלרי</u>	التعربر.	Nac't,	Ž.	העלינה	EX.	<u>העלינה</u>	ويراد	1 See (t) on p. 193. 2 In Pause ; 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7,
das				ישלי טר ישלה	+ क्ष्यूर   क्ष्यूर्यंन			+אמל אעלבר					+144	1 See (t) on p. 193. 2 In Pause ;77,
														1 See (t)

† In Pause (; -- ;-).

Table XXIV.—Infins. with Pron.-Affs. (Objective, etc.).

(\*\* Each Infin. here has the pref. ל of סלסלס).

	Нірн-ї́г.	Pĭ-£Ļ.	Kal.
	לְהַבְּּקִיד	לְפַּקּר	לָפְּלָר
Pronouns Obj. etc.	to cause to visit.	to visit (Intens.)	to visit.
him	לְהַבְּלְּקִי <b>ְרוֹ</b>	לְפַקּוֹרוֹ	ڂؙٟۿؚڟ۪٦٦
her	לְהַבְּּלִידֶה	לְפַּקְרֶה	רְפָּקְדָה
thee (m.)	לְהַפְּקיִרְהּ	﴿فِوْلِاكِ ﴿	ذِفِوْلُكُ مِدِدِي ﴿
once (no.)	( भ्यास	לְפַּקּעֶרָד: )	ڔٛۿؚۯٲڶڮ (—ۏڎڮڹ)
thee (f.)	לְהַפְּלִיבֶךְ	לְפַּקְהֶך	לְפָּקְתֵך
me	יְלָהַפְּקיבָנ <b>י</b>	לְפַּקְּדֵנִי	לְפָּקְתָנִי (-ני)
	7.6 (FT'-2 \$ ·	70/;= ;	לְפָּקְרָי (־,נִי)
them (m.)	לְהַפְּקידֵם	לְפַּקְּרֶם	לְפָּקְרֶם
them (f.)	לְהַפְּקִידֶן	לְבַּקְּדֶוֹ	לְפָּקְרֶוֹ
you (m.)	לְהַפְּקִיְרֶכֶם	לְפַּקּרְבֶם	לְפְּקָרְכֶם )
	-8:157-1	-8 97-1	לְפְּקְרָכֶם )
you (f.)	לְהַפְּקיְרֶבֶן	לְפַּקּרְבֶוּ	לְּבְּקְרָבֶן )
	14 : 1:4:-11	12 11/2= 1	לְפָּקְרָבֶוּ )
us	לְהַפְּקִיהֵנוּ	לְפַּקְהֵנוּ	לְפָּקְרֵנוּ ( <del>-,</del> נוּ)

Note:—(a) Instead of the  $\rightarrow$  (ö) of the 1st (and sometimes the 2d) Rt-letter in the Kal, there may be (i) — as in such forms as לְׁמַעַרָה, לְּׁמַעַרָה, לְּמַעַרָה, (iii) — as in such forms as לְּמַעַרָה, לְּמַעַרָה, (iii) — as in לְּמַעַרָּהָם.

(B) The few forms from other Voices will be understood from those above.

(γ) So for forms from some other Verbs. But we may add those in (δ):—

(δ) (1) לַעַוְבָה (theo m.) לַעַוְבָה (theo m.) לַעַוְבָה etc.

(2) לְרָשָׁת to possess, (him) לְרָשָׁת, etc.

(3) לְקַחָת to take, (him) וְקַחָת, etc.

(4) בּישִּׁימְן to put, (him) וֹמְישִׁים, etc. [בּישִּׂים, וֹמְישִׁים, etc.] לְשִׁיםן to raise, (him) בַּקַבִּימָן, etc.

(5) לְסִבְּבְ to go round, (him) וְסְבָּר, etc. בְּסִבְּר, לְסוֹבְב, etc. בְּסִבְּר, וְסִבְּר, וְסִבְּר, וְסָבְר, וְסָבָר, etc.].

(6) אָלְמָשׁתְּוֹ לְעֲשִׁלְּוֹ to buy, (him) אָלְמָלוֹתְוֹ etc. [תּוֹשְׁעַלְ, לְעֲשׂתְּוֹ לְצַשְׁלֹתְוֹ 52

_
ZIO.)
2
-
E
<b>D</b>
TIV
5
Ĕ
-
M
0
COS
日
M
H
5
4
PRON.
2
14
-
-
VITE
=
8
K.
H
PAST
A
H
_
5
-
M
XXV.
-4
957
TABLE
3
A
E

					XXXX	VI.				
TOP he visited.		4.7. L.	فِرَالِهِ (١٩٠٠)	ब्द्राम् (क्रा	فَكُلِيدٍ، (عَدُر)	हंटीटेंच ( मेai)	45.1.1 45.1.1	פּקרגֶט		<b>فرارر</b>
she visited.		פְּקְרָהָר	چ <u>ې</u> دې	فَكُلِّدُ شُهُ (دُ)	فِرَائِيرَ.	इंट्रीट्राय vi .४	इंटीटिंग	<b>چ</b> رلاتچه	<b>التجالات</b>	פַּלְרָיְתָנוּ
thou(n		פַלבנים			פַלְרַהַנִי (בּיִּיי)	प्रविद्धाः ( केंद्रा)	इंट्री स			فطيش
thou (f.) visitedst.		פְּקְרָתִּיהָ			چ <u>ا</u> ر برن	פְּקַרְתָּים	פַבלבים.ו			פְּקְרָתִּינוּ
I visited.	שַּקְרְמָירוּ ) פַּקְרָמָירוּ )	פַבַרְהַיִּירָ	व्याप्ताम	इटीया		פַלַרָהָים	פַּכורהין	פַקרִהִיבֶם	פַּקרִתּיבֶּן	
ing visited.	פַּלֶרוּרוּ	ور ال	فكأكبك	فكالباد	فكألائر.	<b>جرر ابت</b>	ظ <u>را</u> را ا	فِرَادِيْتِ (٩)	وچردنچا (۵)	فِرَالِ الرا
पूर्ट हिन्दी कि जिल्ला है। 19e(f.)& ye (m.) visited	क्ट्राज्यम	פַּלַבְיהִינִי			פַבור הוני	פַלַרָהָנִם	פַּלַנהיו			פַלַרְתִּינוּ
we visited.	פְּלֵרְ נְיִהוּ	فكالنائذ	<b>چ</b> راربه			פַּכורנים	वंदींदर्भ (.t) mont	قِرَالِدلادِي (m) non	فري ديرا	
Pronouns Obj., etc.	him	her	thee (m.)	thee (f.)	9W 53	them (m.)	them (f.)	you (m.)	you (f.)	877

of Affixes; thus (i) المرازات (iv) المرازات (iv) أباباب (أبابات (ii) المرازات المرا 

### XXXVII.

### (TABLE XXVI) PARTICIPLES WITH PRON.-AFFIXES.

The Student may make complete Tables by replacing

- (i) in 'Appx (C) to Tab. XIV' by the forms in column (i) below,
- (ii) in 'Appx (B) to Tab. XIV' by the forms in column (ii) below,
- (iii) יַקְיֹם in 'Appx (B) to Tab. XIV' by the forms in column (iii) below,
- (iv) Ali— in 'Appx (B) to Tab. XIV' by the forms in column (iv) below:-

TARTIC, TEU.						TARTIC, DING.				
		(iv.) (f.)	(	iii.) (m.)		(ii.) (f.).	١	(i.) (m.)		
		יָהֶיו –	.*	יין יי		וּשַׁבַיּתְּי	(-הָהוּ)	יַּדְ		
		ֿהָיהָ∸		<u>יַר</u> "לי		שַׁהָּהָה →	(一切に)	7		
		הָעיך <u>ּ</u>		777	(:7 <sub>1</sub>		(=デー)	न्-*		
	$\left( \left  \frac{1}{2} \right  \right _{T} \right)$	שַׂינוּר <u>-</u>	$(\exists \exists \exists )$	1,1-		-וַתֶּר	(בֹיֻׁבִי')	17-+		
	(** <sub>1</sub> ,	יתַי-	$(;,\frac{1}{1})$	*7-	(יָּי	- בולי (	(בֹּנִי)	יק-		
	(בְינֶת)	ביהֶב ∸	Ė	<u>י</u> ביה		בַרָּתָם -	(דָמוֹ)	ב"ם		
	(いか・)	ביהן –		<u>-</u> ترث		יהון -		17-		
		∸תִיבֶם	Ė	<b>רי</b> ביב		-ַרְתְּכֶם	t	*-דֶּכֶּנ		
		<u>היכֶּן</u>		רַיבּן-		- דַּהְבֶּן		*-רָבֶּו		
		בְינוּ		רָנינוּ –		בְרַהָּנוּ		רֻכּוּ		

- Note:—(a) The Passive Participles in 'Appx (B) to Tab. XIV' cannot strictly have Objective Affixes. [For Decl. of forms in  $\Pi_{\overline{ur}}$  see Tab. VI (i).]
  - (3) The Hebrew Participles, as Nouns, may be 'in Constr.', and may have Possessive Pron. Affixes. For instance,
  - (γ) the Partic. (of אָלֶבְּ form) יְרֵאָ cne (m.) fearing, or a fearer, 'in Constr.' is אֵרָיְ a fearer of (and so יְרֵאָל fearers (m.) is i.c. יְרָאָר fearers of).—

    Of אָרָאָר one (f.) fearing, or a fearer (f.), the Construct form would be אַרָּאָר (and that of יִרְאָר would be אַרָּאָר.) [See also § 139 (δ, iv.]
  - (ז) The Partic. of בְּעֵלְהְ form takes the Affs. thus,—Sing. וְבָּעֵלְהְ פָּעַלִים, etc., Plu. (בְּעַלִים, בְּעַלִיךְ fose (m.) fearing him, or his fearers, יְרֵאֵין those fearing thee (m.), or thy fearers.
- - † Also 77\_.
- י בְּיִי: , בְּיִי: , בְּיִי: fr. עִשְׂה (once) fr. רְאָרָה היוּ היוּ הייִר, —in which the היי is dropped as, also, in עשׁה או עשׁה (p. יְעִשַּׁה: fr. fr. קריי, עשׁהוּ עשׁה עשׁה אוֹין (p. יִעשׁה: fr. fr. קריי, ביירי, ב
  - אַ Also with . Thus, fr. מִינָקְתָּה , מֵינָקְתָּה , מֵינָקְתָּה , מִינָקְתָּה , מִינָקְתָּה , etc.

### XXXVIIL

### (TABLE XXVII) IMPERATIVES K. WITH PRON.-AFFIXES.

	קרו פָּלִרנָה	פַּקְדָי פִּי	פָּלָר
Pronouns Obj., etc.	visit ye (f.) visit ye	(m.) visit thou (f.)	
him	פַּקָרוּהוּ	פַּקְדָיהוּ	פָּקְבֶהוֹ (שֶנוּ)
20.	4: •	VII.	( פָּלְרָוֹ
A		התדיוה	فَرَدُدُ (هَا)
her	פָּקְרוּהָ	פָּקָרֶיתָ	פָּקָדֶה (
me	פָּקְרוּנִי	פִּקְדָינִי	פָּקְדֵנִי
them (m	בּקְרָוּם (י	פָּקְדֶים	פַּקְרֶבֶם (בֶּמוֹ)
them (f	פַּקְרָוּן פ	פָּקְרֶין	פָּקהָוֹ
us	פָּקְרָוּנוּ	פִּקְדָינוּ	פַּקְדֶנוּ

<sup>\* \*</sup> The forms given above are for Verbs 'Fut (--)' [§§ 141 (a, ‡), & 162 (b, §)].

Note:—(a) In Verbs 'Fut (—),' the 2d Rt-letter has — (lengthened from —); and so

- - (γ) In Nu. xxiii. 13 קְּבְנֶן curse thou (m.) him is an irregular form קבר with 'Epenthetic 'as it is called) between the Verb and the Affix.

Adain	•	(IRDEE	2221111) 2010	THE HILL WITH
	נפקר	הִפְּקְרָוּ { - ְּדְנָהּ }	הִפְּקֹרְנָה	יפקרו
Pronouns	we will visit.	( ye (f.) ) ye (m.) will visit.	they (f.) will visit.	they (m.) will visit.
Obj., etc.	(נְפְּקְדֻנוּ)	-		
him	נפקבהו }	הִבְּקְרָוּהוּ	תִּפְקְדוּהוּ	יָפְקְרָוּהוּ
	נְפְּקְרוֹ			
	נְפְּקְדֶנָה )			
her	נְבְּקְרֶהְ	הִבְּקְרָוּהָ	הִבְּקְרוּהָ	יִפְקְרוּהָ
	נפְקְדֶה )			
thee (m)	زخِرَالِهِ )		מפכדנה	ומרדוב
thee (m.)	נפְקְרֶד:	•	הַפָּלְןדוּלְ	יִּפְקָרָוּךְּ
thee (f.)	נְבְּקְרֵדְ		הִפְּקְרוּך	יִבְּקְרָוּדְ
me	<del></del>	הִפְּקְרוּנִי	הִפְּקְרוּנִי הַפְּקְרוּנִי	יִפְּקְרוּנִי
them (m.)	נְבְּקְהֵם	הִפְּקְרוּם	הִבְּקְרוּם	יִפְקְרוֹם
them (f.)	נפַקהָן	הִבְּקְרָוּן	הִפְּקְרָוּן	יִבְּקְרָוּן
you (m.)	נְפְּקְרֶבֶם		הִבְּקְרוּכֶם	יִפְקְרוּכֶם
you (f.)	נּפְּקּרֶבֶן		תפקרוכן	יִפְּקְרוּכֶן
us		הִבְּקְרוּנוּ	הִפְּקְרִוּנוּ	יִפְקְרוֹנוּ

\*\* The forms given above are for Verbs 'Fut (-)' [§ 141 (a, ‡)].

Note:—(a) In Verbs 'Fut (—)' the 2d Rt-letter has ¬ (lengthened from —); thus, from הילבוטור (יייי הייי און בייטור (יייי היייי הייי היייי וואר (see є (vii, 2)] he shall put on them (m.) [as clothes]; and so,

(β) with one of the letters אווא, or ה consonantal, for 3d or 2d Rt-letter we have אישַלְחָבוּר \* יִשְׁלְחָבוּר he will send him, הושל he will send thee (m.), ישַׁלְחָבוּי he will send me, ישַׁלְחָבוּי he will send me, ישַׁלְחָבוּי he will love me, etc.; and so, from היי (בּחָה (לַקּח) he will take him, הַקְחָבִי he will take her, etc.

(γ) The constants sometimes between the Verb and a Pron.-Affix; thus יְעַבְרָגוֹּן Jer. v. 22 they (m.) shall pass over it (m.) from יְעַבְרָגוֹּן Pr. v. 22 they (m.) will take him from יִלְבֶּרְנִי יִילְבָּרְנִי יִילְבָּרְנִי יִילְבְּרָנִי יִילְבְּרָנְי (etc.) Pr. i. 28 they (m.) shall call-upon me from יִּקְרַנְינִי (etc.). So also in the Pi-el יִּקְרַוּנְנְי Is. lx. 7 they (m.) shall minister-unto thee (f.).

PE	PRONAFFIXES (OBJECTIVE, ETC.)								
	אָפָלְר I will visit.	תְּבְּקְרֶי thou (f.) wilt visit.	thou	תְּבְּקְר u (m.) wilt visit,		הְפַּקר she will visit.	h	For Full he will he wi	
(	(אֶפְּקְׁדֶנּוּי)		7	(תִּבְּקְנֶנוּ)	(	(תִּבְּקְדֻנוּוּ)	(	(יְבְּקְרֶנוּי)	
}	אָפַּקהַרּוּ	'תִּפְּקְרָיהוּ	}	הַפְּקְדֶהוּ	}	הִפְּקְדֵהוּ	}	יפַקבהוּ	
(	אָפַקְרוֹ		(	הִפְּקְדוֹ		תִּבְּקְרוֹ	(	יִפְקְרוֹ	
(	אָפַּקֶרֶנָה		(	תַּבְּקְדֶנָה	(	הִפְּקְרֶנָּה	(	יִפְּקְדֶנָה	
}	אָפַּקֶרֶהָ	תִּפְקְדֵיהָ	}	הִבְּקֶדֶהָ	}	תִּבְּקְדֶּהָ	}	יִבְּקְרֶהָ	
(	אָפְּקְרֶה		(	הִפְּקְרֶה		תִּבְּקְרֶה	(	יִפְקְרֶה	
5	אפקרה				5	הִפְּכָןרְה	5	יִפְּקוְרָהְּ	
1	אָפַּקְרֶך:				1	הִבְּקְרֶד:	1	יפְקְרֶד:	
	אָפַּקְרֶךְ					הִּבְּקְרֵך		יִפַּקהֶרְ	
	-	הִבְּקְרֶינִי		תפקרני		הִבְּקְרֵנִי		יפקהני	
	אֶפְּקְרֵם	תִּבְּקְדֵים		תפקהם		הִבְּקְהֵם		יִּבְּקְהֶם	
	אָפַּקְרֵן	הִפְּקְרֵין		תִּבְּקהֵן		תִּבְּקהֵן		יפקהו	
	אָבְּקְרָכֶם	Section 1		-		הִפְּקְרֶכֶּם	1	יִּפְקְרֶכֶם	
	אָבְּקְרֶכֶן	Sections		-		תּפְּקְרֶבֶן		יִּפְקְרָבֶוֹ	
	. ———	הִפְּקְדֵינוּ		הִפְּקְרֵנוּ		תפַקהנוּ		יִבְּקְרֵנוּ	

<sup>(</sup>ז) We find the called 'Epenthetic c'), between Verb and Affix, also in other Persons; thus, יְעַבְּרְנָהוּ, Jer. v. 22 he (or it m.) will pass-over it (m.) from במקונה; יָעַבְּרָנָהוּ, Yer. xxii. 24 I will pluck thee (m.) from נחק (m.) is in accordance with Pt. I, § 47 (2) & § 55 (7)].

<sup>(</sup>e) Besides the Affix-forms given above, there are some others. Thus (i) הַ instead of הַ her, as in בּיִר בְּיִר (בּוֹנ 3 and she daubed it (f.). (ii) The הַיִּר thee (m.) is in Pause : בּיר (also : בְּיִר (also : בְּיִר (also : בִּיר (also : בִיר (also : בִּיר (also : בַּיר (also : בִּיר (also : בִּיר (also : בִּיר (also : בִּיר (also : בַּיר (also : בִּיר (also : בַּיר (also : בִּיר (also : בִּיר (also : בַּיר (als

<sup>(6)</sup> For the 'Slight'-vowel in some forms see Obs. XLIII (p. 210).

<sup>\*</sup> So בְּלָיְ (Ps. L. 23), with the ב of (δ), in Pause.

### TABLE XXIX.

From Tables XXV & XXVIII, which give the Past & Future Kal with Pron.-Affixes, the Past & Future forms of other Voices, with such Affixes, will be easily recognized. It may be useful, however, to give here the following:--

(I.) (a) PAST PY-EL WITH PRON.-APPIXES (OBJECTIVE, ETC.).

est.	
وجريد	وجليدلاء وجليدرا وجليدراه وجليداد مهيديداداد مهيديداداد
	न्मस्यूर्ण्स व्यूर्ण्स (T.)
92	<u>ब्लू</u> हुन्। ब्रह्म
ल्यान,	الراب
الله الله	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
فظري مسيرا	ब्रु <u>।</u> लिस्
वर्षी त	

(β) PAST HIPH-fl.

T.egg! L	רפקורה רפקורה הפקורה (ד
-	<b>E</b>
הפקירה	ין הפְקירַתְּהוּ הִ הְּבְּקִירַתְּהִּ הִ הְנְבְּקִירַתְּהְּ יִּ
רפקרה	<u> </u>
רפקרה	다음건 다.다. 다음건 다.다.
न्द्रीप्त	הפקר היר הפקר היר הפקר היר
הפקירו	הפקידות הפקידות הפקידור
הַפְּקַרְהֶט 🌯 הַפְּקָרְנוּ	다르십다마다 다르십다마다 
। एड्टीट्रा	הפקרנוים הפקרנוים הפקרנוים

(4.)				14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1	رطِرَا بِرَادًا بَطِرَا بِرَادًا فود.
मंददी	הְפַּקְרֵנּה הְפַּקְרֵה הְפַּקְרָוֹ הְפַּקְרָוֹ			الطيخ المالية مود وتطيرات	הַפְּכִלְיְדֶנוּ } הַפְּכִלִידֶרוּ } הַפְּכִלִידֵרוּ }
स्टिटी	الطور ولا             الطور ولا             الطور ولا             الطور ولا             الطور ول             الطور ول </td <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>الاجرار . ورجرار ل</td> <td>الطح(پرداد ) الطح(پرداد ) الطحراپرداد ) الطحراپرداد )</td>		-	الاجرار . ورجرار ل	الطح(پرداد ) الطح(پرداد ) الطحراپرداد ) الطحراپرداد )
स्टिंटी,	ָהַקּלֵרִירוּ	त्वंताः प्		(Objective, 1	हाब्द्र, पूरा प्रकार etc.
N. C.				Pac	المورزية           المورزية           المورزية
برقظائه	יפקדרה. יפקדרה	يَوْرَانِ الْمُ	المرابة	HIPH-IL WITH	الجائلة وده.
ल्ब्यारं	स्ट्रिंटिं	ल्ब्स्राम	הְפַקרוּן	ייביןן ין: (א) Forum הפקרנה	הַפְּקידִוּדוּי etc.
ल्ब्बुर्म (ज्रांदम) द्ब्बुर	ָּהְפְּקָרְוּרוּוּ	सृबंदीराम्		ַבְּנְתְי (בֵּרְנָת) הַפְּקֵירוּ (בֵּרְנָת)	הַפְּקידִוּהוּ פני.
द्धी	द्वनूत्री द्वनूत्री द्वनूत्री	֓֡֝֝֟֝֝֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓		العِيْرِيلِ معه عود ر	נפקידֶנּוּ נפְקידֶרוּ
			59		~

(II.) (a) FUTURE PY-fl. WITH PRON.-AFFIXES (OBJECTIVE, ETG.).

N.B. (i) Some of the 'varying' forms of the Affixes, at the foot of Tables XXV and XXVIII, may be found with Verb-forms of other Voices. (ii) It is scarcely necessary to remind the student again here of Pt. I, §§ 12 & 14,—i.e. of Defective Long-Khārik and Defective Shurik.

	Si.	he made.	אַמִּירוּ	A	A. I.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	et.c.		A P	S S	AAE:	etc.
	V.	,							:	- ^	<u> </u>	
,	משבר	she made.	שברון משנה משנה	משינו לשינו	2	S. F.	ote.		EXAL	(﴿ قَالَ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ	העישור:	etc.
			~~~							(		
VE, ETC.)	かがに	thou (m.) madest	עשירו   עשירו	שליה. שליהי		l i	etc.		המשר	स्टूब्रिट (क्स) स्टूब्रिट (क्सेंग)		etc.
BJECTI	~ .	-		. ~ .		,		ETC.).	<b>C</b> .			
PAST K. OF h'M WITH PRONAFFIXES (OBJECTIVE, ETC.)	משיר	thou (f.) madest	שיריר ) משיריר	שיתיר			etc.	(OBJECTIVE, ETC.).	במישי	स्यूज़ं ए स्यूज़ं ए		etc.
tonAB	2			i gar	21	<b>2</b> "			Z:	Z Z	Z: Z:	
VITE PI	עשירי	I made	ישיריר ישיריר	מיתיר	がだい	שינין	etc.	NAFF	NA AL	אַעשְׁרוּ (בּנּי) יַעשׁוּרוּו אַעשְׂרוּ (בּנִי) יַעשׁוּרָוּ אָעשְׁרָי (בּנִי) יַעשׁוּרָוּ	NAME )	etc.
חישה א				•				H PRO	e 1		<i>a</i> 1	
K. OF	2"	sade.	2	21-	<b>21.</b> 1	<b>P</b> +		IND WITH	is a	עשורו עשורו	Tient.	etc.
	NA.	they made.	משורו	משוני	i.	15. I	eto	FUT. R. OF TUT WITH PRONAFFIXES	העשינה	העשורו	ولإغاب	etc.
(TABLE XXX).	3	rade.						For		\$ 1.º		
(TABL	משיתם \-תו	ye (f.) ) ye (m.) made.	עשיתורו	עשירור			etc.		העשו (-שינה) נעשה	העישורו		ete.
	~		P	A	Ar '	Di'			(T)	2' 2'	2 2	
	משינו	ve made.	משָּׁינִינִינ <u>ַי</u>	עשינוה	3.7	No.	etc		S	E. E.		etc.
			<b>3</b> 7	-	-					בעשהו (היני) בעשה (היני)		

Note: -(a) Some of the above are merely Paradigm-forms. (B) It may perhaps be well to add here the following few forms -(1) 1317 3 s. m. Past K. of 1117, w. aff. for me; (2) TRI, T. Past Pi., w. aff. for us; (3) TRI, T. Bast Ho. of TRI, w. aff. for me; (4) TRI, Job xlii. 5 (qp. Tab. XXV, Note y, iii) 3 a. f. Past K. of TNT, w. aff. for thee (m.); (6) Hort P. S. f. Past Pi. of 17, w. pref. 1 and aff. for him: (6) Try II. 28 (if from 1) \*) Partic. K. s. m., w. aff. for them (m.); (7) Egig. Ps. Ixxiv. 8 (op. Egig. Nu. xxi. 30, fr. 17) 1 pl. Fut. K. of 13', w. aff. for them (m.); (8) 122; Ex. xv. 5 (7 for 1) 3 pl. m. Fut. Pr. of 725, w. aff. for them (m.), op. p. 172 (0); (0) The Ex. xxxiii. 3 is 1 s. Fut. Pr. of 75 with aff. for thee (m.), the -- being instead of the -- of (and the Dag. F. of a omitted over the - ) for Euphony.—Some other forms will be given elsewhere.—[\* The LXX & kerdage points to the Root Brot LYI.

### NOTE.

The forms of the Future K. of א עשה w. Pron. Affs. (Obj. etc.) which actually occur are

ינשהו he will make him (or it m.),

יעשה he will make her (or it f.),

he will make them (m.),

לעשונה thou (m.) shalt make it (m.),

לעשה thou (m.) shalt make it (f.),

אַנְשֶׂנָה I will make, or do, it (f.),

אנשך I will make thee (m.),

יעשורה they (m.) will do it (f.),

יעשוני they (m.) will make me,

עשנה we will do it (f.).

Many of the words given in Tab. XXX are, therefore, merely Paradigm-forms. The proper form to begin with would, in accordance with Tab. XXVIII, have been the אַשְׁ form [יַּעָשֶׁנוֹ]. As this word does not occur, we preferred to begin with אַשְׁיִנְיִי Then, for the sake of the uniformity which is necessary in a Paradigm, the corresponding forms had to be given first in other places.

## TABLE XXXI.

# FORMS OF PRON.-AFFIXES (OBJECTIVE) ATTACHED TO VERBS.

First Person.

ا الله (الله) -ربه

Third Person.

**((一花: 一花: g)'一花: gr** 

17.

$$m_{\text{map}} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \right) \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \right) \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left$$

\*\*\* Attention may also be directed to Note (F) on pages 378 & 379.

1 As in Tabs. XXIV (Inf.), XXV (Past), XXVI (Partic.).

2 ) CONSONANTAL: -as in (a) 1, - (1, -) Tab. XXV, (B) 1, TT for Plu. Participles [Tab. XXVI].

8 Th Unaccented: -as in (a) The Tab. XXV (Past); (b) The (٥) اتالا XXV, XXVII & XXVIII; (٩) الباتاة (٥) الباتاة (٥)

(: ハード) & contracted ハード (: ハード) Tab. XXV.

20 1- 19 | Plu. f.

5 Tab. XXVIII, Note (5). 6 Tabs. XXVII Note (γ), & XXVIII Note (γ). 4 Tabs. XXVII & XXVIII.

Rare, as in Thirly [Ex. ii. 3] K. Fut. 3 s. f. w. 1 Conv. & Aft. it (f.) fr. 11017.

8 Unaccented:—as in (a) τ'μ. Tabs. XXVII & XXVIII; (β) τ'μ. Tab. XXVI; (γ) τ'μ. (τ'μ.\*) Tabs. XXV, XXVII & XXVIII; (δ) τ'μ. (τ'μ.\*); Tabs. XXV, XXVII & XXVIII; (ε) [For τ'η.π."] τ'ημ. (τ'ημ.π.) Tab. XXV.

Either (A) Accentral after  $\overrightarrow{\tau}$ , ordinarily [see Tabs. XXIV, XXV (3 s. m. & f.), XXVII & XXVIII], but see also below (B,  $\gamma$  &  $\vartheta$ );

Or (B) Unaccented:—as in (a)  $\overrightarrow{\tau}'_{i}$ — ( $\overrightarrow{\tau}_{i}$ ). Tab. XXV, ( $\beta$ )  $\overrightarrow{\tau}_{i}$ — ( $\overrightarrow{\tau}_{i}$ ). Tab. XXV, and ( $\beta$ )  $\overrightarrow{\tau}_{i}$ — ( $\overrightarrow{\tau}_{i}$ ). Tab. XXVIII; ( $\gamma$ )  $\overrightarrow{\tau}_{i}$ ),  $\overrightarrow{\tau}_{i}$ — ( $\overrightarrow{\tau}_{i}$ ) and ( $\beta$ )  $\overrightarrow{\tau}_{i}$ — thus  $\overrightarrow{\tau}_{i}$ — thus  $\overrightarrow{\tau}_{i}$ — and ( $\beta$ )  $\overrightarrow{\tau}_{i}$ — thus  $\overrightarrow{\tau}_{i}$ — thus  $\overrightarrow{\tau}_{i}$ — and ( $\beta$ )  $\overrightarrow{\tau}_{i}$ — Tab. XXVII.

10 Jer. xxii. 24; Comp. Tab. XXVIII, Note (5).

Tabs. XXV & XXVIII;

Tabs. XXV & XXVIII;

12 This 'τ' is not often used Objectively [Tabs. XXIV & XXVI], but rather 'γ' (see Notes 13-16, below). The 'τ after Partic. s. f., and the 'τ (''π') after Partic. pl., Tab. XXVI, may be as in Tab. VIII.

2 UNACCENTED:—as in (α) '½-('''''') & '½-("'''''') & '½-("''''''') XXIV & XXVI, XXVII & XXVII; (γ) '½-("'''''') Tabs. XXIV, XXVII, XXVII & XXVIII; (γ) '½-("'''') and (δ) '½-("'''') Tabs. XXV, XXVII & XXVIII; (ε) '½-("''''''') Tab. XXV.

# Thus in אַבְרֶר. בְּלָר. בְּאָ. Fut. 3 s. f. fr. קבְּנְיִלְּנְיׁ and truns in אַבְרָבְיִּלִי (Job vii. 14) Př. Fut. 2 s. m. fr. חבר מְתַלְנִי me. [For the = of ] see Pt. I. § 72. The Dagesh in the ב, in these two words, is supposed to imply the l of Tab. XXVIII, Note (8).]

FCN. 13 (Job xix. 2) Př. Fut. 2 pl. m. w. Aff. me fr. 181 (Comp. Tab. XXVIII, Note (?)].

16 As in 'N. M. M. W. Aff. me fr. 123) Fr. Fut. 3 s. m. w. Aff. me fr. 15 As in 'Y. Tab. XXVIII. e, vi)]. For J. see T. XXVIII.

TACCENTED: —as in (a)  $D_{\overline{w}}$  Tabs. XXIV, XXV, XXVI; (g)  $D_{\overline{w}}$  Tabs. XXVIII; ( $\gamma$ )  $D'_{\overline{w}}$  ( $D_{\overline{w}}$ ) Tab. XXV, XXVIII; ( $\delta$ )  $D'_{\overline{w}}$  ( $D_{\overline{w}}$ ) Tab. XXV, XXVIII; ( $\delta$ )  $D'_{\overline{w}}$  ( $D_{\overline{w}}$ ) Tab. XXV, XXVIII; ( $\delta$ )  $D'_{\overline{w}}$  ( $D_{\overline{w}}$ ) Tabs. XXV,

XXVII & XXVIII.

18 UNACCENTED: —in (a) DŢ, Tab. XXV, and (b) D. in DŸ, Y

XXVIII; (¢) \(\bar{t}\_{\overline{\cup}{\cup}}\) (rare).
20 Unaccented:—in \(\bar{t}\bar{\cup}\_{\cup}\) Tab. XXV.

Tabs. XXIV, XXVI, XXVII & XXVIII; (γ) <sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub>, <sup>-</sup>/<sub>1</sub>, <sup>-</sup>/<sub>1</sub>, <sup>-</sup>/<sub>1</sub>, and (δ) <sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub>, <sup>-</sup>(<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub>, <sup>-</sup>), Tabs. XXVII & XXVIII; (γ) <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, <sup>-</sup>(<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub>, <sup>-</sup>), and (δ) <sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub>, <sup>-</sup>(<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub>, <sup>-</sup>), Tabs. XXV, XXVII & XXVIII.

† Defective SHURIK (Pt. I. § 14).

